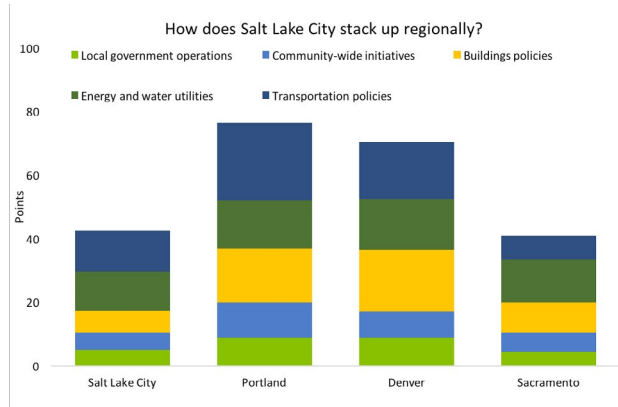
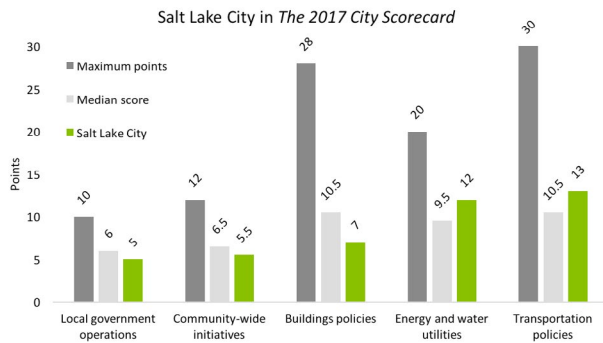


# 23 Salt Lake City



Salt Lake City ranked 23rd in the *2017 City Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling 4 spots from 2015. The city earned 42.5 points out of a possible 100, the same score as in 2015.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (5 OF 10 POINTS)

Salt Lake City has committed to reducing municipal energy consumption through the US Department of Energy's Better Buildings Challenge, but the city does not have an energy savings goal spanning the entire municipal building portfolio. The city annually reports its progress on sustainability efforts, has a comprehensive retrofit strategy for public buildings, and benchmarks a large portion of public buildings. Salt Lake City also has energy efficiency requirements for new buildings and equipment procurement.

## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (5.5 OF 12 POINTS)

Salt Lake City has a goal to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 1% annually through 2020. It also has an urban heat island mitigation goal of increasing trees across the community by 2% annually. The city has a private tree protection ordinance and encourages the use of cluster subdivisions.

## BUILDINGS POLICIES (7 OF 28 POINTS)

Salt Lake City complies with Utah's residential and commercial building energy codes, and advocates for more-stringent state building codes. The city offers loans for energy efficiency upgrades in home and businesses and expedited plan review for buildings meeting green building criteria. Salt Lake City has a voluntary program encouraging building owners to benchmark energy use. The city can do more to encourage energy efficiency in private buildings, including pursuing audit, retrofit, and benchmarking and transparency requirements.

## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (12 OF 20 POINTS)

The energy utilities serving Salt Lake City have moderate efficiency spending and savings. Rocky Mountain Power earned partial credit for electric efficiency spending and savings. Rocky Mountain Power has a strong partnership with Salt Lake City. Questar Gas earned partial credit for its natural gas efficiency spending and savings. Both utilities offer low-income efficiency programs. Salt Lake City earned partial credit for efficiency in water services.

## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (13 OF 30 POINTS)

The Sustainable Salt Lake Plan includes a goal to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and increase the use of alternative transportation for employee commute trips. The city has a complete streets policy to help achieve this goal. The transit system is well funded and moderately accessible throughout the city. Salt Lake City has the opportunity to promote greater location efficiency through zoning codes or incentives. The city can also begin to develop policies supporting affordable housing near transit corridors.

## HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Salt Lake City's drop in rank shows the growing competition among cities in the rankings. The city has not backtracked on any past promises and continues to pursue energy efficiency actions, but cities near it in the rankings have made large improvements. This made it more difficult for Salt Lake City to keep pace without significant improvements of its own. Salt Lake City can improve its score and jump back up in the rankings by making improvements in each policy area, although the city has the most room for growth for buildings policies.