

RANK

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2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Philadelphia

Philadelphia has taken several positive steps since the last scorecard including, but not limited to, its adoption of a stringent building energy code, its creation of sustainable transportation goals, and its telework policy for municipal employees. The city scored in the top 10 for transportation policies due to several factors, including its new transportation goals as well as strategies to shift more travel to walking, biking, and transit. Philadelphia has several options to build on its momentum and improve its score in the next edition; it has the most room for improvement in community-wide initiatives and buildings policies.

OVERALL SCORE

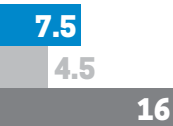
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



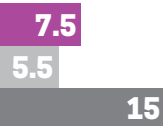
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



BUILDINGS POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

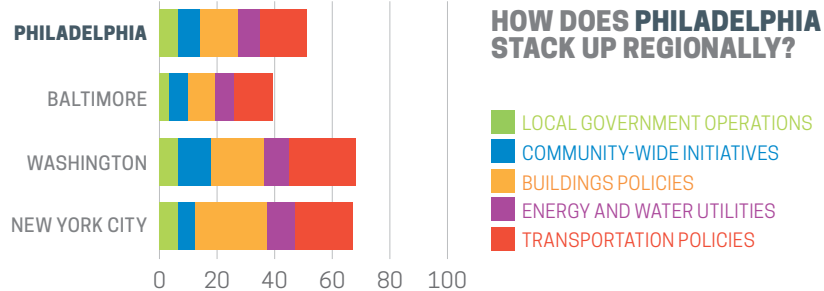


TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6.5 OF 9 POINTS)

Philadelphia has set energy-reduction, renewable electricity, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals for local government operations. ACEEE projects the city will meet its goal to reduce local government GHG emissions 50% from 2006 levels by 2030. Philadelphia requires building projects to achieve LEED Silver certification, benchmarks all municipal buildings, and retrofits select buildings. The city works to incorporate fuel-efficient vehicles into its fleet to meet its fleet fuel efficiency goal. It also allows telework and flexible scheduling for employees, reducing emissions and energy use from workforce commuting.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (7.5 OF 16 POINTS)

Philadelphia's GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy goals provide the vision for its clean energy efforts. The city has not adopted a community-wide energy-savings goal. ACEEE currently projects that the city will achieve its goal of reducing community-wide GHG emissions 28% by 2025. The city supports the development of on-site renewables by administering a solar bulk-purchasing program. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted a goal to increase the urban tree canopy 30% by 2025.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (13.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Pennsylvania requires local jurisdictions to adopt the state-mandated building energy codes, but granted Philadelphia a one-time opportunity to adopt its own energy code in 2018—the city adopted the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code for both residential and commercial buildings. The city promotes clean energy investments in existing buildings through a variety of incentive programs, as well as a mandatory benchmarking ordinance targeting large commercial and multifamily buildings. Philadelphia helps to grow the clean energy workforce through the Find Your Power solar job training initiative for high school students.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (7.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, PECO and PGW show low savings for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities do offer comprehensive programs for low-income and multifamily households. Philadelphia is taking steps to encourage decarbonization; this includes submitting comments to the Public Utility Commission. Multiple efforts also aim to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (16 OF 30 POINTS)

Connect, Philadelphia's strategic transportation plan, sets a sustainable transportation vision for the city and adopts a goal to reduce transportation-related GHG emissions 10% below 2017 levels by 2025. Philadelphia was one of only six cities to report measurable progress towards its GHG emissions reduction goal. The city has also adopted several mode shift targets to increase walking, biking, and transit commuter trips by 5% cumulatively. Relative to other city systems, Philadelphia's transit system is well funded and accessible. The city does not offer incentives for efficient vehicles, alternative fueling infrastructure, or EV charging stations powered by renewables, but doing so in the future could help the city achieve its GHG emissions reduction goal. Philadelphia is a leader in increasing efficient transportation options for low-income residents, as the city offers density bonuses to developments with affordable housing units in TOD areas and reduced bike-share rates for income-eligible riders.