

Air Quality Mitigation Efforts and Future Plans of Government Entities

A Summary of Agency Reports from HB 168

Utah Office of
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Executive Summary

During the 2013 legislative session, the Utah Legislature passed HB 168, “Air Quality Mitigation by Government Entities.” The bill required each state agency to report on its efforts to improve air quality. Reports were to be submitted to the Economic Development Task Force in two parts: current and future efforts. The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel has received reports on the current efforts of 50 state agencies. It has also received the future plans of 48 agencies. This document is a summary of the reports and plans received.

As defined by HB 168 “mitigation efforts” are “measures taken to reduce emission of air pollutants, including: flexible work schedules to reduce driving during peak times; telecommuting; electronic communication, including teleconferencing; encouraging ride sharing; encouraging use of public or alternative forms of transportation; energy conservation; using alternative energy sources; recycling and using recycled products; using non-aerosol products; reducing idling; low-maintenance landscaping; or other technology that may be used, or measures that may be taken, to reduce emissions of air pollutants.”

Agencies were asked to submit their current and future efforts in these 11 categories. From these categories, most agencies reported they were currently recycling, conserving energy, and communicating electronically, using common tools such as recycling bins, building efficiency upgrades, teleconferencing, and video conferencing.

Agencies’ future plans mirrored their current efforts. They frequently reported plans to increase energy conservation and electronic communication. More specifically, these planned efforts focused primarily on building efficiency upgrades, teleconferencing, and video conferencing.

Of the agencies submitting reports, six agencies also made specific funding requests and ten reported no additional funding needs.

This document provides an overview of the individual and collective efforts reported by state agencies. Because the request for reporting was open-ended, some agencies may be engaging in efforts to improve air quality in addition to what they reported. But this summary is based solely on the reports submitted to the Economic Development Task Force. No attempt has been made to correct, expand, or modify the agency submissions.

UTAH STATE AGENCY EFFORTS AND PLANS TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION

State Agency	Report Submitted	Current Efforts	Report Submitted	Alternative Energy	Electronic Communication	Energy Conservation	Flexible Work Schedules	Non-Aerosol Products	Public/Alternative Transit	Reduced Idling	Ride Sharing	Telecommuting	Other Air Pollution	Low-Maintenance Landscaping	Recycling	Other Sustainability	Current Effort Totals	Planned Effort Totals
Board of Pardons and Parole	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	7
Career Service Review Office	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	5
Capitol Preservation Board*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	11
Department of Administrative Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	11
Department of Agriculture and Food	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	0
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	8
Department of Commerce	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	7
Department of Corrections	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	11
Department of Environmental Quality	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	2
Department of Financial Institutions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	10
Department of Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	10
Department of Heritage and Arts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	3
Department of Human Resource Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	6
Department of Human Resources	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	0
Department of Insurance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	11
Department of Natural Resources	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	5
Department of Public Safety	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	9
Department of Technology Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	10
Department of Transportation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	10
Department of Veterans' Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	3
Department of Workforce Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	0
Dixie State University	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	4
Governor's Office of Economic Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	10
Governor's Office of Energy Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	11
Governor's Office of Management & Budget	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	0
Judicial Council	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2
Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	2
Labor Commission	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	10
Legislative Auditor General	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	4
Legislative Fiscal Analyst	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	4
Legislative Research and General Counsel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	4
National Guard*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	3
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	0
Public Service Commission	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	10
Salt Lake Community College	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	7
School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	6
Snow College	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	5
Southern Utah University	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	3
State Board of Education (see school district summary)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
State Fair Corporation*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	0
Tax Commission	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	9
University of Utah	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13	9
Utah Communications Agency Network*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	0
Utah House of Representatives	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	4
Utah Housing Corporation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	7
Utah State Office of Rehabilitation*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	8
Utah State Senate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	6
Utah State Treasurer's Office	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	3
Utah State University	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	8
Utah Valley University	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	1
Weber State University	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	9
Current Effort Totals	50	31	44	40	39	30	15	33	17	24	22	13	13	24	44	44	16	7
Planned Effort Totals	48	21	34	29	30	15	33	17	24	22	13	13	13	30	30	30	7	7

X indicates current efforts
 ✓ indicates plans to begin using or expand use
 * Agencies were not required to submit reports but still submitted full or partial reports

