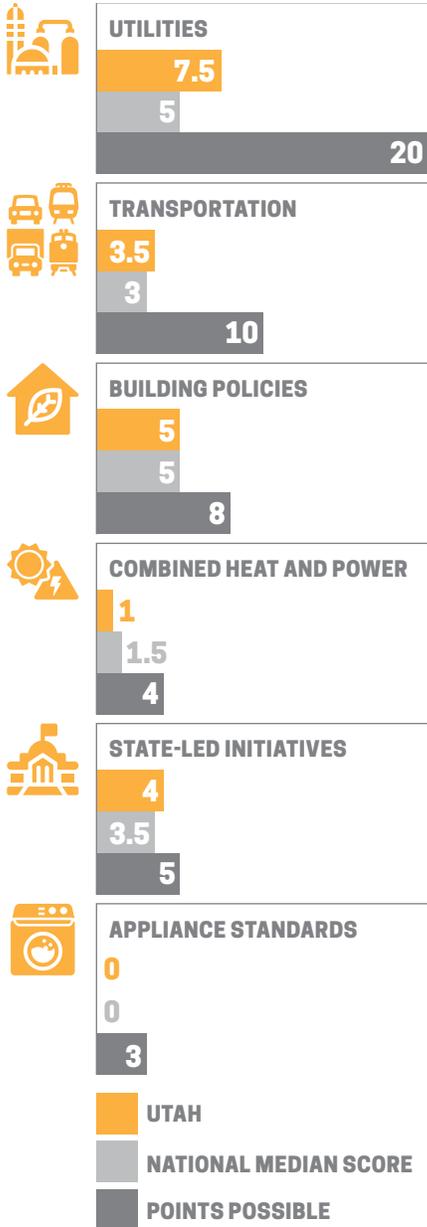




Utah

Utah ranked 20th in the *2018 State Scorecard*, falling three positions in the rankings from 2017. The state scored 21 points out of a possible 50, 1 point less than it earned last year.

Utah reported electricity and natural gas savings levels above the national average and also completed significant updates to its building energy codes. Opportunities remain to build upon the state’s success. In the utility sector, the state could encourage energy efficiency as a first-priority resource. Establishing stand-alone energy savings goals and enabling performance incentives would encourage utilities to consider cost-effective efficiency to a greater extent in their resource planning processes. Other opportunities to improve could include pursuing sustainable transportation policies and promoting combined heat and power systems.



UTILITIES

Utilities implement both electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, and achieve savings above the national average. In 2008, Utah adopted a renewable portfolio standard that included energy efficiency measures; however specific efficiency savings targets have not been codified by the Utah Public Service Commission. Decoupling is in place for natural gas utilities.

TRANSPORTATION

In recent years, Utah has seen a reduction in vehicle miles traveled per capita and has a significant number of electric vehicles on the road. The state has also enacted complete streets legislation and offers incentives for high-efficiency vehicles.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Residential and commercial construction must comply with the 2015 IECC, although the state made a number of weakening amendments to the residential code. The state participated in a compliance pilot study in 2011 and provides energy code training in conjunction with utilities.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

The state has an interconnection standard and offers some incentives for CHP. No new CHP installations were completed in 2017.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state offers two loan programs for state-owned buildings and schools. The state government leads by example by requiring energy-efficient public buildings and fleets, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging energy savings performance contracts. Utah also released a new state energy plan earlier this year, calling for continued improvement in energy efficiency investments, including building upgrades through C-PACE. Research on energy efficiency occurs through the Alliance for Computationally-guided Design of Energy Efficiency Electronic Materials as well as the USTAR Energy Research Triangle Program.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Utah has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.