

RANK

5/100



OVERALL SCORE

69.5/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

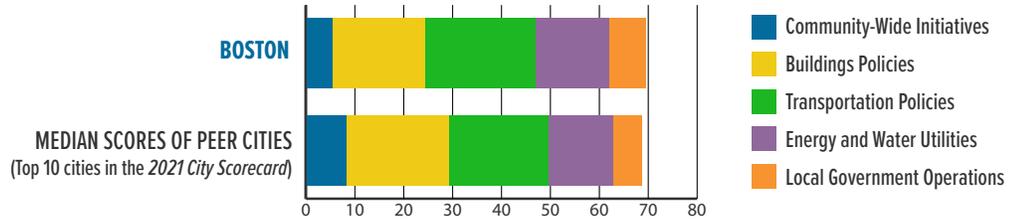
- Create a formal decision-making role for marginalized residents.
- Require new policies, programs, plans, and budgeting decisions to undergo structural equity assessments.
- Develop a city freight plan that increases freight efficiency.

2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

BOSTON, MA

Boston earned fifth place in the *Scorecard*, moving down slightly in the rankings from the previous edition. The city's strong policies should continue to keep it near the top, but it does have room to improve its score.

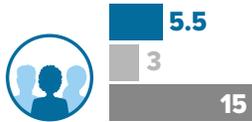
HOW DOES BOSTON STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



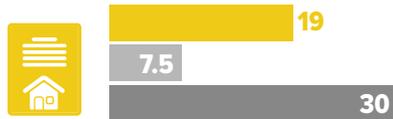
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (5.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Boston's climate change mitigation goal sets the vision for a clean energy future. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term, community-wide climate mitigation goal of 50% below 2005 levels by 2030. The Resilient Boston plan includes goals to improve transportation access for marginalized residents. The city's Smart Utilities Policy requires developers to integrate emissions reduction technologies into distributed energy systems. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Boston enforces the Local Wetlands Ordinance.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



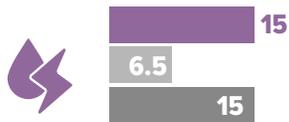
BUILDINGS POLICIES



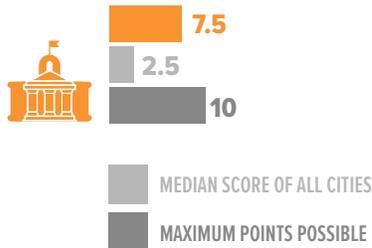
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



BUILDINGS POLICIES (19 OF 30 POINTS)

Boston adopted the Massachusetts Stretch Energy Code for residential and commercial buildings and requires that they adhere to solar- and EV-readiness requirements. The city's municipal zoning code requires that all new commercial and multifamily buildings over 50,000 square feet meet LEED certification standards. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, the city requires commercial and multifamily buildings to benchmark energy use and choose an energy reduction strategy through the Energy Action and Assessment requirement. Boston also offers voluntary programs and several incentives for clean energy to building owners. The Building Operators Certification program helps grow a clean energy workforce.

TRANSPORTATION (22.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Boston has several initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in the transportation sector. Of low-income households in Boston, 86.1% have access to high-quality transit. With 82.4 per 100,000 people, the city has a moderate number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Boston has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency. It does have a goal to reduce transportation-related GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from 2005 levels. Transportation entities that serve Boston have received roughly \$333.24 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a high funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (15 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other cities in the *Scorecard*, Boston scored the most points for initiatives to reduce GHG emissions and energy use in utility operations. Compared to other utilities, Eversource and National Grid achieved high savings as a percentage of sales for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. The Low-Income Energy Affordability Network (LEAN) provides low-income efficiency solutions for the state of Massachusetts, and both utilities offer a portfolio of energy efficiency programs for low-income customers and multifamily properties, including comprehensive programs and health and safety measures. Boston collects and shares data on electricity and natural gas consumption for residential, commercial, and municipal buildings. The city encourages the decarbonization of the power system in several ways, including its municipal aggregation program and by submitting comments to the Public Utility Commission. Eversource Energy set a stringent company-wide goal to reach carbon neutrality by 2030.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (7.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Boston has GHG emissions reduction and energy reduction 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 60% below 2005 levels by 2030. The city integrates clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies, sets efficiency requirements for the municipal fleet, installs onsite renewable systems on municipal facilities, and has converted 76% of streetlights to LEDs. The city's inclusive procurement and contracting policies are being applied to a streetlight upgrade and control project. It benchmarks energy use in all municipal buildings and conducts retrofits in municipal buildings through the Renew Boston Trust.