

RANK

12/100



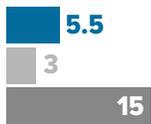
OVERALL SCORE

57.5/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Take additional steps to ensure builders comply with energy codes.
- Create a formal decision-making role for marginalized residents.
- Require new policies, programs, plans, and budgeting decisions to undergo structural equity assessments.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.
- Develop a city freight plan that increases freight efficiency.
- Adopt and track a goal for reduction in VMT or transportation sector GHG emissions.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



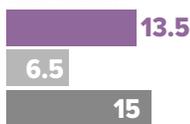
BUILDINGS POLICIES



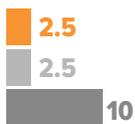
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

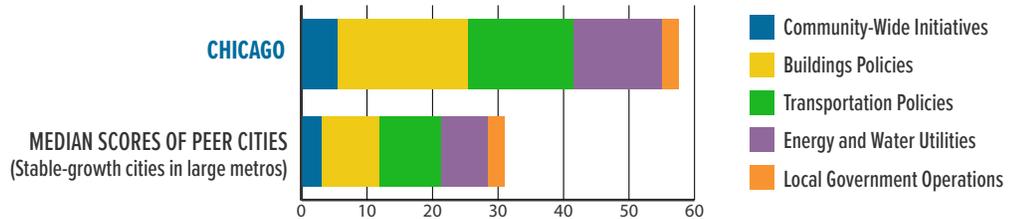


2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

CHICAGO, IL

Chicago had a strong performance in energy and water utilities and buildings policies. To increase its rank in the next *Scorecard*, Chicago can improve its performance in transportation policies and local government operations.

HOW DOES CHICAGO STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (5.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Chicago's climate change mitigation and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term, community-wide climate mitigation goal of 28% below 2005 levels by 2025. Chicago supported the creation of community solar within the city. The Resilient Chicago plan includes goals to improve transit metrics in underserved areas. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city adopted the Sustainable Development Ordinance.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (20 OF 30 POINTS)

Chicago requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code. The city recently adopted more stringent EV-ready requirements for new commercial and multifamily buildings and allows solar in all zones. Chicago has worked with local organizations to provide training that supports the development of a clean energy workforce. To target energy savings in existing buildings, Chicago Ordinance requires commercial and multifamily buildings of greater than 50,000 square feet to benchmark energy use and to post an energy performance rating which is also shared at the time of sale or lease. The city also requires residential building owners to disclose energy use information to prospective rental tenants and at the time of sale. The city incentivizes energy efficiency in buildings with energy efficient appliance rebates, grants, and PACE financing and runs a voluntary retrofit challenge program.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (16 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Chicago, 92% have access to high-quality transit. With only 16.9 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Chicago has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency, nor has it codified VMT or transportation-related GHG reduction targets. Transportation entities that serve Chicago have received roughly \$406.40 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderately high funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (13.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, ComEd shows moderately high savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs, while Peoples Gas reports moderate savings as a percentage of sales for natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer a portfolio of low-income energy efficiency programs that include comprehensive programs and health and safety measures, as well as comprehensive multifamily energy efficiency programs. The utilities provide energy use data to Chicago, which uses the data in its planning processes. The city encourages the decarbonization of the electric grid by partnering with ComEd's Community of the Future program, which includes a microgrid and several other pilot projects. Exelon, the parent company of ComEd, announced a moderate goal to reduce GHG emissions from its internal operations 15% by 2022 from a 2015 baseline.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (2.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Chicago has a GHG emissions reduction goal for local government operations. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its near-term local government operations climate mitigation goal of 26–28% below 2005 levels by 2025 because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. The city has multiple targets for increasing efficiency in its municipal fleet and outdoor lighting and has started to convert streetlights to LEDs. The city has installed 791 kW of solar on city facilities and is constructing additional systems. Chicago's PACE program requires large projects to meet goals for contracting with minority-owned and woman-owned business enterprises. The city does not have a comprehensive retrofit strategy.