

RANK

74 / 75

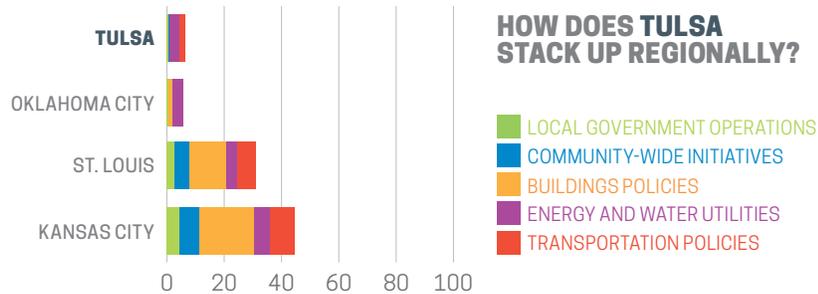
2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Tulsa

OVERALL SCORE

6.5 / 100

Tulsa has few clean energy policies, so it has substantial room to improve across the board. To jump-start its efforts, the city can focus on its own operations by reducing energy waste in government assets. It also can pursue other foundational clean energy policies like developing community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, energy-savings, and renewable energy goals; adopting a more stringent building energy code; and creating a sustainable transportation plan to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) citywide. These could serve as stepping stones to a clean energy future in Tulsa.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0.5 OF 9 POINTS)

Tulsa has a policy requiring that all replacement vehicles in its fleet have a higher fuel efficiency than the vehicles they replace. ACEEE did not identify other initiatives Tulsa has taken to reduce GHG emissions or energy use in local government operations. Tulsa can jump-start its efforts by establishing climate and energy goals and reducing energy use in new and existing municipal buildings.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (0.5 OF 16 POINTS)

Tulsa established a goal of increasing the urban tree canopy to 30% by 2036 to mitigate the urban heat island effect, but otherwise the city has few community-wide initiatives aimed at reducing GHG. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can set GHG reduction, energy-savings, and renewable energy goals. It can take steps to achieve these goals by involving marginalized communities in planning and implementing initiatives; by supporting clean, efficient distributed energy systems; and by adopting programs and policies aimed at mitigating the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (0 OF 30 POINTS)

Oklahoma allows jurisdictions to adopt codes more stringent than those mandated by the state. Tulsa adopted the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for commercial buildings and 2015 International Residential Code (IRC) for residential buildings, but neither is stringent. ACEEE did not identify any programs run by Tulsa that are geared toward increasing energy efficiency in existing buildings. Tulsa can do more to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings by updating its codes, creating more incentives, and establishing clean energy requirements.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (3.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Public Service Company of Oklahoma shows low savings for electric efficiency programs while Oklahoma Natural Gas shows moderate savings for natural gas efficiency programs. Public Service Company of Oklahoma offers comprehensive programs for low-income and multifamily households; however the utility does not offer incentives for the construction of new distributed solar or wind systems. Tulsa could also improve the energy efficiency of water services.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (2 OF 30 POINTS)

Tulsa has adopted a comprehensive complete streets policy, but has few sustainable transportation initiatives. To improve its standing in the next *Scorecard*, the city could develop a sustainable transportation plan, enact location-efficient zoning policies, and encourage energy-efficient modes of transportation.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

0.5
3.5
9



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

0.5
4.5
16



BUILDINGS POLICIES

0
9
30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

3.5
5.5
15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

2
8.5
30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE