

RANK

51 / 75

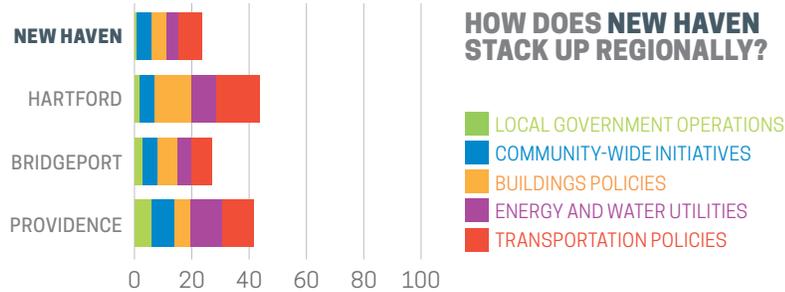
2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

New Haven

New Haven performed best in community-wide initiatives and transportation policies. In 2018, New Haven adopted the Climate and Sustainability Framework, which had scoring implications across both policy areas as it adopted goals and provisions to reduce community-wide and transportation-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The city has substantial room for improvement across all policy areas, most notably so for local government operations and buildings policies.

OVERALL SCORE

23.5 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (1 OF 9 POINTS)

New Haven has GHG emissions reduction and renewable electricity goals for local government operations. ACEEE does not currently project that the city will reduce local government GHG emissions 55% from 1999 levels by 2030. New Haven has several options for improving its performance for local government operations, including establishing an energy-reduction goal for local government operations.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (5 OF 16 POINTS)

New Haven has a community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal; ACEEE projects the city will meet its goal to reduce community-wide GHG emissions by 55% from 1999 levels by 2030. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can set energy-savings and renewable energy goals. It can take steps to achieve these goals by involving marginalized communities in planning and implementing initiatives; by supporting more clean, efficient distributed energy systems; and by adopting goals to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (5 OF 30 POINTS)

Connecticut requires local jurisdictions to adopt the Connecticut State Building Code, which references the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for both residential and commercial buildings. Beyond the building energy code, we did not identify other policies or programs implemented by New Haven to increase energy efficiency and on-site solar in buildings. The city could further encourage energy efficiency in existing buildings by implementing a benchmarking and transparency ordinance, passing policies with required energy actions, and building an equitable clean energy workforce through training programs and inclusive procurement policies.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (4.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, United Illuminating shows high savings for electric efficiency programs while Southern Connecticut Gas shows low savings for natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer comprehensive programs for multifamily households. United Illuminating does not offer incentives for the construction of new distributed solar or wind systems. New Haven could also improve the energy efficiency of water services.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (8 OF 30 POINTS)

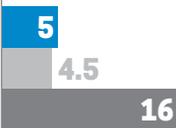
New Haven was one of only eight cities that made incentives available for electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure solely powered by renewable energy. New Haven's zoning code includes mixed-use district overlays to encourage compact, mixed-use development. New Haven's Climate Action Plan includes several sustainable transportation provisions, although the city has not adopted vehicle miles traveled (VMT) or GHG emissions reduction goals for the transportation sector. New Haven has not set mode shift targets for efficient modes of transportation. Relative to other city systems, New Haven's transit system is moderately accessible yet underfunded.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



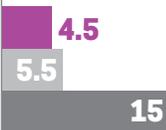
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



BUILDINGS POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE