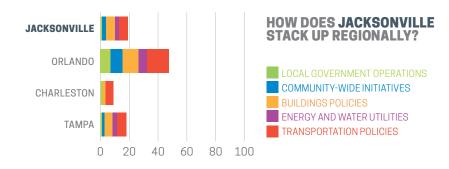
Jacksonville

Jacksonville has substantial room to improve across all categories, particularly in local government operations. To advance its rank, the city can focus on its own operations by reducing energy waste in government buildings and seeking to convert streetlights to LEDs. Jacksonville can pursue other foundational clean energy policies like establishing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, renewable energy, and energy reduction goals for the local government and community. Furthermore, Jacksonville can work to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy use in private buildings. These efforts could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Jacksonville requires the purchase of high-efficiency fleet vehicles and benchmarks municipal building energy use. Otherwise, it has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in local government operations. The city can establish climate mitigation, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals. It also can integrate clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies by converting streetlights to LEDs, installing onsite renewable energy systems, and adopting inclusive contracting processes. Going a step beyond benchmarking, Jacksonville also can also consider developing a comprehensive retrofit strategy for municipal buildings.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (3 OF 15 POINTS)

Jacksonville Electric Authority supports the creation of district energy and community solar within the city, but Jacksonville has pursued few other community-wide initiatives. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can adopt citywide climate and energy goals, take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, and adopt a goal to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (6 OF 30 POINTS)

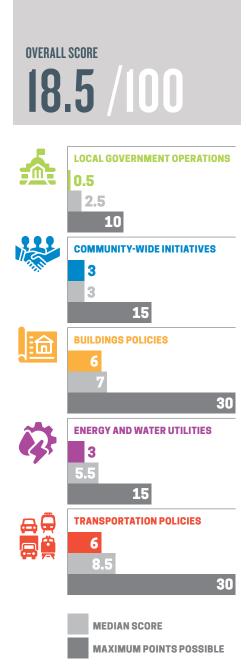
Florida requires all jurisdictions to comply with the 6th Edition Florida Building Code, which references the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code. Jacksonville does not advocate for more stringent state energy codes. The city offers incentives to spur clean energy investment. Jacksonville can do more to reduce GHG emissions from its buildings sector by adopting energy efficiency policies for existing buildings (such as benchmarking requirements) and further developing an equitable clean energy workforce.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (3 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) and TECO Peoples Gas show low savings as a percentage of sales for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Jacksonville works with JEA to implement a low-income energy efficiency program. Currently, neither utility offers energy efficiency for multifamily properties. In 2018, JEA produced about 1% of its total generation from renewable resources. The city can work to increase the energy and water efficiency of water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (6 OF 30 POINTS)

Jacksonville's 2030 Comprehensive Plan sets the vision for a sustainable transportation future and includes a goal to reduce VMT 20% below 2010 levels by 2030. The city has set mode shift targets; adopting and tracking progress toward these goals would help lay the groundwork for transportation action. Jacksonville's transit-oriented development overlay and abolished parking minimums in the downtown core encourage location efficiency. Relative to other city systems, Jacksonville's transit system is underfunded and can improve in accessibility; ensuring continued financial support for service and operations will be crucial in a post-COVID world. Jacksonville can further promote sustainable transportation within the city by subsidizing efficient transportation options for low-income residents.



American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy