

RANK

71/100



OVERALL SCORE

17.5/100

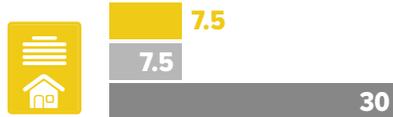
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Set and track community-wide goals for GHG emissions.
- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Create or support energy efficiency workforce development programs and ensure these programs benefit historically marginalized communities.
- Adopt policies and programs targeting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as voluntary measures and incentives.
- Advocate for and publicize community-wide energy usage information.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.

## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



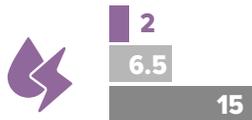
## BUILDINGS POLICIES



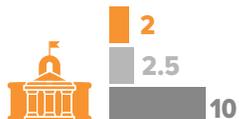
## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



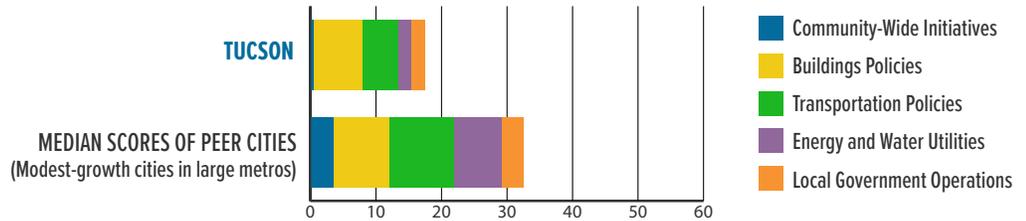
MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES  
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

## 2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

## TUCSON, AZ

Tucson has room to improve across all categories, particularly in community-wide initiatives, and moved down in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city can pursue more foundational clean energy policies that could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.

## HOW DOES TUCSON STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Tucson has adopted a complete streets policy that incorporates green infrastructure but has pursued few other community-wide initiatives. To inspire future clean energy efforts, Tucson can adopt citywide climate and energy goals, take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, and adopt 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 (7.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Tucson requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code. New single- and two-family homes must comply with solar-readiness requirements. We could not find information on whether the city has adopted policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or be EV ready. Tucson does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. The state of Arizona prohibits Tucson from adopting requirements that reduce energy use in existing buildings and the city does not have voluntary or incentive programs.

## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (5.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Tucson, 7% have access to high-quality transit. With only 17 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Tucson 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 Tucson have received roughly \$83.70 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a low funding level.

## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (2 OF 15 POINTS)

Tucson has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in utility operations. Compared to other utilities, Tucson Electric Power shows low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs, and Southwest Gas shows low savings as a percentage of sales for gas efficiency programs. While Tucson Electric Power does offer a comprehensive low-income program, it does not offer a portfolio of multiple low-income programs. The utility also offers a comprehensive energy efficiency program for multifamily properties. Tucson neither provides community-wide energy use data at the aggregate level for community planning or evaluation purposes nor advocates for better access to utility data for ratepayers. We were unable to confirm if the city participates in activities or strategies to encourage more utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation. Tucson Electric Power does not have a carbon reduction goal in place.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (2 OF 10 POINTS)

Tucson has not yet adopted a GHG emissions reduction goal for local government operations. The city integrates clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies by installing renewable energy systems on city facilities, converting some streetlights to LEDs, and purchasing high-efficiency vehicles when possible. The city also requires efficient lighting in its outdoor lighting code. Tucson has not developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy or instituted inclusive procurement policies.