

RANK

77/100



OVERALL SCORE

14/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Adopt location-efficient zoning codes that apply to the entire city.
- Employ equitable community engagement practices in planning clean energy initiatives.
- Set and track community-wide goals for GHG emissions.
- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Adopt EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Contribute to the development of a clean energy workforce.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



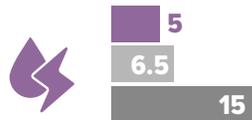
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES

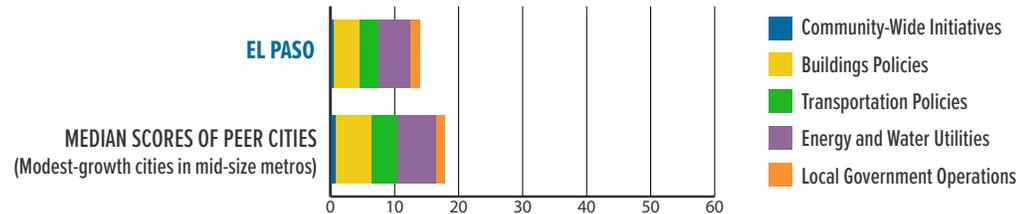
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

EL PASO, TX

El Paso had some achievements and improved in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*, but the city has few clean energy policies, leaving room for improvement across all categories, particularly community-wide initiatives. The city can pursue foundational clean energy policies that could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.

HOW DOES EL PASO STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0.5 OF 15 POINTS)

El Paso helps reduce the urban heat island effect by allowing for the transfer of development rights in certain zones to protect wetlands, but has pursued few other community-wide initiatives. It has not adopted citywide climate and renewable energy goals, taken an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, or adopted a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of community solar and the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (4 OF 30 POINTS)

El Paso requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code with local amendments. The city has adopted voluntary solar-ready provisions for residential construction and allows solar energy use in all zones, but has not adopted provisions requiring new construction to be EV ready. We were unable to determine if El Paso has current programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (3 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in El Paso, only 2.6% have access to high-quality transit. With only 6.3 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. El Paso has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency, nor has it codified VMT or transportation-related GHG reduction targets. Transportation entities that serve El Paso have received roughly \$89.36 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, El Paso Electric shows low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs, while Texas Gas Service shows very low savings as a percentage of sales for natural gas efficiency programs. Texas Gas does not offer energy efficiency programs for either low-income customers or multifamily properties. El Paso Electric offers a comprehensive low-income program for customers but does not offer a portfolio of programs, opportunities to braid health funding, or multifamily energy efficiency programs. El Paso neither provides community-wide energy use information at the aggregate level for community planning and evaluation purposes nor advocates for better ratepayer access to utility data. El Paso facilitates a Regional Renewable Energy Advisory Council, which advocates for the use and development of renewable energy in the city. El Paso Electric set stringent goals to reduce carbon emissions 25% by 2025 and 40% by 2035 below 2015 levels.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (1.5 OF 10 POINTS)

El Paso has not established a climate mitigation goal for local government operations. The city requires the purchase of hybrid or alternative-fuel vehicles and has converted 60% of streetlights to LEDs. It also has adopted a policy requiring efficient outdoor lighting and has installed 200 kW of solar capacity on city facilities. The city has not instituted inclusive procurement and contracting processes or developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.