

RANK

75 / 75

2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City has few clean energy policies, so it has substantial room to improve across the board. To jump-start its efforts, the city can focus on its own operations by reducing energy waste in government buildings and converting more streetlights to LEDs. It also can pursue other foundational clean energy policies like developing community-wide GHG emissions reduction, energy savings, and renewable energy goals; adopting a more stringent building energy code; and creating a sustainable transportation plan to reduce vehicle miles traveled citywide. These could serve as stepping stones to a clean energy future in Oklahoma City.

OVERALL SCORE

5.5 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

0.5
3.5
9



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

0
4.5
16



BUILDINGS POLICIES

1.5
9
30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

3.5
5.5
15

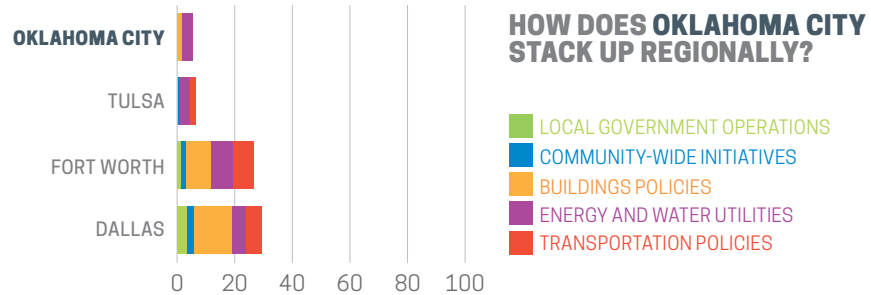


TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

0
8.5
30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0.5 OF 9 POINTS)

Oklahoma City has vehicle purchasing guidelines that promote cost effectiveness, fuel efficiency, and low emissions. Otherwise it has few initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in local government operations. It can ramp up its efforts by establishing climate and energy goals, reducing energy use in new and existing buildings, and converting more streetlights to LEDs.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0 OF 16 POINTS)

Oklahoma City has few community-wide initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can set GHG reduction, energy-savings, and renewable energy goals. It can take steps to achieve these goals by involving marginalized communities in planning and implementing initiatives; by supporting clean, efficient distributed energy systems; and by taking steps to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (1.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Oklahoma allows jurisdictions to adopt codes more stringent than those mandated by the state. Oklahoma City adopted the 2006 IECC for commercial buildings and the 2009 IECC for residential buildings, but neither is stringent. The Green Home Loan program offers loans to encourage energy efficiency upgrades. However the city can do more to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings by updating its codes, creating more incentives, and establishing clean energy requirements.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (3.5 OF 15 POINTS)

The Oklahoma Natural Gas (ONG) energy efficiency program provides moderate levels of savings; the Oklahoma Gas and Electric (OG&E) program offers low levels. OG&E partners with ONG to provide a comprehensive low-income program, but neither runs a multifamily program. Based on available data, Oklahoma City is not encouraging the decarbonization of the electric grid, and OG&E does not offer incentives for the construction of new distributed solar or wind systems. Oklahoma City could also improve the energy efficiency of water services.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (0 OF 30 POINTS)

Although Oklahoma City has a bike-share program, it has fewer than 20 bikes per 100,000 people. Otherwise it has few sustainable transportation initiatives. To improve its standing in the next *Scorecard*, the city could develop a sustainable transportation plan, enact location-efficient zoning policies, and encourage energy-efficient modes of transportation.