

RANK

1/100



OVERALL SCORE

74/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

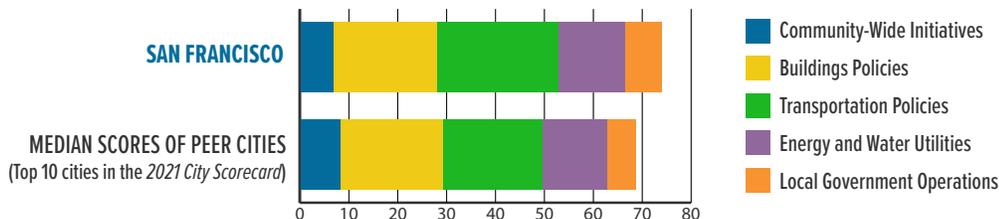
- Incorporate participatory budgeting procedures in decision-making bodies.
- Support clean, distributed energy resources.
- Develop inclusive procurement and contracting approaches that encourage marginalized community members to participate in city projects.

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

SAN FRANCISCO, CA

San Francisco earned first place in the rankings, moving up from the previous *Scorecard*. The city's strong policies should continue to keep it at the top, but it could boost its score by implementing recommended energy actions.

HOW DOES SAN FRANCISCO STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (7 OF 15 POINTS)

San Francisco'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 achieve its near-term, community-wide climate mitigation goal of 40% below 1990 levels by 2025. To advance equity-driven implementation and accountability, the city created the Office of Racial Equity. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, San Francisco aims to increase the urban tree forest to 25% of city land area by 2030 and requires new buildings to install green roofs or solar panels in accordance with the Better Roofs Ordinance.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (21 OF 30 POINTS)

The city adopted the San Francisco Green Building Code for residential and commercial buildings which requires new construction to adhere to solar- and EV-readiness requirements, and mandates that residential and commercial buildings satisfy low-energy use requirements. New residential buildings must achieve GreenPoint Rated v7.0 certification while new multifamily high-rises and commercial buildings are required to achieve LEED certification. San Francisco requires benchmarking in commercial buildings 10,000 square feet and larger and multifamily buildings 50,000 square feet and larger and also requires audits or retrocommissioning every five years. The Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance requires home sellers to retrofit buildings at the time of sale. San Francisco offers a voluntary energy assessment program and incentives such as PACE financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The GoSolarSF incentives program helps grow the renewable energy workforce.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (25 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in San Francisco, 99% have access to high-quality transit. With 99.1 per 100,000 people, the city has a high number of EV charging station ports available for public use. San Francisco's Better Market Street Plan creates a car-free zone throughout downtown, reserving the city's primary boulevard for bicycles and public transit. In addition, the plan establishes peak-hour loading restrictions which push delivery to off-hours to reduce conflicts between bicycles, transit, and commercial vehicles. San Francisco's codified transport GHG reduction target is 40% by 2025 from 1990 levels. Transportation entities that serve San Francisco have received roughly \$931.52 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a 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. PG&E offers a portfolio of energy efficiency programs including comprehensive programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties. The utility provides citywide energy use data annually by fuel and customer segment for use in the city's GHG inventory. CleanPowerSF, the City's Community Choice Aggregation program, delivers cleaner energy to San Francisco neighborhoods. Customers can opt up to CleanPowerSF's SuperGreen plan, providing a higher proportion of renewable energy. In 2018, California set a goal of achieving zero-emission energy sources for its electricity generation by 2045, and PG&E set a moderate goal to achieve this commitment.

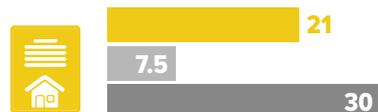
LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (7.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 40% below 1990 levels by 2025. The city integrates clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies; requiring the purchase of high-efficiency and low-emission vehicles, converting all streetlights to LEDs, and has installed over 2.9 MW of solar energy capacity on municipal facilities. San Francisco benchmarks the energy use of all municipal buildings and prioritizes retrofit opportunities based on this data. It does not currently have inclusive procurement and contracting processes that prioritize marginalized communities for city energy project contracts.

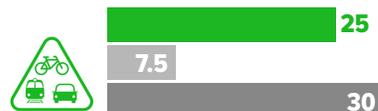
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



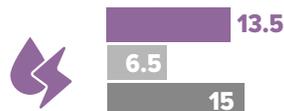
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE