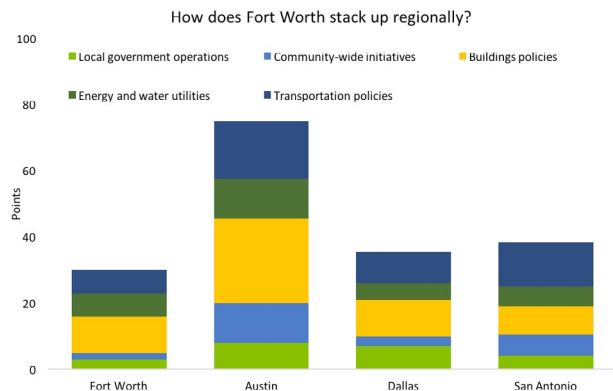
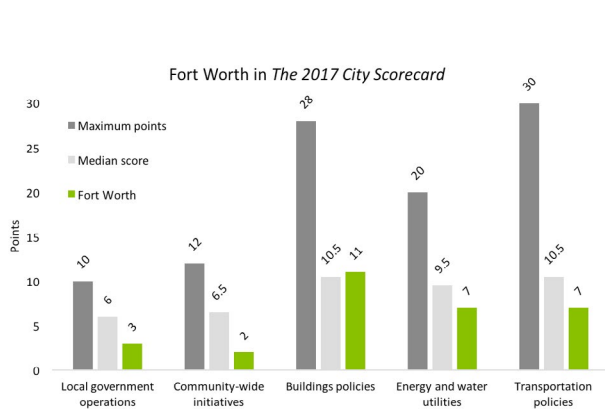


38 Fort Worth



Fort Worth tied for 38th in the *2017 City Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling one spot since 2015. The city earned 30 points out of a possible 100, 2 points more than last time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (3 OF 10 POINTS)

Fort Worth has committed to reducing municipal energy consumption in a selection of buildings through the US Department of Energy's Better Buildings Challenge, but the city does not have an energy savings goal spanning the entire municipal building portfolio. Fort Worth has a comprehensive retrofit strategy for its buildings and could expand its use of energy use benchmarking. The city could also increase efficiency in vehicle fleets, public lighting, and equipment procurement.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (2 OF 12 POINTS)

Fort Worth encourages energy efficiency in the community's buildings through its Better Buildings Challenge commitment. Owners of participating buildings are working to reduce building energy use intensity 20% by 2020. The city is reducing its urban heat island effect through Ordinance 18615, which sets a goal of achieving 30% urban tree canopy coverage on urban lands through tree preservation and planting requirements.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (11 OF 28 POINTS)

Texas allows jurisdictions to adopt building energy codes that exceed the stringency of state codes. Fort Worth has adopted the state code, 2015 IECC, for both commercial and residential buildings and has made amendments to exceed its stringency. The city's Business Smart program encourages better energy performance in commercial buildings. Fort Worth has opportunities to do more as it does not have audit, retrofit, or benchmarking requirements.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (7 OF 20 POINTS)

The energy utilities serving Fort Worth have room for improvement in efficiency spending and savings. ONCOR received partial credit for electric efficiency spending and ATMOS Energy received partial credit for natural gas savings. ONCOR and ATMOS Energy both run low-income programs, but neither runs multifamily programs. Fort Worth scored well in the water efficiency category because of its strong water savings goals and efficiency strategies at its water utilities.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (7 OF 30 POINTS)

Fort Worth has codified goals to increase bicycle and pedestrian mode shares, but does not have targets to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) or greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from transportation. The city has implemented citywide mixed-use zoning districts and district-specific form-based codes in several areas. Fort Worth offers height bonuses for vertically mixed-use buildings and streamlines the permitting process for them. However, the transit system is not well funded or widely accessible throughout the city. No incentives are available for electric vehicles (EV) or EV charging stations, and very few EV charging stations are available for public use.

HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Fort Worth slipped one spot in the rankings despite its improved score from the *2015 Scorecard*. This was not enough to offset many other cities' higher scores. Fort Worth showed increased efficiency in each of the policy areas, but it has room to improve across the board, especially in community-wide initiatives and transportation policies.