

RANK

38/100



OVERALL SCORE

34/100

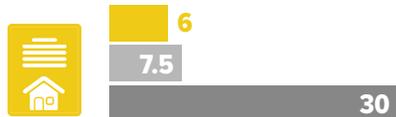
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Take additional steps to ensure builders comply with energy codes.
- Adopt energy benchmarking and rental energy disclosure policies.
- Contribute to the development of a clean energy workforce.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.
- Develop a city freight plan that increases freight efficiency

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



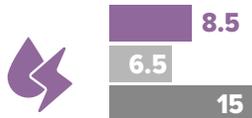
BUILDINGS POLICIES



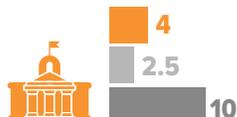
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES

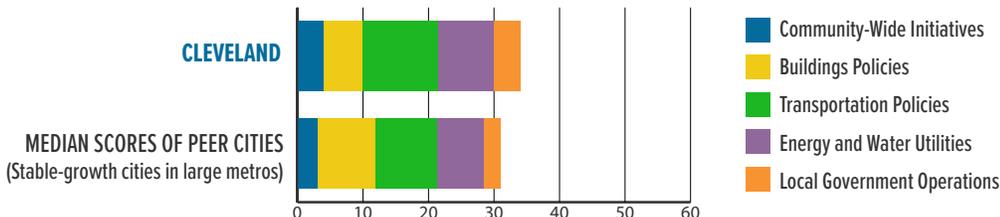
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

CLEVELAND, OH

Cleveland scored best in energy and water utilities and transportation policies but moved down several spots in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city still has several options for improving its score, with the most room for improvement in the buildings policies category.

HOW DOES CLEVELAND STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (4 OF 15 POINTS)

Cleveland’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 not achieve its near-term, community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal of 40% below 2010 levels by 2030. Cleveland’s Climate Action Plan includes equity metrics that the city uses to assess its climate mitigation objectives. The city has supported the integration of emissions-reducing technology in microgrids in the metro. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Cleveland aims to achieve tree canopy coverage of 30% by 2040.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (6 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. Cleveland advocates for more stringent state energy codes. We could not find information on whether the city has adopted solar ordinances or policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or be EV ready. Cleveland does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. The city offers PACE financing for energy projects, rebates for energy efficiency projects, property tax abatement for qualifying residential developments, and financial assistance for energy efficiency projects on commercial properties.

TRANSPORTATION (11.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Cleveland, 98.1% have access to high-quality transit. With only 9.2 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Cleveland has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency. The city has a goal to reduce GHG emissions from the transportation sector 400,000 MTCO₂e by 2030, from a 2010 baseline. This requires a 2% reduction per year. Transportation entities that serve Cleveland have received roughly \$198.39 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (8.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company (CEI) shows modest savings and Dominion Energy Ohio shows low savings as a percentage of sales for electric and natural gas efficiency programs, respectively. CEI offers a comprehensive low-income program that includes health and safety measures, and Dominion Energy Ohio provides a weatherization assistance program for income-eligible customers. Neither utility offers a program for multifamily customers. Dominion Energy Ohio, Cleveland Public Power, and FirstEnergy provide citywide electricity and natural gas data to the city on an annual basis and the city makes community-wide energy use data available to the public. Cleveland encourages efforts to decarbonize the electric grid by advocating for the state’s renewable and efficiency standards and offering renewable energy options through its community choice aggregator. FirstEnergy, the parent company of CEI, set a moderate goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4 OF 10 POINTS)

Cleveland has GHG emissions reduction and clean energy goals for local government operations. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 45% below 2010 levels by 2030. The city benchmarks approximately 95% of municipal building energy use and conducts audits to identify energy efficiency retrofit opportunities. It has not established policies requiring the procurement of efficient vehicles or installed renewable systems on city facilities. Cleveland has converted 87% of all streetlights to LEDs. It has inclusive procurement and contracting processes that were applied to a recent solar project.