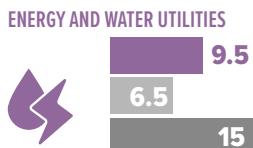
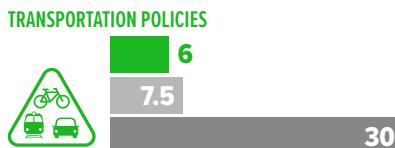
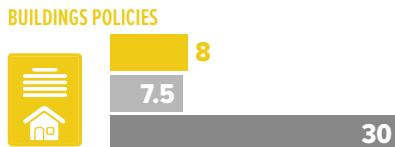


RANK**49/100** **OVERALL SCORE****26/100****RECOMMENDATIONS**

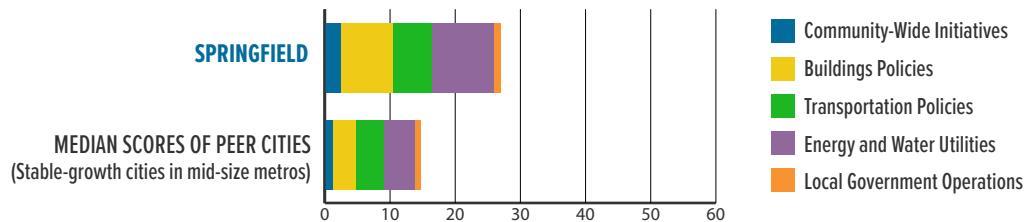
- Improve the energy performance of municipal operations and assets.
- Create a formal decision-making role for marginalized residents.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Adopt policies and programs supporting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.
- Contribute to the development of a clean energy workforce.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD**SPRINGFIELD, MA**

Springfield performed best in the energy and water utilities category; however, it fell in the rankings this year and can improve across all policy areas to advance its rank in the next *Scorecard*, most notably in local government operations.

HOW DOES SPRINGFIELD STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?**COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (2.5 OF 15 POINTS)**

Springfield's climate change mitigation and renewable energy goals set 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 2015 levels by 2050 because insufficient data were available for our analysis. To advance equity-driven planning and accountability, the city conducted expanded outreach in at-risk communities to inform the development of its Climate Action and Resilience Plan. Springfield also supported the development of a community solar project within the city that has reduced utility bills for low-income residents. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Springfield aims to plant 11,000 trees by 2022.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (8 OF 30 POINTS)

Springfield adopted the Massachusetts State Building Code for residential and commercial buildings, which references the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code. While the state of Massachusetts also requires new commercial and multifamily buildings to adhere to solar-ready requirements, Springfield has not adopted EV-ready ordinances. The city does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. While it offers a Low-Income Weatherization Assistance Program, Springfield does not have other policies that incentivize or require energy efficiency in existing buildings.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (6 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Springfield, 60.7% have access to high-quality transit, a moderate number. With 34.5 per 100,000 people, the city has a low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Springfield has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency, nor has it codified VMT or transportation-related GHG reduction targets. Transportation entities that serve Springfield have received roughly \$29.93 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, Eversource shows high savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs and Columbia Gas of Massachusetts shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer comprehensive energy efficiency programs for low-income residents and multifamily properties. Eversource provides community-wide energy usage information for planning and evaluation purposes through the state's energy data dashboard. To our knowledge, the city of Springfield does not advocate for better ratepayer access to utility data. The city launched the West Springfield Community Choice Power Supply Program, which is an opt-out community choice aggregation program that provides clean energy to the local community. Eversource Energy set a stringent company-wide goal to reach carbon neutrality by 2030.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0 OF 10 POINTS)

Springfield has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in local government operations, and it has not established GHG emissions reduction goals for municipal operations. The city does not have an efficient fleet procurement or outdoor lighting policy and has not converted streetlights to LEDs. Springfield has not installed renewable energy systems on site, established inclusive procurement policies, or developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.