

RANK

51/100

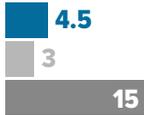
OVERALL SCORE

25.5/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 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.
- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.
- Adopt and track a goal for reduction in VMT or transportation sector GHG emissions.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



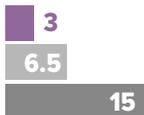
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES

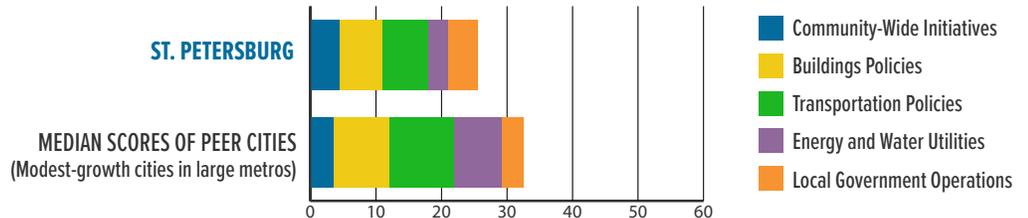
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

ST. PETERSBURG, FL

St. Petersburg did not have an exemplary performance in any one category but had its best achievements in the community-wide initiatives area. The city can improve across all policy areas to advance its rank in the next *Scorecard*, most notably in buildings policies and energy and water utilities.

HOW DOES ST. PETERSBURG STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (4.5 OF 15 POINTS)

St. Petersburg'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 2016 levels by 2050 because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city aims to maintain natural resource acreage at 20 acres per 1,000 residents. St. Petersburg has supported the creation of community solar through collaboration with Duke Energy.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (6.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Florida requires all jurisdictions to comply with the 7th Edition Florida Building Code, which references the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code with amendments. We could not find information on whether the city has adopted solar ordinances or policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or be EV ready. St. Petersburg does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. To target energy reductions in existing buildings, the city offers reduced permit fees for green buildings, incentive programs for residents installing energy efficiency and renewable energy measures, and a voluntary benchmarking pilot program.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (7 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in St. Petersburg, 0% have access to high-quality transit. With only 30.1 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. St. Petersburg 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 Toledo have received roughly \$54.66 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (3 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Duke Energy Florida shows very low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs and TECO Peoples Gas shows low savings as a percentage of sales for natural gas efficiency programs. Duke Energy Florida offers a portfolio of energy efficiency programs for low-income customers that includes comprehensive programs and health and safety measures. Neither utility offers comprehensive energy efficiency programs for multifamily properties. St. Petersburg uses and shares community-wide data through its GHG inventory for planning purposes, but does not advocate for better access to utility data for ratepayers. Duke Energy set a modest goal to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4.5 OF 10 POINTS)

St. Petersburg has adopted GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy goals for local government operations. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal for local government operations of 80% below 2016 levels by 2050 because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. St. Petersburg has a Green Fleet Policy, and its lighting code includes regulations to conserve energy. The city has installed renewable energy systems on city facilities. St. Petersburg has not instituted inclusive contracting processes but takes a strategic approach to retrofits and provides dedicated funding for building energy efficiency upgrades.