



# C2C: Clean Energy to Communities

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## Moving from Idea to Implementation: Starting on the Pathway to 100% Clean Energy

Cohort Summary

June 15, 2023



# Moving from Idea to Implementation: Starting on the Pathway to 100% Clean Energy



Understanding electricity sector emissions and establishing a clean energy goal

January



Strategies for municipal operations and renewable energy procurement

March



Engaging with your utility on clean energy deployment

May

February

Energy system fundamentals:  
Setting the context for your available strategies



April

Strategies for achieving community-wide clean energy progress



June

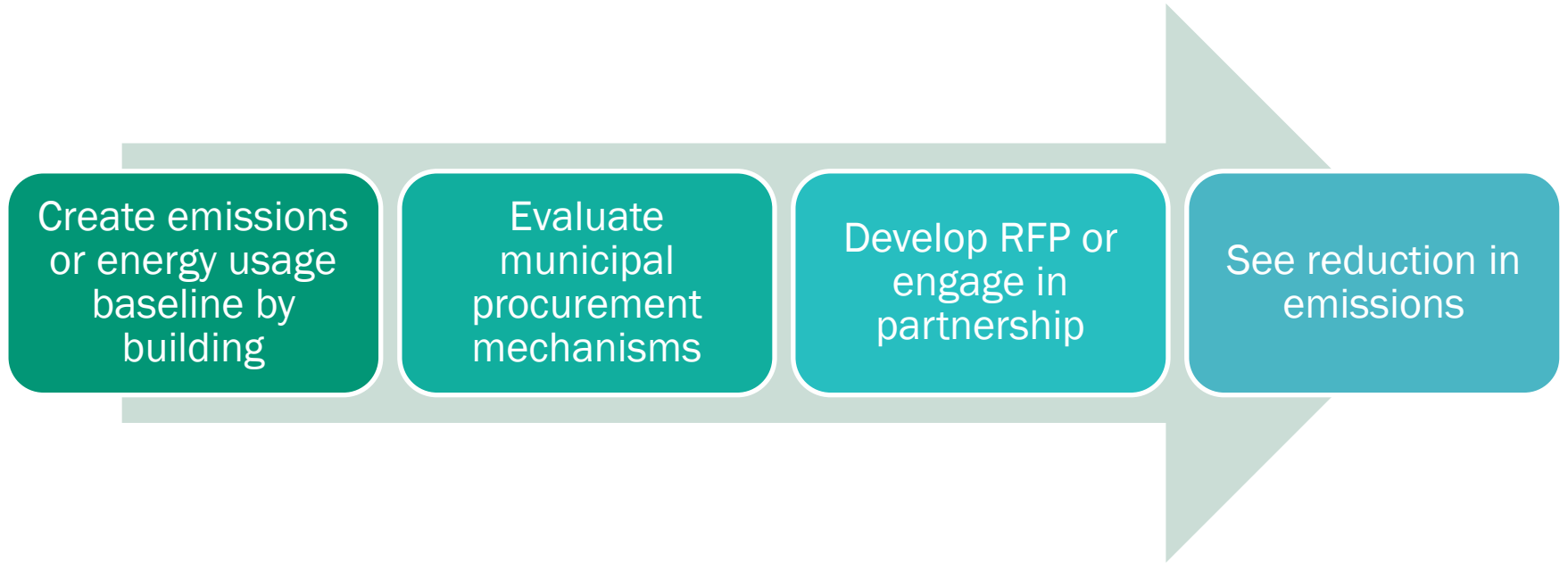
Best practices for community engagement and peer consultation



# Cohort Participants

- Apex, North Carolina
- Baltimore City, Maryland
- Breckenridge, Colorado
- Bucks County, Pennsylvania
- Centre Region Council of Governments, Pennsylvania
- Commerce City, Colorado
- Dillingham, Alaska
- Eastern Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma
- Lawrence, Kansas
- Little Rock, Arkansas
- Norman, Oklahoma
- Orange County, North Carolina
- Phoenix, Arizona
- Rochester, New York

# In Workshop 1, we learned about baselining electricity sector emissions and establishing a clean energy goal



# In Workshop 2, we learned about clean energy market fundamentals that underlie the procurement process

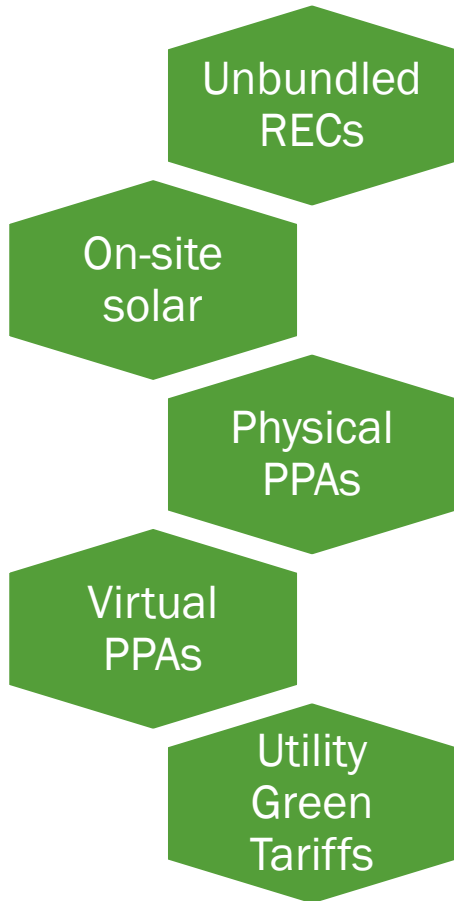
Is your utility market regulated, restructured, or deregulated?

