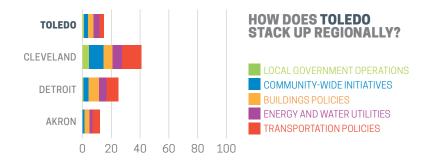


2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Toledo

Toledo had some achievements this year, but the city has few clean energy policies and therefore, substantial room for improvement across all categories, particularly in local government operations and transportation policies. To address energy waste in municipal operations, the city can benchmark and upgrade municipal buildings and seek to convert streetlights to LEDs. The city can also work to make its private buildings more energy efficient and create a sustainable transportation plan to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) citywide. These activities could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (I OF IO POINTS)

Other than allowing city employees to telework, Toledo has few initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy use in local government operations. The city can ramp up its efforts by establishing energy reduction and GHG emissions reduction goals for local government operations. It also can reduce emissions from its existing buildings by benchmarking building energy use, developing a comprehensive retrofit strategy, and conducting energy retrofits. Beyond buildings, it can set fleet efficiency requirements, seek to convert streetlights to LED, and install renewable energy systems on municipal buildings.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (3 OF 15 POINTS)

Toledo's GHG emissions reduction goal sets the vision for a clean energy future. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its per capita GHG emissions reduction goal of 40% below 2012 levels by 2020 because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can adopt citywide clean energy goals, take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, and adopt policies and programs to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (3.5 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. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, the city offers property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing. Toledo can do more to reduce GHG emissions in its buildings sector by adopting energy efficiency policies for existing buildings (such as benchmarking requirements) and developing an equitable clean energy workforce.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (4.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Toledo Edison shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs while Columbia Gas of Ohio shows low savings for natural gas efficiency programs. Columbia Gas of Ohio offers energy efficiency programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties; Toledo Edison does not. Toledo participates in the Northwest Ohio Aggregation Coalition, which formed a Community Choice Aggregation Program. Toledo can advocate for better access to utility data. Additionally, the city can also work to increase energy and water efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (3 OF 30 POINTS)

Toledo adopted a complete streets policy through Ordinance 656-1, and its zoning code encourages location-efficient development. However, the city has not adopted a sustainable transportation plan, goals to reduce VMT/GHG emissions from transportation, or mode shift targets. Adopting and tracking progress toward these goals would help lay the groundwork for transportation action. The city can improve the accessibility of and direct investment towards its transit system; ensuring continued financial support for service and operations will be crucial in a post-COVID world. Toledo can further promote sustainable transportation within the city by subsidizing efficient transportation options for low-income residents.





