

RANK

30 / 75

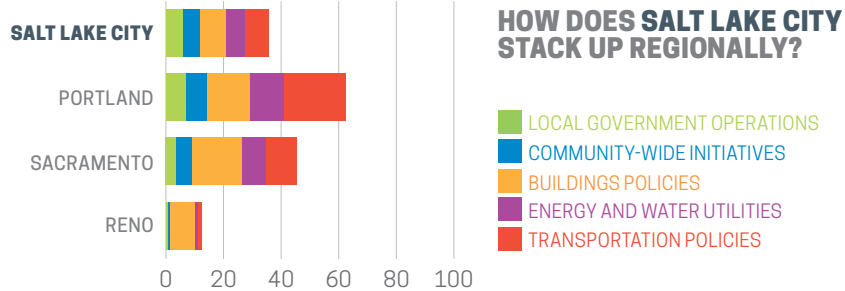
OVERALL SCORE

35.5 / 100

2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

# Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City performed best in local government operations; its score was among the top 20 cities in the category. Since the last *City Scorecard*, Salt Lake City took steps to improve the energy efficiency of its commercial and multifamily buildings by adopting the Energy Benchmarking & Transparency Ordinance; by doing so, it helped its score for buildings policies. Salt Lake City has several options across most policy areas to improve its rank in the next edition, including further boosting its performance for buildings policies and improving its score for community-wide initiatives and transportation policies.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6 OF 9 POINTS)

Salt Lake City has energy-reduction, renewable electricity, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals for local government operations. ACEEE does not currently project that the city will achieve its goal of reducing local government GHG emissions 50% from 2009 levels by 2030. Salt Lake City sets green building requirements for municipal buildings and benchmarks building energy use. The city has incorporated fuel-efficient vehicles into its fleet and has begun converting streetlights to LEDs.

## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (6 OF 16 POINTS)

Salt Lake City's GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy goals provide the vision for its clean energy efforts. The city has not adopted a community-wide energy-savings goal. ACEEE does not currently project that the city will achieve its goal of reducing community-wide GHG emissions 50% by 2030. The city has not been involved in the development of clean and efficient distributed energy systems; it can take active steps to do so, such as entering into a power purchase agreement or updating its zoning regulations to promote the installation of these systems. To better mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted a goal to increase the number of trees by 2% annually.

## BUILDINGS POLICIES (9 OF 30 POINTS)

Utah requires all jurisdictions to adopt the Utah Uniform Building Code that references the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with weakening amendments. Salt Lake City advocates for more stringent state energy codes, and also contributed to the 2018 IECC development process. The city implements mandatory policies, incentive programs, and financing programs to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in existing buildings. Most recently, the city passed an Energy Benchmarking and Transparency Ordinance that requires large commercial buildings to report and disclose their energy consumption each year, and also mandates low-performing buildings to perform one energy-saving action. The city can further support clean energy investments by offering programs committed to developing local efficiency and renewable energy workforces.

## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (6.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Rocky Mountain Power and Dominion Energy show low savings for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer comprehensive programs for low-income households. Through a joint Clean Energy Cooperation statement, the city works closely with Rocky Mountain Power to work toward SLC Climate Positive goals. Salt Lake City is also taking steps to encourage decarbonization; these include pursuing a formal partnership to deliver renewable energy to all customers and submitting comments to the Public Utility Commission. Salt Lake City also works to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants, but more could be done.

## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (8 OF 30 POINTS)

Salt Lake City's Transit Master Plan outlines efficient transportation strategies. Salt Lake City has not adopted quantitative vehicle miles traveled (VMT) or transportation-related GHG emissions reduction goals, nor has the city adopted mode shift targets. Coupling VMT or GHG reduction goals with mode shift targets can help guide the city into a sustainable transportation future. Relative to other city systems, Salt Lake City's transit system is well funded and moderately accessible. The city can work to increase the number of low-income households near high-quality transit, offer incentives to low-income residents for efficient transportation options, and encourage or require the creation of affordable housing units in transit-rich areas.



### LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

6

3.5

9



### COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

6

4.5

16



### BUILDINGS POLICIES

9

9

30



### ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

6.5

5.5

15



### TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

8

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE