

RANK

34/100



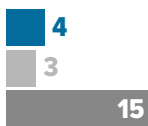
OVERALL SCORE

36.5/100

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Create or support energy efficiency workforce development programs and ensure these programs benefit historically marginalized communities.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Develop a city freight plan that increases freight efficiency.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



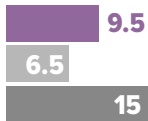
BUILDINGS POLICIES



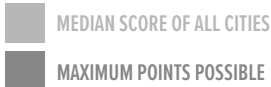
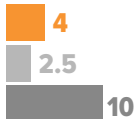
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

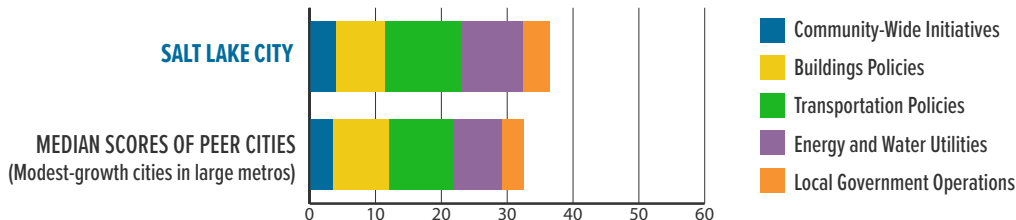


2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Salt Lake City performed best in the energy and water utilities category, but moved down in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city still has several options for improving its score, with the most room for improvement in the buildings policies category.

HOW DOES SALT LAKE CITY STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (4 OF 15 POINTS)

Salt Lake City's climate change mitigation and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. Based on past years of emissions data, ACEEE projects the city will not achieve its near-term, community-wide GHG emissions reduction goal of 50% below 2009 levels by 2030. To mitigate the urban heat island, Salt Lake City aims to increase the urban tree canopy by 2% annually. The city has not adopted a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of community solar or the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (7.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Salt Lake City enforces the Utah Uniform Building Code, which references the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code with weakening amendments. Commercial and multifamily building developers must install one EV charging station for every 25 parking spaces. Salt Lake City does not have programs committed to developing a dedicated energy efficiency or renewable energy workforce. To achieve energy reductions in existing buildings, the city requires commercial and multifamily buildings to benchmark energy usage annually. Building owners are required to perform energy saving actions and commercial buildings scoring below a threshold in ENERGY STAR® must undergo audits. The city offers loans, expedited plan reviews, and C-PACE financing to incentivize clean energy in addition to a voluntary energy challenge.

TRANSPORTATION (11.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Salt Lake City, 0% have access to high-quality transit. With 204.4 per 100,000 people, the city has a high number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Salt Lake City has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any policies that address freight efficiency. The city's Sustainable Salt Lake plan includes a goal to reduce trips in single-occupancy vehicles by 6.5%. Transportation entities that serve Salt Lake City have received roughly \$102.85 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a moderate funding level.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (9.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Rocky Mountain Power shows very low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs, and Dominion Energy did not report energy savings in 2019. Both utilities offer a portfolio of energy efficiency programs for low-income customers that includes comprehensive programs and health and safety measures; they also offer comprehensive programs for multifamily properties. Salt Lake City provides community-wide energy use information for planning and evaluation purposes and also supports decarbonization of the electric grid through comments to the public utility commission. In 2019, PacifiCorp, the parent company of Rocky Mountain Power, set a stringent goal to reduce GHG emissions 60% by 2030 and 90% by 2050 from 2005 levels.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (4 OF 10 POINTS)

Salt Lake City has a GHG emissions reduction goal for local government operations. Based on past years of emissions data, ACEEE projects the city will not achieve its near-term local government operations climate mitigation goal to reduce GHG emissions 50% below 2009 levels by 2030. The city integrates clean energy into its procurement and construction strategies by installing 3MW of solar capacity on municipal facilities, requiring the purchase of high-efficiency vehicles through its fleet sustainability policy, and converting 60% of streetlights to LEDs. The city has not established inclusive procurement and contracting policies. Salt Lake City uses an energy audit program to prioritize energy saving retrofit projects.