

RANK

43/100



OVERALL SCORE

29/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

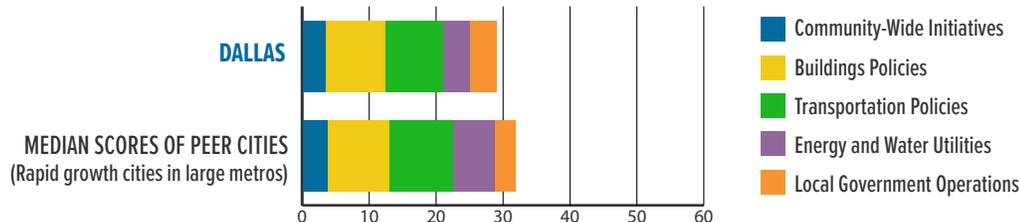
- Adopt more policies and programs targeting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.
- Contribute to the development of a clean energy workforce.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Increase the deployment of EV charging infrastructure.
- Adopt and track a goal for reduction in VMT or GHG emissions from the transportation sector.

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

DALLAS, TX

Dallas performed best in the local government operations category and moved up in the rankings from the previous Scorecard. To continue advancing its rank in the next edition, Dallas can improve across all policy areas.

HOW DOES DALLAS STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (3.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Dallas's climate change mitigation goal sets the vision for a clean energy future. Because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis, ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal of 43% below 2015 levels by 2030. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Dallas adopted a goal to reduce the urban heat island index 20% by 2030. To inspire future clean energy efforts, Dallas can adopt citywide clean energy goals and adopt a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of community solar and the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (9 OF 30 POINTS)

Dallas requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the Dallas Energy Conservation Code, which references the 2015 International Conservation Code. The city has adopted neither solar ordinances nor policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or to be EV ready. The city requires new commercial and residential buildings of less than 50,000 square feet to be 15% more efficient than the Dallas Energy Conservation Code. Dallas does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, Dallas participates in 2030 District and offers clean energy incentives such as PACE financing and rebates. The city takes an equitable approach by offering financing for energy efficiency upgrades in low-income homes.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (8.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Dallas, 0.6% have access to high-quality transit. With only 20.5 ports per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Dallas has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency, nor has it codified VMT or transportation-related GHG reduction targets. The transportation entities that serve Dallas have received roughly \$306.63 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate to high funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (4 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Oncor and Atmos Energy show very low savings as a percentage of sales for electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer comprehensive energy efficiency programs for both low-income and multifamily properties, and Oncor offers a portfolio of low-income programs. Oncor provides energy usage data to the city, which uses the data in its planning processes; however, this data is not made available to the public. Dallas advocates for better data access. As part of the Green Energy Policy, the city encourages efforts to decarbonize the electric grid. Currently, Oncor does not have a carbon emissions reduction goal in place.

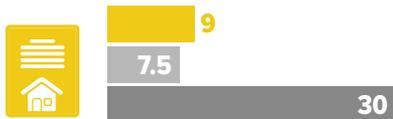
LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4 OF 10 POINTS)

Dallas has GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy goals for local government operations. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 43% below 2015 levels by 2030. The city integrates clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies by requiring the purchase of hybrid vehicles. Dallas does not have a policy requiring efficient outdoor lighting. It has installed approximately 5 MW of renewable energy generation capacity on municipal facilities. We were unable to verify if the city has an inclusive procurement policy that has been used for energy projects.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



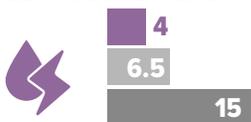
BUILDINGS POLICIES



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



■ MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES
■ MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE