

RANK

47/100



OVERALL SCORE

27/100

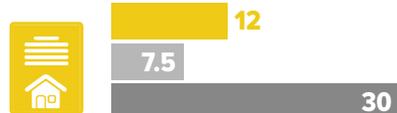
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Adopt location-efficient zoning codes that apply to the entire city.
- Employ equitable community engagement practices in planning clean energy initiatives.
- Adopt policies and programs to mitigate the urban heat island effect.
- Contribute to the development of a clean energy workforce.
- Create a sustainable transportation plan.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



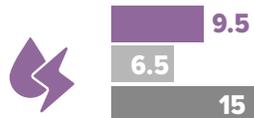
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



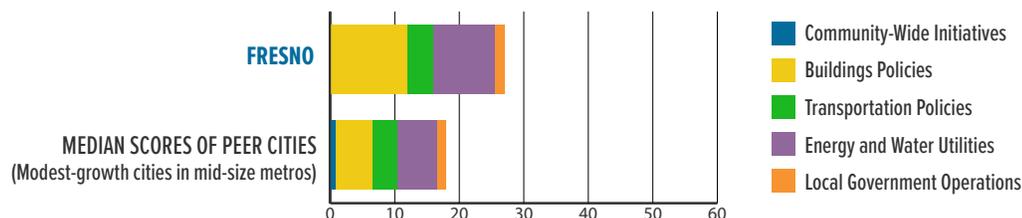
MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

FRESNO, CA

Fresno had its best performances in the buildings policies and energy and water utilities categories and moved up significantly in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. It can improve across all categories to advance its rank again in the next edition.

HOW DOES FRESNO STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0 OF 15 POINTS)

Fresno's climate change mitigation goal sets the vision for a clean energy future. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal of 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 because insufficient data were available for our analysis. To inspire future clean energy efforts, Fresno can adopt citywide energy efficiency and renewable energy goals, take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, and adopt 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 (12 OF 30 POINTS)

Commercial and residential building owners in Fresno must comply with CalGreen, and with solar- and EV-readiness requirements. Fresno does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. California requires large commercial and multifamily buildings to benchmark their energy use annually. To achieve energy efficiency in existing buildings, Fresno takes an equitable approach through its EOC Weatherization Program, which installs energy conservation measures and provides energy education for limited income families. The city also offers PACE financing for residential energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (4 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Fresno, 19.3% have access to high-quality transit. With 60.4 per 100,000 people, the city has a moderate number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Fresno has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan nor any policies that address freight efficiency, nor has it codified VMT or transportation-related GHG reduction targets. Transportation entities that serve Fresno have received roughly \$39.68 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a very low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (9.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs and high savings as a percentage of sales for natural gas efficiency programs. The utility offers a portfolio of energy efficiency programs to low-income customers, including comprehensive programs and health and safety measures, and also offers comprehensive programs for multifamily properties. While PG&E provides aggregated energy use data to the public, Fresno does not advocate for better ratepayer access to utility data. We cannot confirm whether the city participates in activities or strategies to encourage more utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation from its local electric utility. California set a goal of relying entirely on zero-emission energy sources for its electricity by 2045, and PG&E set a moderate goal to achieve this commitment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (1.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Fresno has GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy goals for local government operations. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its near-term GHG emissions reduction goal of 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 because insufficient data were available for our analysis. We were unable to find information indicating that the city has an efficient fleet procurement policy or has converted streetlights to LEDs. Fresno has established a policy requiring efficient outdoor lighting. It has installed 22.2 MW of renewable energy capacity on municipal facilities but has not established inclusive procurement policies or developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.