

RANK

19 / 100

2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Phoenix

Phoenix had a top-10 score in the community-wide initiatives category due in part to its 2050 sustainability goals, its progress toward climate goals, and its urban heat island mitigation goals and policies. The city also performed well in local government operations due to its 2017 Sustainable Fleet Strategy and onsite renewables on municipal buildings. Recent efforts also contributed to the city's performance in energy and water utilities; it worked with Arizona Public Service to create utility goals for renewable energy. Phoenix can keep its momentum going and increase its score in buildings policies and transportation policies in future *City Scorecards*.

OVERALL SCORE

49 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

6.5

2.5

10



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

9.5

3

15



BUILDINGS POLICIES

10.5

7

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

8.5

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

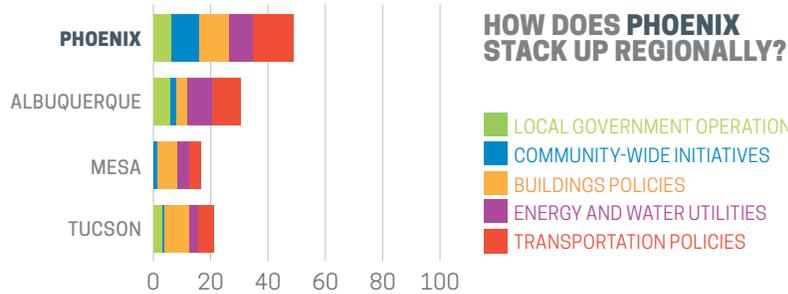
14

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Phoenix benchmarks energy use of all municipal buildings and conducts retrofits through multiple energy savings performance contracts. It also integrates clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies; Phoenix converts streetlights to LEDs and installs renewable energy systems on municipal facilities. Phoenix has greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and clean energy goals for local government operations. Based on past years of emissions data, ACEEE projects the city will not achieve its near-term, local government operations climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 40% below 2005 levels by 2025.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (9.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Phoenix's GHG emissions reduction, energy reduction, and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. The city adopted multiple climate goals, including a long-term GHG emissions reduction goal of carbon neutrality by 2060. Based on past years of emissions data, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term, community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal of 30% below 2012 levels by 2025. Phoenix supported the creation of district energy within the city. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city aims to increase the urban tree canopy to 25% of land area by 2030.

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. The state of Arizona prohibits Phoenix from adopting requirements that reduce energy use in existing buildings. Phoenix runs the Kilowatt Krackdown challenge and offers several incentives to spur clean energy investment in existing buildings. The Green Phoenix program helps grow the clean energy workforce. Phoenix can do more to reduce GHG emissions in its buildings sector by adopting solar- and electric vehicle-readiness requirements for new buildings.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (8.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Arizona Public Service (APS) and Southwest Gas show low savings as a percentage of sales for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. APS offers energy efficiency programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties. Southwest Gas administers a low-income weatherization program. Through the Energize Phoenix Program, Phoenix partners with APS to market and leverage energy efficiency incentives and funding in specific neighborhoods. The city participates in the Arizona Corporation Commission hearings to advocate in favor of decarbonization of the electric grid. Multiple efforts aim to increase the energy and water efficiency of water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (14 OF 30 POINTS)

Phoenix's 2050 Transportation Plan sets a sustainable and multimodal transportation vision for the city. Phoenix has goals to achieve an 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050 and a 40% mode shift to transit, walking, and cycling by 2050. To accelerate progress towards its mode shift goal, the city can encourage increased number of bikeshare bikes and can improve both the accessibility of and direct investment toward transit services. Phoenix's zoning code includes a transit overlay district and imposes parking maximums in the downtown area. Phoenix can further promote sustainable transportation within the city by increasing electric vehicle charging infrastructure and adopting policies to encourage energy efficiency in freight movement.