

RANK

20/100



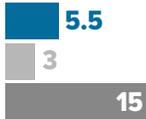
OVERALL SCORE

45.5/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Require new policies, programs, plans, and budgeting decisions to undergo structural equity assessments.
- Create or support energy efficiency workforce development programs and ensure these programs benefit historically marginalized communities.
- Adopt building tune-up and audit requirements for improving the energy performance of existing buildings.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



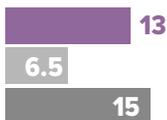
BUILDINGS POLICIES



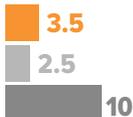
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

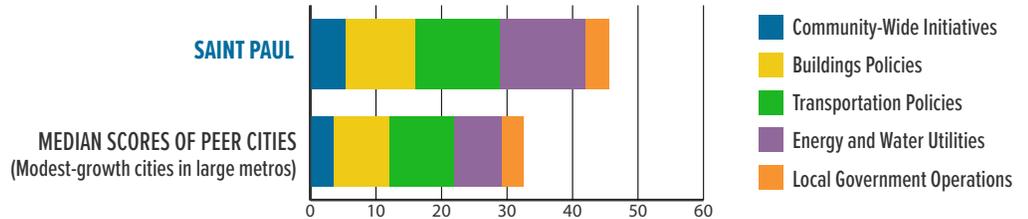


2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

SAINT PAUL, MN

Saint Paul moved down in the rankings from the last *Scorecard*. To maintain its rank in the future, the city will need to continue to take bold policy action. It has the most room for improvement in transportation and buildings policies.

HOW DOES SAINT PAUL STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (5.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Saint Paul's climate mitigation, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. The city has adopted a community-wide carbon neutrality goal by 2050. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal of 50% below business-as-usual levels by 2030 because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. To advance equity-driven planning and accountability, Saint Paul demonstrated an equity-driven community engagement strategy when developing its Climate Action and Resilience Plan and adopted a goal to reduce energy burdens to less than 4% of household income within 10 years. Saint Paul also supported the creation of community solar. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city adopted goals to increase the urban tree canopy to 40% outside the downtown area and 15% within the downtown area by 2040.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (10.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Minnesota requires all jurisdictions to adopt the 2015 Minnesota Energy Code, which references the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code. Saint Paul advocates for more stringent state energy codes and amended its zoning code to allow for solar energy use in all zones. Saint Paul does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, Saint Paul requires benchmarking, and offers financing incentives and a voluntary program to encourage clean energy investment.

TRANSPORTATION (13 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Saint Paul, 31.7% have access to high-quality transit. With only 7.8 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Saint Paul's comprehensive plan outlines a number of goals to improve the overall efficiency of the freight system. The Saint Paul 2040 Comprehensive Plan also established a policy to reduce VMT 40% by 2040. Transportation entities that serve Saint Paul have received roughly \$2.73 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a very low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (13 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Xcel Energy shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for electric and natural gas efficiency programs. It offers a portfolio of energy efficiency programs for low-income customers that includes comprehensive programs and health and safety measures, and comprehensive programs for multifamily properties. The city and Xcel Energy provide community-wide energy use information for planning and evaluation purposes. The city advocates for the decarbonization of the electric grid through its Climate Action and Resilience Plan and partnerships with the utility. Xcel Energy set a stringent goal to provide customers with 100% carbon-free electricity by 2050.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (3.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Saint Paul has a GHG emissions reduction goal for local government operations. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal of carbon neutrality by 2030 because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. The city prioritizes hybrid and electric vehicles in its vehicle procurement and has started to convert streetlights to LEDs. It has installed approximately 500 kW of solar on city facilities. Saint Paul also prioritizes minority- and women-owned businesses for project contracting including a current lighting upgrade project. Saint Paul benchmarks municipal building energy use and identifies retrofit opportunities through audits and data analysis.