

RANK

22/100



OVERALL SCORE

44/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

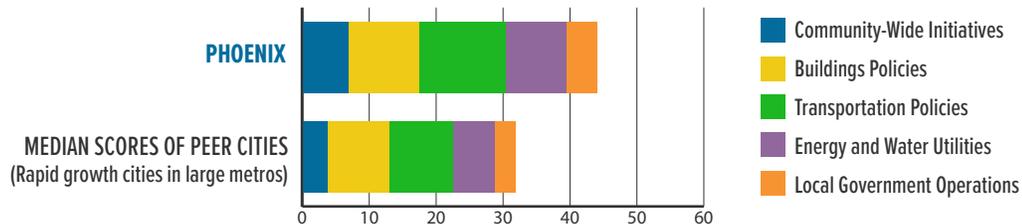
- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.
- Develop a city freight plan that increases freight efficiency.

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

PHOENIX, AZ

Phoenix performed best in the local government operations and energy and water utilities categories but moved down slightly in the rankings from the previous Scorecard. The city can increase its rank by improving in the buildings and transportation policies categories.

HOW DOES PHOENIX STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



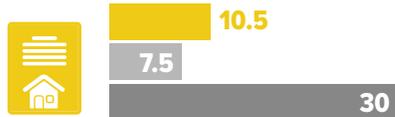
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (7 OF 15 POINTS)

Phoenix’s climate change mitigation and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term, community-wide climate mitigation goal of 30% below 2012 levels by 2025. Phoenix has given marginalized community residents a formal decision-making role through its Village Planning Committees. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Phoenix aims to increase the urban tree canopy to 25% of land area by 2030.

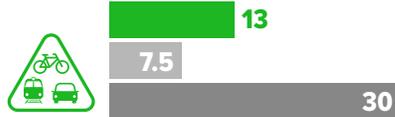
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



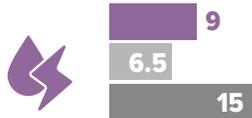
BUILDINGS POLICIES



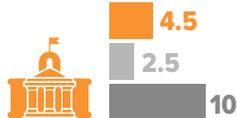
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

BUILDINGS POLICIES (10.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Phoenix requires commercial and residential buildings to comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code with local amendments. We could not find information on whether the city has adopted solar ordinances or policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or be EV ready. The city’s Green Phoenix program invests in a clean energy workforce by training residents in sustainability fields such as energy management and renewable energy. Phoenix runs a voluntary energy challenge and offers several incentives to spur clean energy investment in existing buildings. The city takes an equitable approach by focusing on loan programs and solar incentives for low-income households.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (13 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Phoenix, 24.9% have access to high-quality transit. With only 21.2 ports per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Phoenix has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency; however, it has a Sustainable Transportation Goal to reduce transportation emissions 80% from 2012 levels by 2050. Phoenix tracks community transportation GHG emissions, and emissions are currently increasing. The transportation entities that serve Phoenix have received roughly \$121.22 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (9 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Arizona Public Service (APS) and Southwest Gas show low savings as a percentage of sales for electric and natural gas efficiency programs, respectively. APS offers comprehensive energy efficiency programs for low-income customers, including health and safety measures, as well as comprehensive efficiency programs for multifamily properties. The city of Phoenix provides community-wide energy usage information for planning and evaluation purposes through its GHG emissions inventories. It advocates in support of decarbonization of the local electric grid, including through renewable portfolio standards, at the Arizona Corporation Commission. APS announced a moderate goal to deliver 100% carbon-free electricity to customers by 2050.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Phoenix has GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy goals for local government operations; however, ACEEE projects the city will not achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 40% below 2005 levels by 2025. The city also integrates clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies; it has converted 100% of streetlights to LEDs, prioritizes the purchase of efficient vehicles, and has installed 30 MW of renewable energy systems on municipal facilities. To our knowledge, Phoenix has not established inclusive procurement and contracting processes.