

RANK

15 / 75

2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Orlando

Over the last two editions of the *City Scorecard*, Orlando has increasingly shown itself to be a leader on clean energy. The city is now the highest-ranking Southeastern city in the *City Scorecard*. It is tied for the highest score in local government operations due to several factors including progress toward its GHG goal, its efforts to make new and existing buildings more energy efficient, and its green fleet initiatives. Since the last edition, the city and the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) have also started a new community solar program and solar bulk-purchasing program. The city still has several options for improving its score, with the most room for improvement in the energy and water utilities category.

OVERALL SCORE

51.5 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

7.5

3.5

9



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

10.5

4.5

16



BUILDINGS POLICIES

14

9

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

5.5

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

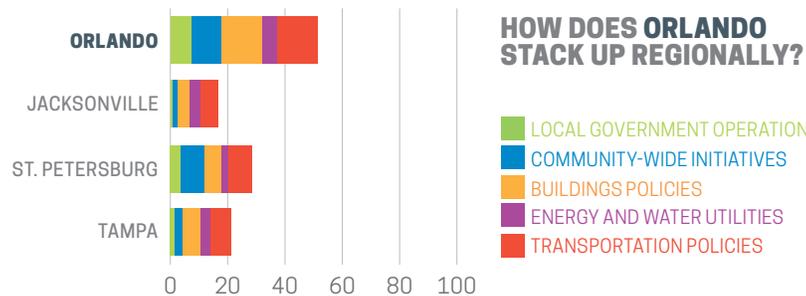
14

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (7.5 OF 9 POINTS)

Orlando has set energy-reduction, renewable electricity, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals for local government operations. ACEEE projects the city will reach its goal of reducing local government GHG emissions 100% from 2010 levels by 2030. Orlando requires municipal buildings to achieve LEED Gold certification, benchmarks building energy use in large municipal buildings, and prioritizes retrofits based on audit results. The city works to incorporate fuel-efficient vehicles into its fleet to meet its Energy Secure Cities Coalition commitment.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (10.5 OF 16 POINTS)

Orlando's GHG emissions reduction, energy-savings, and renewable energy goals, as well as its equity-driven planning efforts provide the vision for its clean energy efforts. ACEEE does not currently project that the city will achieve its goal of reducing community-wide GHG emissions 90% by 2040. The city's municipal utility is a leader in expanding distributed energy systems and has been involved in the development of district energy, on-site solar, and community solar facilities. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted a goal to increase urban tree canopy coverage to 40% by 2040.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (14 OF 30 POINTS)

Orlando enforces the Florida Building Code that is based on the 2017 International Energy Conservation Code with amendments. State laws prohibit Orlando from amending the state code or adopting its own code, and the city has not yet advocated for more stringent state codes. The city promotes clean energy investments in existing buildings through incentives and requirements. The Building Energy and Water Efficiency Strategy requires large commercial and multifamily buildings to benchmark their energy use annually, and requires buildings to undergo an energy audit or retrocommissioning periodically if they have an ENERGY STAR® score of 50 or below. Orlando has helped to grow the clean energy workforce by developing an associate's degree for energy management, automation, and controls technology at Valencia College.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (5.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, OUC and TECO Peoples Gas show low savings for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. OUC does offer comprehensive programs for low-income and multifamily households. In 2017, OUC generated 2% of its electricity from renewable sources. Multiple efforts also aim to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (14 OF 30 POINTS)

The Community Sustainability Action Plan sets an energy-efficient transportation vision for Orlando. The city has not adopted quantitative vehicle miles traveled (VMT) or transportation-related GHG emissions reduction goals, although it has set a mode shift target to increase carpool, transit, walking, and biking commuter modes to 50%. The city can achieve this goal by adopting a complete streets policy and increasing the number of bikes in the Juice Bike program. Relative to other city systems, Orlando's transit system is moderately accessible, but the city can take efforts to both increase the accessibility of and direct investment towards transit services. The city has adopted several location-efficient zoning policies such as including connectivity requirements for new developments and offering density bonuses for mixed-use developments. Although Orlando has enacted parking maximums, the city can bolster its location-efficient policies by abolishing parking minimums.