# <sup>rank</sup> 26 /100

#### **2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD**

## Long Beach

Long Beach had its best performance in the energy and water utilities category. Its score was due in part to Southern California Edison's (SCE) energy efficiency programs, a city-utility partnership, and the city's pursuit of community choice aggregation. Long Beach had its next best performances in local government operations and buildings policies. The city still has several options for improving its score, with the most room for improvement in the community-wide initiatives and transportation policies categories.



#### HOW DOES LONG BEACH STACK UP REGIONALLY?



### 43 /100

**OVERALL SCORE** 



MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Long Beach benchmarks energy use in all municipal buildings, identifies energy efficiency opportunities through a Facilities Conditions Assessment, and conducts retrofits through SCE's Energy Leader Partnership program. The city is converting all streetlights to LEDs and replaces vehicles with battery electric vehicles. Long Beach has greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and clean energy goals for local government operations. Based on past years of emissions data, ACEEE projects the city will not achieve its near-term local government operations climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 15% below 2007 levels by 2020.

#### COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (5.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Long Beach's energy reduction and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. The Energy Island Initiative supports the creation of microgrids that integrate emissions-reducing technologies. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city aims to plant 6,000 trees by 2020. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can adopt a citywide GHG emissions reduction goal and take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning.

#### **BUILDINGS POLICIES (13.5 OF 30 POINTS)**

Commercial and residential building owners in Long Beach must comply with CalGreen, and with solar- and electric vehicle-readiness requirements. California's Assembly Bill 802 requires large commercial and multifamily buildings to benchmark their energy use annually. The city also offers several incentives to spur clean energy investment. Long Beach can do more to reduce GHG emissions from its buildings sector by adopting energy efficiency policies (such as building performance standards) for existing buildings and developing an equitable clean energy workforce.

#### **ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (7 OF 15 POINTS)**

Compared to other utilities, SCE shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs. Long Beach Energy Resources does not report spending or savings for natural gas efficiency programs. SCE offers energy efficiency programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties. To encourage the decarbonization of the electric grid, Long Beach is currently considering the formation of a Community Choice Aggregation program. Multiple efforts aim to increase efficiency of water services and wastewater treatment plants.

#### **TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (I2.5 OF 30 POINTS)**

The Port of Long Beach's Clean Air Action Plan is an exemplary and innovative freight efficiency plan that addresses ships, trucks, trains, cargo-handling equipment, and harbor craft. The Port's Transportation Planning Division has also conducted numerous studies on infrastructure projects that will boost port efficiency. The Mobility Element of the Long Beach General Plan sets a multimodal transportation vision for the city. Long Beach has set a mode shift target to increase biking commuter modes to 10% of all trips by 2027, with a long-term target of 30% by 2047. To accelerate progress toward this target, the city can adopt a complete streets policy. Relative to other city systems, Long Beach's transit system is accessible but underfunded; ensuring continued financial support for service and operations will be crucial in a post-COVID world.