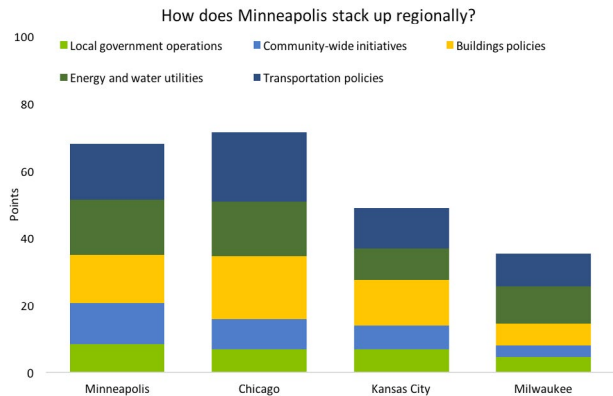
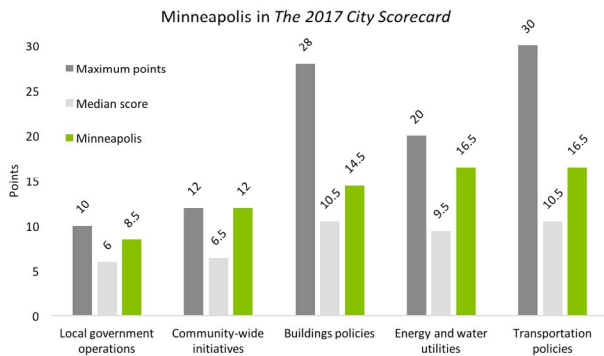


11 Minneapolis



Minneapolis ranked 11th in the *2017 City Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling four spots from 2015. The city earned 68 points out of a possible 100, 1 point more than last time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (8.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Minneapolis has a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goal for local government operations. The city annually reports progress toward its goal and is on track to meet it. Minneapolis has an energy efficiency requirement for new buildings and benchmarks the energy use of 100% of municipal buildings. The city also works to increase efficiency in its vehicle fleet, public lighting, and equipment procurement.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (12 OF 12 POINTS)

In 2013, Minneapolis adopted the Climate Action Plan with citywide energy savings and GHG emissions reduction goals. The city has committed to reducing GHG emissions 2% annually through 2025, and it is on track to exceed this goal. Minneapolis has identified high-priority sites for district energy systems and assisted with planning for these systems. The Minneapolis City Council has adopted two goals to mitigate the urban heat island effect: maintain the city's tree canopy coverage of 31% and plant at least 6,000 trees.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (14.5 OF 28 POINTS)

Minneapolis complies with Minnesota's mandatory residential and commercial building energy codes and is advocating for the state to increase the stringency of its building codes. The city offers property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing for commercial construction, loans for energy-efficient improvements in residential and commercial properties, and density bonuses for efficient residential and commercial construction. The Commercial Building Rating and Disclosure Ordinance requires the benchmarking of commercial buildings larger than 50,000 square feet. The city has opportunities to further encourage energy efficiency in private buildings through audit or retrofit requirements.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (16.5 OF 20 POINTS)

In 2014, the energy utilities and Minneapolis established the Clean Energy Partnership, which aims to help Minneapolis reach its Climate Action Plan and Energy Vision goals. Xcel has moderate spending and savings on electric efficiency programs, and CenterPoint has high spending and savings on natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer low-income and multifamily efficiency. Minneapolis scored well for efficiency for water services.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (16.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Minneapolis' transportation action plan includes strategies to increase transit, walking, and biking, as well as strategies to increase freight efficiency such as off-street loading requirements and off-hour delivery schedules. It includes adopted targets for reducing single-occupancy vehicle mode share, but does not include a transportation sector GHG or VMT reduction target. Minneapolis encourages location efficiency through its stringent zoning code that incentivizes transit-oriented development, compact and mixed-use development, street connectivity, and form-based elements. The code also eliminates minimum parking requirements for all uses in downtown districts. The transit system is moderately funded, and its connectivity score is just above average.

HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Minneapolis' slight drop in rank despite its increase in score demonstrates the competition among cities at the top of the rankings. The city's higher score and its good showing across the policy areas show its strong commitment to energy efficiency. Minneapolis continues to be a leading city for local government operations, community-wide initiatives, and energy and water utilities. Its greatest opportunities for improvement are in buildings policies and transportation policies.