

RANK

41/100



OVERALL SCORE

31/100

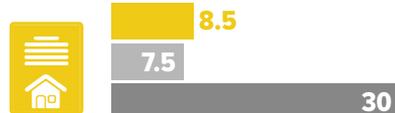
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Form partnerships to encourage utility clean energy goals, programs, and investments.
- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- 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 transportation sector GHG emissions.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



BUILDINGS POLICIES



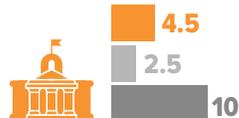
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES

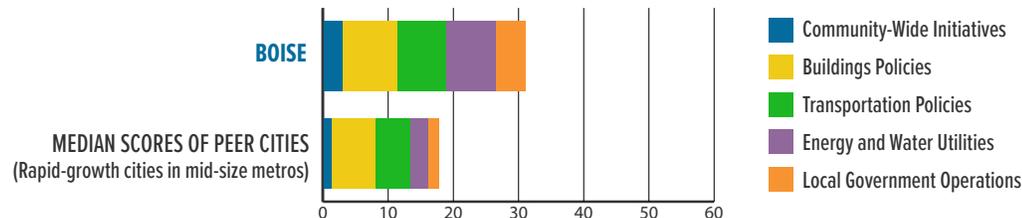
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

BOISE, ID

Boise performed best in the local government operations category. The city can improve across multiple policy areas to advance its rank in the next *Scorecard*, most notably in transportation policies.

HOW DOES BOISE STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (3 OF 15 POINTS)

Boise's climate change mitigation and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve its community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 because insufficient data were available for our analysis. Boise operates a geothermal-powered district energy system that provides steam to 90 buildings in the downtown area. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city aims to plant 100,000 trees by 2030. Boise has not taken an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning or adopted policies or programs to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (8.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Boise enforces state energy codes that require the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code for residential and commercial buildings, and advocates for more stringent state energy codes. The city allows solar in all zones and has passed EV-ready provisions for new single-family homes and townhouses. Boise does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. It offers incentives to commercial buildings that pursue compliance with the Cities Green Building Code, including a dedicated project manager from the city's department of planning, development services to coordinate and oversee the project, and expedited plan review and permitting processes.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (7.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Boise, 0% have access to high-quality transit. With only 29.3 per 100,000 people, the city has a very low number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Boise 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 Boise have received roughly \$0.82 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a very low funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (7.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Idaho Power shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs. Intermountain Natural Gas did not report savings on its programs. Idaho Power offers a portfolio of energy efficiency programs for low-income customers, including comprehensive programs and health and safety measures, yet does not offer a comprehensive program for multifamily properties. The city receives community-wide energy use data from both utilities which it publishes in its GHG inventories. While Boise does not advocate for better access to utility data for ratepayers, it does encourage the decarbonization of the electric grid by acting as an advisory member in the Idaho Power Integrated Resource Planning Process and participating in cases with the Idaho Public Utilities Commission. Idaho Power set a moderate goal of providing 100% clean energy by 2045.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Boise has a goal of carbon neutrality for local government operations by 2035. ACEEE was unable to project if the city will achieve this goal because insufficient GHG emissions data were available for our analysis. The city prioritizes the purchase of alternative fuel vehicles and has converted 99% of outdoor city streetlights to LEDs. Boise has installed 100 kW of onsite renewable energy systems at municipal facilities. The city has not adopted policies requiring efficient outdoor lighting or inclusive procurement and contracting. Boise has not developed a comprehensive retrofit strategy.