

RANK

4 / 75

2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Minneapolis

Minneapolis took the fourth spot in the *City Scorecard*, its highest rank in any city scorecard. The city propelled itself higher in the rankings due in part to a suite of new policies addressing energy in existing buildings. In addition to establishing time-of-sale and time-of-rent residential energy disclosure policies, the city expanded its Commercial Building Energy Benchmarking and Transparency Ordinance in 2019. Minneapolis also excelled in its community-wide initiatives, due to efforts including the Green Zones Initiative. The city's policy advances have already established it as a leading city for clean energy; Minneapolis could rank even higher in future scorecards if it continues its embrace of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

OVERALL SCORE

69 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

6.5

3.5

9



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

10.5

4.5

16



BUILDINGS POLICIES

20

9

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

12

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

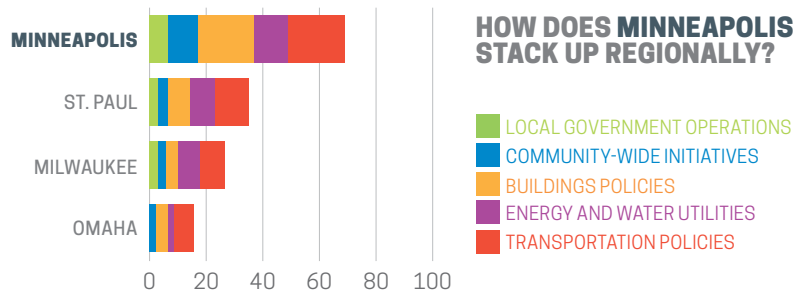
20

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6.5 OF 9 POINTS)

Minneapolis has adopted a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goal and a renewable electricity goal for local government operations. ACEEE projects the city will continue to meet and exceed its goal to reduce GHG emissions from city facilities by 1.5% annually. Minneapolis requires all new construction and significant renovations to meet LEED Silver standards and benchmarks 100% of municipal buildings. Minneapolis works to incorporate fuel-efficient vehicles into its fleet and has converted approximately 70% of its streetlights to LEDs. The city allows employees to telework, reducing emissions and energy use from workforce commuting.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (10.5 OF 16 POINTS)

Minneapolis's GHG emissions reduction, energy-savings, and renewable energy goals as well as its equity-driven planning efforts provide the vision for its clean energy efforts. ACEEE projects the city will achieve its goal of reducing community-wide GHG emissions 30% by 2025. The city has been involved in the development of community solar systems. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted land conservation requirements for certain new developments and provides stormwater utility fee credits for those using low-impact development practices.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (20 OF 30 POINTS)

Minneapolis enforces the 2015 Minnesota Energy Code for commercial and residential buildings. While the city is prohibited from adopting its own energy code, it advocates for more stringent requirements in the state code. The city promotes efficiency improvements to existing buildings through a variety of mandatory policies and voluntary incentive programs. Minneapolis is one of the first cities to adopt a single-family disclosure policy requiring home sellers to disclose energy-use information when listing their house, and is also one of the first to require rental properties to disclose energy-use information to prospective tenants. The city has enacted inclusive procurement and contracting processes for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, including work on a community solar garden.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (12 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Xcel Energy and CenterPoint Energy show high savings for electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities also offer comprehensive programs for low-income and multifamily households. The city and its utilities established the Clean Energy Partnership in 2014, a formal partnership that aims to help Minneapolis reach its Climate Action Plan and Energy Vision goals. Minneapolis is taking steps to encourage decarbonization; it is in talks with the Public Utilities Commission to overturn restrictions on the city's ability to mandate solar-ready requirements, and the Clean Energy Partnership is actively working to fulfill the city's 100% renewable energy goal. Multiple efforts also aim to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (20 OF 30 POINTS)

Access Minneapolis sets a sustainable and multimodal transportation vision for the city. Minneapolis adopted a goal to reduce transportation-related GHG emissions 31% from 2010 to 2025; the city did not report data on progress towards its GHG goal. Although Minneapolis has established a mode share target of increasing bicycle trips to 15% by 2025, the city has not adopted mode share targets for walking, transit, or other sustainable modes of transportation. Relative to other city systems, Minneapolis's transit system is accessible, but the city can direct more investment towards transit services. The city has enacted comprehensive location-efficiency policies as it offers density bonuses for transit-oriented, compact, and mixed-use developments, and abolished minimum parking requirements citywide.