

RANK

18 / 75

2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Long Beach

Long Beach earned a top-20 spot in its first appearance in the *City Scorecard*. Its strongest performance was in local government operations due to several factors including its climate and clean energy goals, its LED streetlight upgrades, and its recent Battery Electric Vehicle and Infrastructure Policy to encourage more efficient fleet vehicles. Within the last two years, Long Beach also released the 2017 Bike Master Plan and developed a reduced-fare bike-share program for low-income households. Both helped the city's score in transportation policies. The city has many options for increasing its score in the next edition, most notably by focusing on its performance for community-wide initiatives.

OVERALL SCORE

49 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

6

3.5

9



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

5.5

4.5

16



BUILDINGS POLICIES

17.5

9

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

6.5

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

13.5

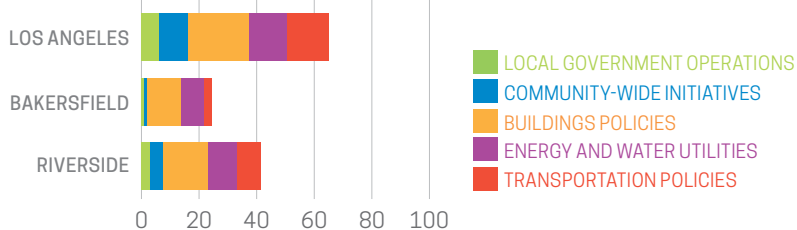
8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

HOW DOES LONG BEACH STACK UP REGIONALLY?



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6 OF 9 POINTS)

Long Beach has set energy-reduction, renewable electricity, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals for local government operations. ACEEE does not currently project that the city will achieve its goal of reducing local government GHG emissions 15% by 2020. Long Beach requires municipal buildings to meet LEED standards and benchmark energy use. The city works to incorporate fuel-efficient vehicles into its fleet and has converted approximately 80% of streetlights to LEDs.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (5.5 OF 16 POINTS)

Long Beach's energy-savings and renewable energy goals provide the vision for its clean energy efforts. The city has not adopted a community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal. The city has overseen the development of on-site solar systems on municipal buildings. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted the Low-Impact Development (LID) Ordinance to require LID practices in new developments and major redevelopments.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (17.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Long Beach enforces the 2016 California Energy Code and the California Green Building Code. The city encourages clean energy investments in existing buildings through incentive programs. For example, Long Beach opted into the Los Angeles County Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program which provides financing for energy efficiency and renewable projects to residential and commercial customers. The city could improve the efficiency of its building stock by implementing policies that require energy-saving actions and by developing programs that support clean energy workforce development.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (6.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Southern California Edison (SCE) and Long Beach Energy Resources show low savings for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. SCE offers comprehensive programs for low-income and multifamily households. Through the Energy Leader Partnerships Program, the city works with its utilities to promote energy efficiency. SCE offers incentives for the construction of new distributed solar or wind systems. Multiple efforts also aim to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (13.5 OF 30 POINTS)

The Mobility Element of the Long Beach General Plan sets a multimodal transportation vision for the city. Long Beach has not adopted quantitative vehicle miles traveled (VMT) or transportation-related GHG emissions reduction goals, although the city has set a mode shift target to increase biking commuter modes to 10% of all trips by 2027, with a long-term target of 30% by 2047. To support the fulfillment of this goal, the city can adopt a complete streets policy. Relative to other city systems, Long Beach's transit system is accessible but underfunded. The city can take steps to direct investment into transit services. The Port of Long Beach's Clean Air Action Plan is an exemplary and innovative freight efficiency plan that addresses ships, trucks, trains, cargo-handling equipment, and harbor craft. The Port's Transportation Planning Division has also conducted numerous studies on infrastructure projects that will boost port efficiency.