

RANK

97 / 100

2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Oklahoma City

Although Oklahoma City's recent zoning code update and support for net metering helped the city's score since the last Scorecard, the city still has few clean energy policies. Oklahoma can pursue foundational clean energy policies like establishing climate and energy goals for the local government and the rest of the community. The city also can adopt a more stringent building energy code and develop a sustainable transportation plan to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) citywide. These could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.

OVERALL SCORE

6 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

0.5

2.5

10



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

0

3

15



BUILDINGS POLICIES

1

7

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

2.5

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

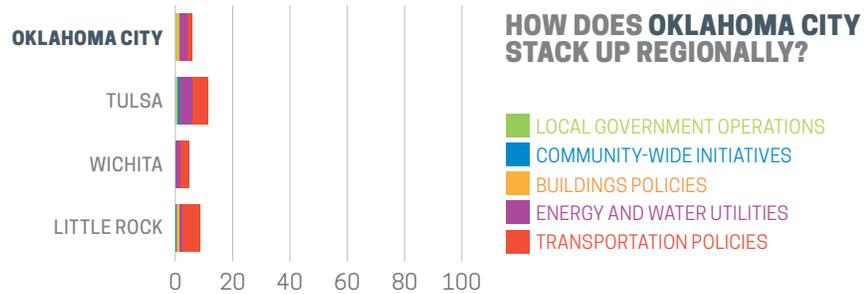
2

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The city prioritizes low-emission and high-efficiency vehicles through its purchasing guidelines. Otherwise, it has few initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or energy use from local government operations. Oklahoma City can adopt climate mitigation, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals. It also can integrate clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies by installing onsite renewable energy systems and converting streetlights to LEDs. The city can benchmark municipal buildings and conduct energy efficiency retrofits.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0 OF 15 POINTS)

Oklahoma City has few community-wide initiatives to scale up clean energy. To inspire future efforts, it 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 clean, distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (1 OF 30 POINTS)

Oklahoma City requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2009 and 2006 International Energy Conservation Code, respectively. The city's Green Home Loan Program helps spur energy efficiency investment. Oklahoma City can do more to reduce GHG emissions in its buildings sector by adopting energy efficiency policies such as benchmarking requirements for existing buildings, offering incentives, and developing an equitable clean energy workforce.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (2.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Oklahoma Gas & Electric (OG&E) and Oklahoma Natural Gas show low savings as a percentage of sales for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs; however, OG&E provides low-income and multifamily energy efficiency programs, including a partnership with Oklahoma Natural Gas to provide weatherization services to low-income customers. The city can encourage utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation from its electric utility. Oklahoma City also can create a formal partnership with its utilities to develop a jointly administered energy savings strategy and can increase the energy and water efficiency of water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (2 OF 30 POINTS)

The city's Scenic River Overlay Design District promotes compact development. However, Oklahoma City has not adopted a sustainable transportation plan, goals to reduce VMT/GHG emissions from transportation, or mode shift targets. Adopting and tracking progress toward these goals would help lay the groundwork for transportation action. Ensuring continued financial support for service and operations will be crucial in a post-COVID world; the city can improve the accessibility of and direct investment towards its transit system. Oklahoma City can further promote sustainable transportation within the city by subsidizing efficient transportation options for low-income residents.