

RANK

77/100



OVERALL SCORE

14/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

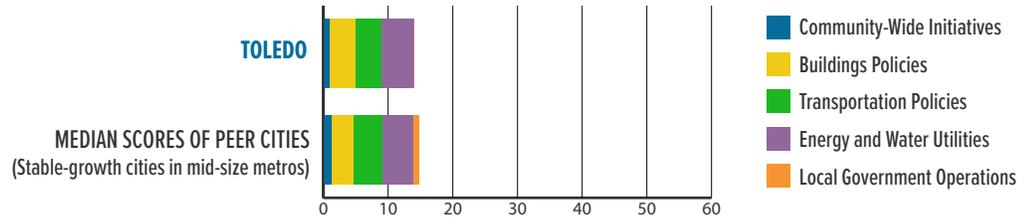
- Improve the energy performance of municipal operations and assets.
- Engage more with utilities to promote clean energy.
- Adopt policies and programs to mitigate the urban heat island effect.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Adopt policies and programs targeting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

TOLEDO, OH

Toledo had some achievements this year and rose two places in the rankings, but the city has substantial room for improvement across all categories, particularly in local government operations and transportation policies. Several policy actions could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.

HOW DOES TOLEDO STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (1 OF 15 POINTS)

Toledo's climate change mitigation goal sets 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 40% below 2012 per capita levels by 2030 because insufficient data were available for our analysis. The city's Regional Sustainability Plan includes a goal to improve housing and transportation affordability by 15%. Toledo has not supported the creation of community solar or the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (4 OF 30 POINTS)

Ohio requires all jurisdictions to enforce the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code for residential buildings and the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code for commercial buildings. Toledo does not yet advocate for more stringent state energy codes. 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. Toledo does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, the city offers property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing, but it does not have other policies that incentivize or require energy efficiency in existing buildings.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (4 OF 30 POINTS)

Toledo has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in the transportation sector. Of low-income households in Toledo, 0% have access to high-quality transit. With only 5.9 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Toledo 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. The transportation entities that serve Toledo have received roughly \$25.88 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Toledo Edison and Columbia Gas of Ohio show low savings as a percentage of sales for electric and natural gas efficiency programs, respectively. Columbia Gas offers comprehensive, deep-saving energy efficiency programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties, including health and safety measures. Toledo neither provides community-wide energy use information at the aggregate level nor advocates for better ratepayer access to utility data. We were unable to confirm whether the city participates in activities or strategies to encourage more utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation from its local electric utility. FirstEnergy, the parent company of Toledo Edison, set a moderate goal to become carbon neutral by 2050.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0 OF 10 POINTS)

Toledo 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. To our knowledge, the city does not have an efficient fleet procurement or outdoor lighting policy and has not converted streetlights to LEDs. Toledo has not installed renewable energy systems on site, established inclusive procurement policies used for energy projects, or developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



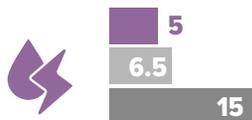
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE