

RANK

49/100



OVERALL SCORE

26/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop a strategic approach to conducting energy retrofits in municipal buildings.
- Adopt policies and programs targeting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.
- Contribute to the development of a clean energy workforce.
- Advocate for and support comprehensive energy efficiency programs for multifamily buildings.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Adopt and track a goal for reduction in VMT or transportation sector GHG emissions.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



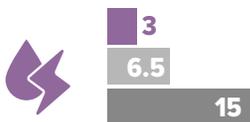
BUILDINGS POLICIES



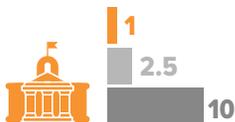
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



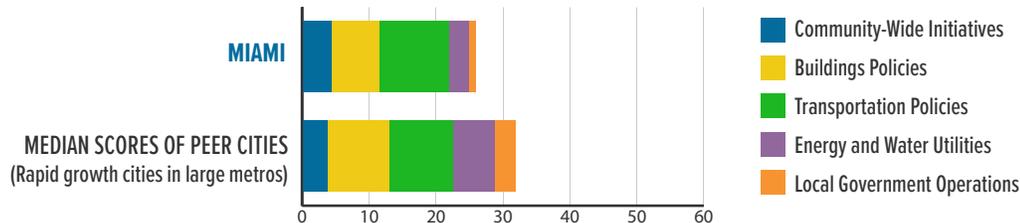
■ MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
■ MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

MIAMI, FL

Miami performed best in transportation policies and moved up in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city can improve across all policy areas to advance its rank in the next edition, most notably in local government operations and energy and water utilities.

HOW DOES MIAMI STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (4.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Miami's climate change mitigation goal sets the vision for a clean energy future. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its community-wide climate mitigation goal of carbon neutrality by 2050. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Miami requires cool roofs for private developments. It has not adopted citywide clean energy goals, created a formal role for marginalized residents in clean energy planning, or adopted a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation and integration of clean, distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (7 OF 30 POINTS)

Florida requires all jurisdictions to comply with the 7th Edition Florida Building Code, which references the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code. Miami does not have solar ordinances, but it allows solar in all zones. City municipal code sets EV-ready requirements for residential and commercial buildings. Miami does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. It does offer incentives such as PACE financing and density bonuses and a voluntary benchmarking program to spur clean energy investment.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (10.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Miami, 31.9% have access to high-quality transit. With 81.8 ports per 100,000 people, the city has a moderate number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Miami does not yet have a sustainable freight transportation plan in place, but freight is a major component of its Long-Range Transportation Plan. The plan has not set specifics, but performance measurements have been identified for several goals. The city has not yet codified VMT or transportation-related GHG reduction targets. Transportation entities that serve Miami have received a moderate level of local transit funding at roughly \$231.45 per capita on average annually between 2015 and 2019.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (3 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Florida Power & Light (FPL) shows very low savings as a percentage of sales for electric programs, and Florida City Gas did not report savings from energy efficiency programs in 2019. Neither utility offers comprehensive energy efficiency programs for either low-income customers or multifamily properties. Miami publishes aggregated community-wide energy use data in its GHG inventory reports. We were unable to confirm whether the city participates in activities or strategies to encourage more utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation. NextEra Energy, Inc., the parent company of FP&L, set a stringent goal to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions rate 67% by 2025, from a 2005 baseline.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (1 OF 10 POINTS)

Miami has not yet adopted a GHG emissions reduction goal for local government operations. The city sets requirements for fuel efficiency consideration and has started converting streetlight to LEDs. It has installed 500 kW of onsite solar generation capacity but has not established inclusive procurement and contracting processes. To our knowledge, Miami has not developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.