

RANK

27 / 75

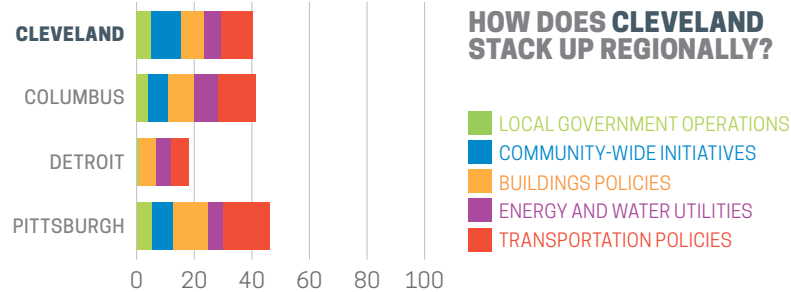
2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Cleveland

OVERALL SCORE

40.5 / 100

Cleveland scored among the top five cities for community-wide initiatives. The city's stringency and projected achievement of its greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goal, its adoption of a renewable energy goal through the 2018 update to its Climate Action Plan, and its accountability to equity all contributed to the city's performance in the category. Cleveland also performed well in local government operations due to the city's municipal climate and energy goals and the various policies adopted through the Sustainable Municipal Building Policy. Cleveland has several options to improve its score in the next edition, particularly in buildings policies.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (5 OF 9 POINTS)

Cleveland has established energy-reduction, renewable electricity, and GHG emissions reduction goals for local government operations. ACEEE projects the city will meet its goal of reducing local government GHG emissions 20% from 2010 levels by 2020. Cleveland requires new municipal construction to meet LEED Silver standards and achieve efficiency levels 30% beyond ASHRAE 90.1. The city benchmarks municipal buildings and retrofits buildings based on audit results. Cleveland has begun a comprehensive upgrade of all streetlights to LEDs.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (10.5 OF 16 POINTS)

Cleveland's GHG emissions reduction, energy-savings, and renewable energy goals provide the vision for its clean energy efforts. ACEEE currently projects that the city will achieve its goal of reducing community-wide GHG emissions 16% by 2020. The city has overseen the creation of municipal district energy systems and has adopted zoning regulations supporting wind energy systems. To better mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted goals to plant 50,000 trees by 2020 and increase urban tree canopy coverage to 30% by 2040.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (8 OF 30 POINTS)

Ohio requires all local jurisdictions to adopt the state building code that is based on the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and ASHRAE 90.1-2010 requirements for commercial buildings, and the 2009 IECC requirements for residential buildings. Cleveland has advocated for more stringent state energy codes through its partnership with the Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance. The city provides several incentive and financing programs to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in existing buildings. For example, the city offers financial assistance for energy efficiency, water conservation, and decarbonized transportation projects to commercial properties located in the Cleveland 2030 District. The city does not have programs strictly dedicated to workforce development, but its Community Benefits Agreement (CBA) has an inclusive procurement and contracting process for all projects, including energy efficiency and renewable generation; the CBA awards extra evaluation points to small businesses, minority businesses, and sustainable businesses.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (6 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, First Energy shows moderate savings for electric efficiency programs while Dominion Energy Ohio shows low savings for natural gas efficiency programs. Dominion Energy offers comprehensive programs for low-income households. First Energy does not offer incentives for the construction of new distributed solar or wind systems. Multiple efforts aim to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (11 OF 30 POINTS)

The Cleveland Climate Action Plan includes sustainable transportation provisions and adopts a goal to reduce transportation-related GHG emissions by 400,000 MTCO_{2e} below 2010 levels by 2030. The city has not yet made progress towards its vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reduction goal. The city has set a mode shift target to reduce single-occupancy vehicle trips to 55% by 2030. To support attaining this goal, the city can adopt a more comprehensive complete streets policy and increase the number of bikes in the UHBikes bike-share program. Relative to other city systems, Cleveland's transit system is moderately funded and accessible. To encourage efficient vehicle and EV charging infrastructure uptake, the city can offer incentives for efficient vehicles and charging infrastructure, and increase the number of public EV charging stations.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

5

3.5

9



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

10.5

4.5

16



BUILDINGS POLICIES

8

9

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

6

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

11

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE