

RANK

10/100

OVERALL SCORE

62.5/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

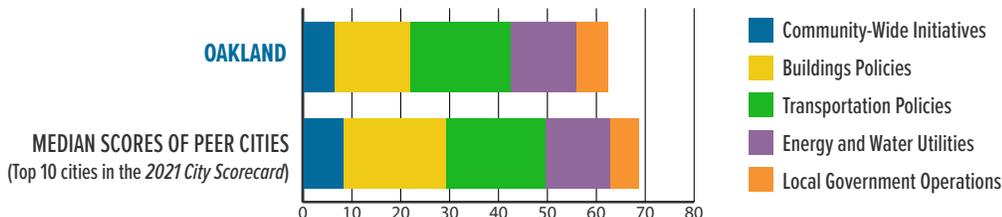
- Create a formal decision-making role for marginalized residents.
- Adopt more policies and programs targeting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.
- Develop inclusive procurement and contracting approaches that encourage marginalized community members to participate in city projects.

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

OAKLAND, CA

Oakland is in the top 10 for the second year in a row, performing best in the energy and water utilities category. To retain its top 10 rank, the city will need to continue its improvement and progress across all policy areas, especially the buildings sector.

HOW DOES OAKLAND STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (6.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Oakland’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 56% below 2005 levels by 2030. To advance equity-driven planning and implementation, Oakland solicited feedback from marginalized communities to inform its Energy and Climate Action Plan. The city’s EcoBlock project supports integration of emissions-reducing technologies in a microgrid serving a low-income neighborhood. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Title 16 addresses tree protection requirements.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (15.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Oakland adopted the Green Building Code for residential and commercial buildings, requiring new buildings to adhere to solar- and EV-readiness requirements. The city also requires commercial buildings over 25,000 square feet to achieve LEED Silver certification and residential properties to achieve Green Building Certification. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, Oakland enforces California’s benchmarking requirements for commercial and multifamily buildings. It also offers incentives such as PACE financing, loans, and grants to spur clean energy investment in buildings. BayREN energy trainings help grow the energy efficiency workforce.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (20.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Oakland has several initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in the transportation sector. Of low-income households in Oakland, 83.9% have access to high-quality transit. With 81.1 per 100,000 people, the city has a moderate number of EV charging station ports available for public use. The Port of Oakland approved its Seaport Air Quality 2020 and Beyond Plan which includes emissions reduction programs. The city’s 2020 Energy and Climate Action Plan provides a 36% reduction goal across all sectors by 2020, including transportation. Transportation entities serving Oakland have received roughly \$556.16 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a very high funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (13.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) shows moderate and high savings as a percentage of sales for electric and natural gas efficiency programs, respectively. The utility offers a portfolio of energy efficiency programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties, including comprehensive programs. It provides non-confidential, aggregated energy use data to the public. In addition, Oakland publishes bi-annual Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory Reports, which help guide policy aimed at reducing emissions. The city advocates for improved data access and supports utility-scale renewable energy generation in numerous ways, including serving as a founding member of East Bay Community Energy, a local CCA. In 2018, California set a goal to rely on entirely zero-emission energy sources for its electricity by 2045, and PG&E set a moderate goal to achieve this commitment.

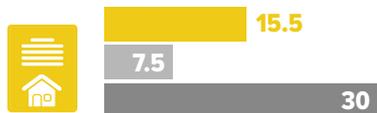
LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 56% below 2005 levels by 2030. Oakland also installs renewable energy systems on municipal buildings, converts streetlights to LEDs, and requires the purchase of high-efficiency or zero-emission vehicles and efficient outdoor lighting. The city has converted 95% of streetlights to LEDs and has installed 1 MW of solar electric panels on rooftops of municipal facilities. We were unable to verify if the city has inclusive procurement and contracting processes. Oakland analyzes energy consumption to identify efficiency opportunities in buildings but does not have a comprehensive retrofit strategy.

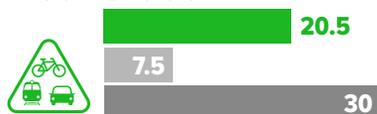
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



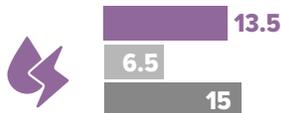
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE