

RANK

85 / 100

OVERALL SCORE

11.5 / 100

2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

# Tulsa

Tulsa has few clean energy policies and substantial room for improvement across all categories, particularly in buildings policies. The city can pursue foundational clean energy policies like establishing climate and energy goals for the community and local government. It can also adopt a more stringent building code, work to make its existing buildings more energy efficient, and create a sustainable transportation plan to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) citywide. These could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



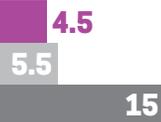
## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



## BUILDINGS POLICIES



## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

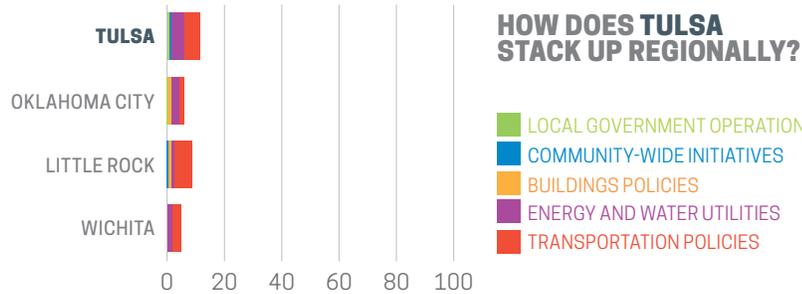


## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



### LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (1 OF 10 POINTS)

Tulsa requires the purchase of high efficiency vehicles for its fleet, and allows telework and flexible schedule options for public employees. However, it has not yet adopted greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction or clean energy goals for local government operations. The city can increase clean energy considerations in its procurement and construction strategies by installing renewable energy systems on municipal facilities and converting streetlights to LEDs. Tulsa can reduce emissions from its existing buildings by benchmarking building energy use, developing a comprehensive retrofit strategy, and conducting energy retrofits.

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

To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Tulsa aims to increase the city's tree canopy to 30% by 2036. The city has pursued few other community-wide initiatives. To inspire future clean energy efforts, Tulsa 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 (0 OF 30 POINTS)

Tulsa requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2015 International Residential Code and 2006 International Energy Conservation Code, respectively. Tulsa can do more to reduce GHG emissions in its buildings sector by adopting energy efficiency policies for existing buildings (such as benchmarking requirements), offering incentives, and developing an equitable clean energy workforce.

### ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (4.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Public Service Company of Oklahoma and Oklahoma Natural Gas show low savings as a percentage of sales for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Public Service Company of Oklahoma offers energy efficiency programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties, while Oklahoma Natural Gas provides a low-income program for customers. Tulsa can encourage utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation from its electric utility. Additionally, the city can work to increase the energy and water efficiency of its water services and wastewater treatment plants.

### TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (5.5 OF 30 POINTS)

The city's zoning code encourages transit-oriented development, and it has adopted a complete streets policy. However, Tulsa has not adopted a sustainable transportation plan, goals to reduce vehicle miles traveled/GHG emissions from transportation, or mode shift targets. Adopting and tracking progress toward these goals would help lay the groundwork for transportation action. The city can improve the accessibility of and direct investment towards its transit system; ensuring continued financial support for service and operations will be crucial in a post-COVID world. Tulsa can further promote sustainable transportation within the city by subsidizing efficient transportation options for low-income residents.