

RANK

27 / 75

2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Riverside

OVERALL SCORE

40.5 / 100

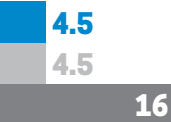
Riverside was a top-20 city for buildings policies, largely due to the stringency of California's building energy code and benchmarking requirements. Beyond state requirements, Riverside encourages clean energy upgrades through incentive programs like Green Riverside and the Energy Savings Assistance program. The city was also a top-20 city in the energy and water utilities category due to SoCal's high savings for natural gas efficiency programs, comprehensive low-income and multifamily programs, and city efforts to improve energy efficiency in water services. Riverside has several options for improving its score in the next edition, most notably in community-wide initiatives and transportation policies.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



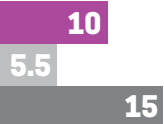
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



BUILDINGS POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

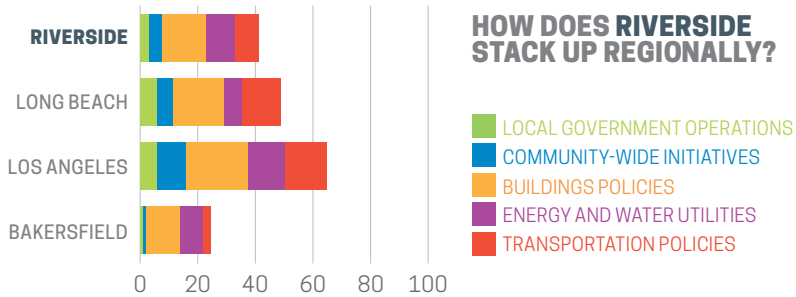


TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (3 OF 9 POINTS)

Riverside adopted a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goal for local government operations. ACEEE does not currently project that the city will achieve its goal of reducing GHG emissions 15% from 2007 levels by 2020. The city works to incorporate fuel-efficient vehicles into its fleet to meet its pollution reduction goal. Riverside identifies retrofit opportunities in municipal buildings. The city can ramp up its efforts by adopting energy-savings and renewable energy goals and increasing efforts to reduce energy use in new and existing municipal buildings.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (4.5 OF 16 POINTS)

Riverside's GHG emissions reduction, energy-savings, and renewable energy goals provide the vision for its clean energy efforts. ACEEE does not currently project that the city will achieve its goal of reducing community-wide GHG emissions 26.4% by 2020. The city has not been involved in the development of clean and efficient distributed energy systems but does enforce the state's solar installation mandate. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted goals to plant 1,000 trees in city parks and rights-of-way and 3,000 trees on private property annually.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (15.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Riverside enforces the 2016 California Green Building Code and Building Energy Efficiency Standards for commercial and residential buildings. The city promotes clean energy investments in existing buildings through incentive programs. For example, commercial and residential building owners may access rebates for energy efficiency upgrades through the Green Riverside program and single- and two-family households may qualify for express solar permitting if their property meets specific standards. California's Assembly Bill 802 requires large commercial and multifamily buildings to benchmark their energy use annually, but the city could encourage additional investments in existing buildings by implementing expanded policies requiring energy-saving actions. The city partners with Grid Alternatives to implement programs that help make solar energy systems affordable for all communities and develop a renewable energy workforce composed of residents from local communities.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (10 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, City of Riverside Public Service shows low savings for electric efficiency programs while SoCal Gas shows high savings for natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer comprehensive programs for low-income and multifamily households. In 2017, Riverside Public Service generated 36% of electricity from renewable sources. Multiple efforts also aim to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (7.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Riverside's Green Action Plan sets an efficient, multimodal transportation vision for the city and adopts a goal to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT). The city does not track progress towards its VMT reduction goal, and has not adopted a quantitative mode shift target. Relative to other city systems, Riverside's transit system is underfunded and can improve in accessibility. The city can take steps to both improve the accessibility of, and direct investment toward, transit services. Likewise, the city can work to increase the number of low-income households near high-quality transit and offer incentives to low-income residents for efficient transportation options.