

RANK

76/100

OVERALL SCORE

14.5/100

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improve the energy performance of municipal operations and assets.
- Engage with utilities more to promote clean energy.
- Set and track community-wide goals for GHG emissions.
- Set goals and adopt policies and programs to mitigate the urban heat island effect.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Adopt policies and programs targeting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.
- 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 transportation sector GHG emissions.

## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



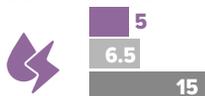
## BUILDINGS POLICIES



## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



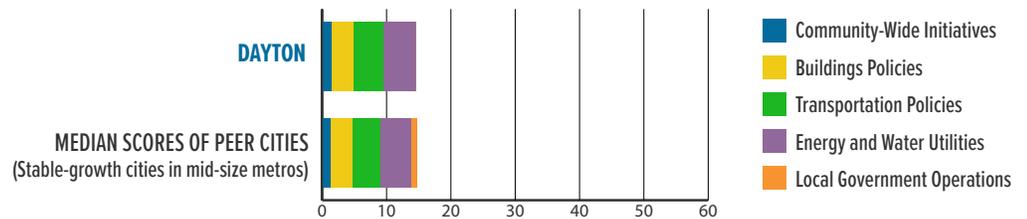
■ MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES  
■ MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

## 2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

## DAYTON, OH

While Dayton had some achievements, the city has substantial room for improvement across all categories, particularly in local government operations and community-wide initiatives. Dayton can pursue foundational clean energy policies that could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.

## HOW DOES DAYTON STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (1.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Dayton's goal to use 100% renewable electricity by 2040 sets the vision for a clean energy future. However, it has not adopted citywide climate mitigation or energy reduction goals, taken an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, or adopted 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 (3.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Ohio requires all jurisdictions to enforce the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code for residential buildings and the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code for commercial buildings. Dayton does not yet advocate for more stringent state energy codes. It allows solar use in all zones. We could not find information on whether the city has adopted solar- or EV-ready ordinances. The city does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. Dayton does not have policies that incentivize or require energy efficiency in existing buildings.

## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (4.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Dayton, 0% have access to high-quality transit. With 24.9 per 100,000 people, the city has a low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Dayton 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. Transportation entities that serve Dayton have received roughly \$105.75 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate funding level.

## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, both AES Ohio and Vectren show moderate savings as a percentage of sales for electric and natural gas efficiency programs, respectively. While the utilities do offer a comprehensive low-income energy efficiency program, they do not offer a portfolio of low-income programs or a comprehensive multifamily program. Dayton neither provides energy use information at the aggregate level nor advocates for better ratepayer access to utility data. We were unable to confirm whether the city of Dayton participates in activities or strategies to encourage more utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation from its local electric utility. AES Ohio set a stringent goal to reduce carbon intensity 70% by 2030 from a 2016 baseline.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (0 OF 10 POINTS)

Dayton has few initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in local government operations, and has not established GHG emissions reduction goals for municipal operations. We were unable to find information indicating that the city has an efficient fleet procurement or outdoor lighting policy or has converted streetlights to LEDs. Dayton has not installed renewable energy systems on site, established inclusive procurement policies, or developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.