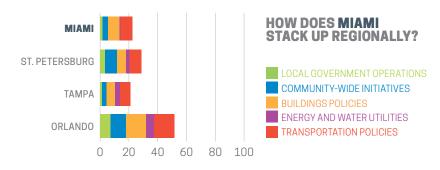


2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Miami

Though it has room for improvement across the board, Miami performed best in buildings and transportation policies. The city's programs—including property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing—and low-energy-use requirements for buildings in certain zones were responsible for most of Miami's points for buildings policies. Miami's form-based zoning code contributed to its performance in transportation policies. The city has substantial room for improvement across all policy areas; it has the most room for improvement in community-wide initiatives and energy and water utilities.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (2 OF 9 POINTS)

Miami set green building requirements for large buildings, including municipal buildings, and requires fuel efficiency considerations for fleet purchases. The city has begun converting streetlights to LEDs and has completed 20% of the project. Miami has several options for improving its performance for local government operations, including establishing energy-reduction, renewable electricity, and climate change mitigation goals for local government operations.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (3.5 OF 16 POINTS)

The Tree Master Plan includes an urban heat island mitigation goal to increase tree canopy coverage. Miami has adopted a cool roof policy and private tree protection ordinance. The city has a community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal; however ACEEE does not currently project that the city will achieve its goal of reducing community-wide GHG emissions 25% by 2020. To inspire future clean energy efforts, Miami can involve marginalized communities in climate planning and implementing initiatives and support clean, efficient distributed energy systems.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (8 OF 30 POINTS)

Florida requires all jurisdictions to comply with the Sixth Edition Florida Building Code for residential and commercial buildings. While Miami cannot adopt its own building energy codes, the city can advocate for more stringent state codes. The city promotes clean energy investments in existing buildings through incentive and financing programs like PACE financing. Miami also requires residential and commercial buildings in specific zones to achieve at least LEED Silver certification. The city could further encourage efficiency in its building stock by implementing a benchmarking and transparency ordinance and developing an equitable clean energy workforce through training programs and inclusive procurement policies.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (1 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Florida Power & Light (FPL) and Florida City Gas show low savings for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Neither utility offers comprehensive programs for low-income or multifamily households. Based on available data, we did not find that Miami encouraged FPL to increase its utility-scale or distributed electricity generation from renewable sources; FPL does not offer incentives for the construction of new distributed solar or wind systems. Miami could also improve the energy efficiency of water services.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (8 OF 30 POINTS)

Miami 21, the city's form-based zoning code, encourages smart, location-efficient development. The city can further encourage location efficiency by abolishing minimum parking requirements citywide and offering incentives or disclosure policies to encourage compact, mixed-use development. Miami has a complete streets policy and a bike-share program. The city has not adopted vehicle miles traveled (VMT) or GHG emissions reduction goals for the transportation sector. The city has not set mode shift targets for efficient modes of transportation. Coupling VMT or GHG reduction goals with mode shift targets can help guide the city into a sustainable transportation future.