Are you in a wholesale market, or a traditional utility market?

Do you have retail choice (can you select your energy supplier?)

Who are the key actors in your state?

## In Workshop 3, we explored procurement mechanisms for clean energy for municipal buildings



Procurement decisions, project economics, and feasibility of various methods are shaped by your state, regulatory, and utility context.

Different approaches have their own legal and financial complexities, meaning that it's important to both build partnerships with legal counsel and budgetary decisionmakers in your municipality.

# In Workshop 4, we discussed leveraging multiple program types to achieve residential and commercial clean energy goals

Community  
choice  
aggregation

Bulk-  
purchasing  
campaigns

Community  
Solar

C-PACE

Energy  
efficiency  
programs

Workforce  
development  
programs

# In Workshop 5, we emphasized that energy program development should include deliberate attention to equity

- There are barriers to LMI residents' participation in clean energy adoption – for instance, rooftop solar adoption skews towards higher-income households, though the degree of disparity varies across states and there is a slow migration towards lower-income households. – [Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory](#), 2020.
- Many residential energy efficiency and solar loan programs have credit score requirements that make it difficult for low-income households to acquire financing.

The Justice40 Initiative has made it a goal that 40% of the overall benefits of certain Federal investments flow to disadvantaged communities.

Clean energy programs that are inclusive can help avoid perpetuation of inequities and can lead to more equitable outcomes.



**When equity is prioritized from the scoping stage, clean energy programs can increase energy equity and community benefits**

Decrease energy burden

Decrease environmental exposure and burdens

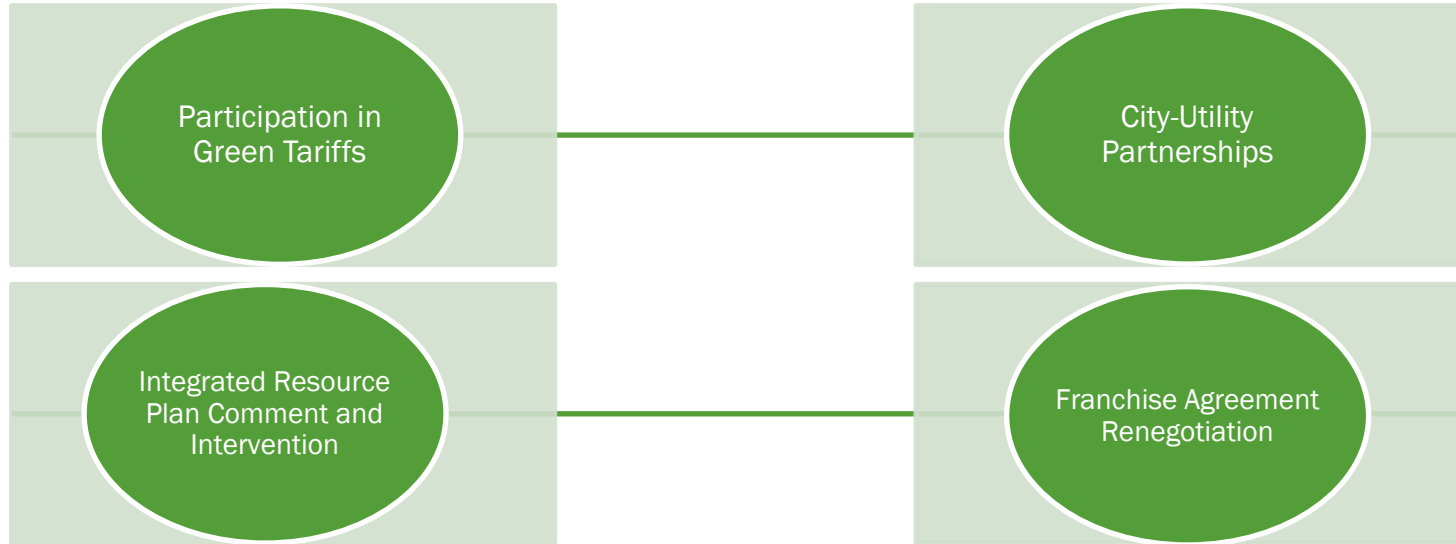
Increase job creation, the clean energy job pipeline, and job training for individuals

Increase clean energy enterprise creation and contracting

Increase in energy democracy, including community ownership

Increase parity in clean energy technology access and adoption

# In the second half of Workshop 5, we explored the importance of utility engagement for grid decarbonization



The cohort closed with a collaborative peer consultation on challenges specific to each participant.

