

RANK

4 / 100

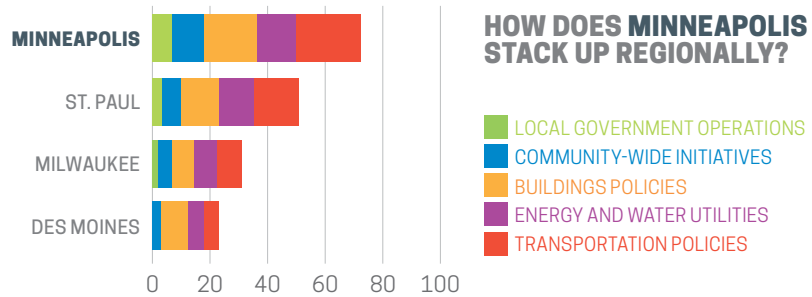
2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Minneapolis

Minneapolis maintained the fourth spot in the *City Scorecard*. As it did in the last edition, the city earned the most points for integrating equity into clean energy planning and program delivery; its strong performance was due in part the Minneapolis Green Zones Initiative and efforts to provide efficient transportation for low-income communities. The city also tied for the highest score in energy and water utilities, earning top marks for its renewable energy-related metrics. Its policy advances have already established Minneapolis as clean energy leader; it could rank even higher in future *Scorecards* if it continues its embrace of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

OVERALL SCORE

72.5 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (7 OF 10 POINTS)

Minneapolis has greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and renewable energy goals for local government operations. Based on past years of emissions data, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term local government operations climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 18% below 2013 levels by 2025. Minneapolis benchmarks all municipal buildings, identifies energy efficiency upgrade opportunities using the data, and conducts retrofits. In partnership with Xcel Energy, the city has converted approximately 70% of streetlights to LEDs.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (11 OF 15 POINTS)

Minneapolis's climate change mitigation, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. Based on past years of emissions data, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term, community-wide climate mitigation goal of 30% below 2006 levels by 2025. To advance equity-driven planning and implementation, the city created Green Zones Initiatives to improve public health and economic outcomes in communities most impacted by environmental pollution. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Minneapolis has adopted land conservation requirements.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (18.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Minnesota requires all jurisdictions to adopt the 2015 Minnesota Energy Code, which references the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code. The city advocates for more stringent state energy codes and amended its zoning code to allow for solar energy use in all zones. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, Minneapolis requires commercial and multifamily building owners to benchmark energy use and conduct an energy audit or tune-up every five years. The city also has adopted time-of-sale and time-of-rent energy use disclosure requirements for single-family homes and rental properties.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (13.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Xcel Energy and CenterPoint Energy show moderate savings as a percentage of sales for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer energy efficiency programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties. Minneapolis partners with the utilities through the Clean Energy Partnership, which gives the utilities an active role in achieving the city's energy goal as adopted in the Climate Action Plan. The city actively participates in numerous Public Utility Commission dockets related to renewable energy development, and the city is involved in the planning of Xcel Energy's Integrated Resource Plan. Multiple efforts also aim to increase the energy and water efficiency of water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (22.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Access Minneapolis sets a sustainable transportation and multimodal vision for the city. It adopted a goal to reduce transportation GHG emissions 31% below 2010 levels by 2025. Based on years for which data is available, the city has made measurable progress towards this goal. The city also aims to raise bicycle commuting to 15% of all trips by 2025. Relative to other city systems, Minneapolis's transit system is well accessible, but the city can improve both per capita investment and accessibility. Minneapolis's zoning code encourages mixed-use and compact development. The Affordable Housing Trust Fund and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit incentivize the development of affordable housing in transit areas.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

7

2.5

10



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

11

3

15



BUILDINGS POLICIES

18.5

7

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

13.5

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

22.5

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE