RANK

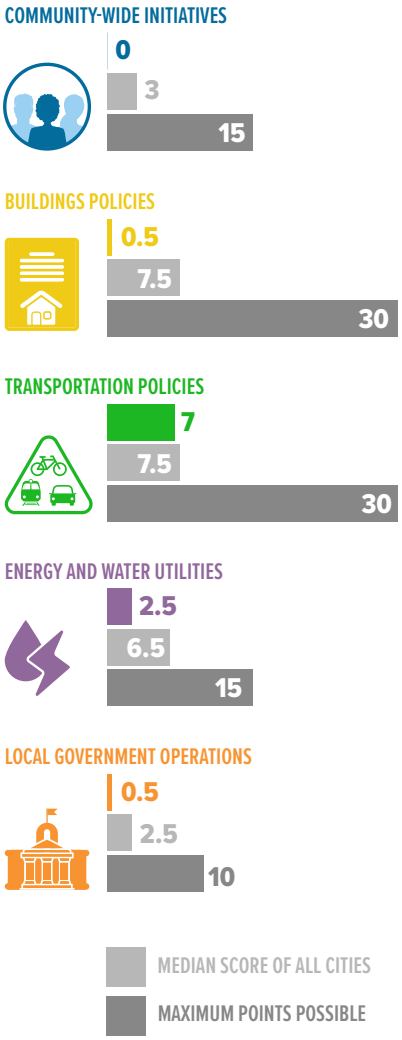
84/100 ↑

OVERALL SCORE

10.5/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Set and track community-wide goals for GHG emissions.
- Contribute to the development of a clean energy workforce.
- Adopt policies and programs to increase energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.
- Adopt and track a goal for reduction in VMT or transportation sector GHG emissions.

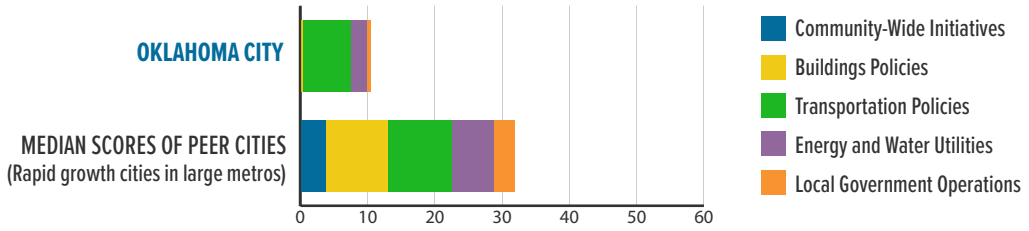


2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

Oklahoma City moved up in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard* despite having few clean energy initiatives. The city can pursue foundational clean energy policies that could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.

HOW DOES OKLAHOMA CITY STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0 OF 15 POINTS)

Oklahoma City has few community-wide initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions. It has neither adopted citywide climate and energy goals nor taken an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, nor has it supported the creation of community solar or the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the city.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (0.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Oklahoma City requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2009 and 2006 International Energy Conservation Codes, respectively. We could not find information on whether it has adopted solar ordinances or policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or be EV ready. The city does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated, energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. While it offers a loan program for energy efficiency upgrades, Oklahoma City does not have other policies that incentivize or require energy efficiency in existing buildings.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (7 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Oklahoma City, 0% have access to high-quality transit. With only 15.1 ports per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Oklahoma City has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency. It sets annual transportation mode-shift targets, with a goal of increasing commute trips made by walking, biking, and public transit 2.15% in FY21. Transportation entities that serve Oklahoma City have received roughly $66.36 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (2.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Oklahoma Gas & Electric (OG&E) shows very low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs, while Oklahoma Natural Gas shows low savings as a percentage of sales for natural gas efficiency programs. OG&E provides comprehensive low-income energy efficiency programs including health and safety measures; however, neither utility offers comprehensive programs for multifamily properties. Oklahoma City does not provide community-wide energy use information or advocate for better access to utility data for ratepayers. We were unable to confirm whether the city participates in activities or strategies to encourage more utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation from its local electric utility. OG&E set a moderate goal of reducing GHG emissions 50% from 2005 levels by 2030.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Oklahoma City prioritizes low-emission and high-efficiency vehicles through its purchasing guidelines. Otherwise, it has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in local government operations, and has not established goals for emissions reductions in municipal operations. We were unable to find information indicating that the city has adopted an efficient outdoor lighting policy, installed renewable energy systems on municipal facilities, established inclusive procurement policies, or developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.

ACEEE
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy