

RANK

43/100



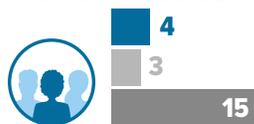
OVERALL SCORE

29/100

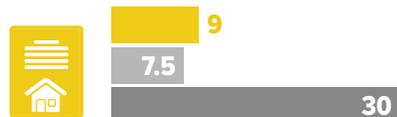
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Take additional steps to ensure builders comply with energy codes.
- Adopt energy benchmarking and rental energy disclosure policies.
- Require new policies, programs, plans, and budgeting decisions to undergo structural equity assessments.
- Contribute to the development of a clean energy workforce.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.

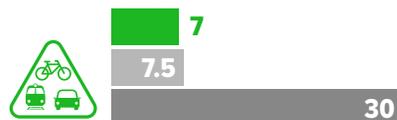
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



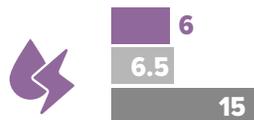
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



■ MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
■ MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

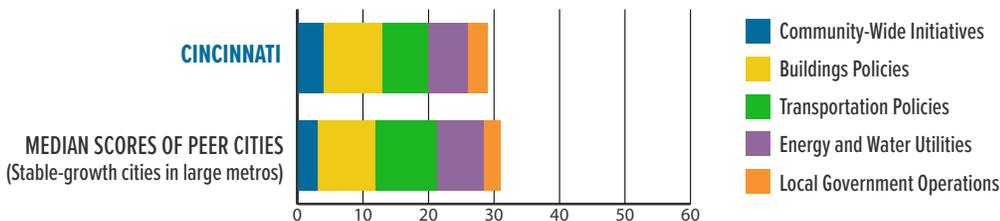


2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

CINCINNATI, OH

Cincinnati performed best in energy and water utilities but moved down in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city can improve across most policy areas, most notably building policies and transportation policies.

HOW DOES CINCINNATI STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (4 OF 15 POINTS)

Cincinnati’s GHG emissions reduction, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. The city adopted a long-term GHG emissions reduction goal of 84% below 2006 levels by 2050. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will come close to achieving its GHG emissions reduction goal of 40% below 2006 levels by 2028. To advance equity-driven planning and accountability, Cincinnati conducted expanded outreach to communities of color and adopted a goal to reduce the household energy burden by 10% within 5 years. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city provides incentives for green roofs. Cincinnati has not adopted a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of community solar and the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (9 OF 30 POINTS)

Ohio requires all jurisdictions to enforce the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code for residential buildings and the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code for commercial buildings. Cincinnati advocates for more stringent state energy codes. The city has not adopted solar ordinances or policies requiring buildings to be EV ready. Cincinnati does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. It supports efficiency in existing buildings with a range of incentives and financing options for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, including tax abatement programs and PACE financing.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (7 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Cincinnati, 6.4% have access to high-quality transit. With only 38.5 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Cincinnati 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 Cincinnati have received roughly \$133.78 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (6 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Duke Energy Ohio shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs and did not implement any natural gas efficiency programs in Ohio in 2019. Duke offers a portfolio of low-income programs that includes comprehensive programs. The utility provides energy use data to the city, which uses the data in its planning processes; however, this data is not made available to the public. Cincinnati does not advocate for better access to utility data for ratepayers. The city engages with the Public Utilities Commission on energy rate cases related to renewable energy developments and has an active community choice aggregation program. Duke Energy set a modest goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (3 OF 10 POINTS)

Cincinnati has not adopted a GHG emissions reduction goal. The city has established a resolution guiding its transition to a clean and renewable fleet. It has not established an efficient outdoor lighting policy but has converted all streetlights to LEDs and installed solar on city buildings. We were unable to confirm that Cincinnati has an inclusive procurement policy used for energy projects.