UTAH SCHOOL DISTRICT EFFORTS AND PLANS TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION

School District*†	Current Efforts	Report Submitted	Future Efforts	Report Submitted	Alternative Energy	Electronic Communication	Energy Conservation	Schedules Work	Non-Aerosol Products	Public/Alternative Transit	Reduced Idling	Ride Sharing	Telecommuting	Other Air Pollution	Low-Maintenance Landscaping	Recycling	Other Sustainability	Planned Effort Totals	Current Effort Totals
Alpine	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	0
Box Elder	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	0
Cache	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13	0
Canyons	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12	0
Davis	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	0
Duchesne	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13	0
Granite	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12	0
Jordan	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	0
Juab	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	0
Logan	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	0
Morgan	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	0
Murray	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	0
Nebo	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	13	0
North Sanpete	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8	0
North Summit	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	0
Ogden	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	0
Provo	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	0
Salt Lake	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	0
Tintic	X																	0	0
Tooele																		0	0
Uintah	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12	0
Wasatch	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	0
Washington	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	0
Weber	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	0
Current Effort Totals	23	16	19	21	21	17	15	14	21	19	13	13	15	15	21	21	5	23	16
Planned Effort Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

X indicates current efforts
 √ indicates future plans
 *HB 168 only required reports from districts located in, or employing commuters from Salt Lake, Davis, Utah, Weber, Box Elder, Cache, Duchesne, and Uinta Counties. Exempted districts were not included in this chart.

Air Quality Mitigation Efforts

Alternative Energy

Alternative fuel or hybrid vehicles

State policies have made it easier for agencies to purchase hybrid or alternative-fuel vehicles. Most agencies that purchased fuel-efficient vehicles reportedly bought hybrids and many others purchased Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) vehicles.

Reported current efforts: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Corrections, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Safety, Department of Workforce Services, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Governor's Office of Energy Development, Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Housing Corporation, Judicial Council, Labor Commission, National Guard, School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, school districts (7), Snow College, Southern Utah University, State Fair Corporation, Tax Commission, Utah Department of Transportation, Utah State Senate, Utah State University, and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: Board of Pardons, Department of Commerce, Department of Corrections, Department of Health, Department of Heritage and Arts, Department of Public Safety, Labor Commission, Office of the Courts, Salt Lake Community College, University of Utah, Utah Housing Corporation, and Weber State University

Compressed natural gas station

Weber State University has constructed its own compressed natural gas (CNG) filling station. Agency-owned filling stations can be built in convenient locations and can make it easier for the agency to own CNG vehicles. Filling stations can also be open to the public, making it easier for citizens to choose to purchase alternative fuel vehicles that reduce carbon emissions.

Reported current efforts: School districts (2) and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Electric car charging station

The Department of Human Services reported the use of electric car charging stations. Agencies can construct charging stations at their offices to encourage employees to purchase electric vehicles.

Reported current efforts: Department of Human Services

Reported future use or expansion: None

Ground-source heat pumps

Some agencies—especially school districts—use ground-source heat pumps to reduce the energy consumed to heat and cool buildings. Since ground temperatures remains relatively constant and moderate throughout the year, these devices can be inserted to act as a heat source during the winter and a heat sink during the summer.

Reported current efforts: Department of Corrections and school districts (7)

Reported future use or expansion: None

Intermittent energy storage

Alternative energy sources are intermittent because they rely upon natural processes for energy production. They overproduce power some times and under-produce at others. During peak production times, overproduced energy can be stored using fuel cells, compressed air, flywheels, or other emerging technologies. While no agencies are currently using these technologies, one is planning to.

Reported current efforts: None

Reported future use or expansion: University of Utah

Propane fuel use

Propane burns much cleaner than gasoline or diesel fuel and can be used to reduce carbon emissions. Vehicles can be converted to run on propane. Propane can also be used as an alternative heating source. One agency reported the use of propane to power generators in remote locations.

Reported current efforts: Utah Communications Agency Network

Reported future use or expansion: None

Solar power generation

Solar power is becoming a more economically feasible and popular alternative energy source in part, because of federal funding. Solar power decreases an agency's dependence on electricity from coal-fired power plants. Solar power is most commonly integrated into building design, though it is also used to power road signs or outdoor lights.

Reported current efforts: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Health, Dixie State University, National Guard, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (9), Southern Utah University, University of Utah, Utah Communications Agency Network, and the Utah Department of Transportation

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Transportation, Salt Lake Community College, Snow College, University of Utah, and Weber State University

Electronic Communication

Document conversion

Agencies can convert all of their office documents and publications to electronic formats to save paper. Agencies that do this usually create a central repository that the entire office can access, sometimes through an intranet system.

Reported current efforts: Office of the Legislative Auditor General, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, and the Utah State Senate

Reported future use or expansion: Career Service Review Office

Online services

State agencies that provide customer-based services can provide online services to reduce customer need to travel to state offices. Those who use this tool have implemented online filing systems, created detailed online information pages, and communicated electronically with employees and customers.

Reported current efforts: Capitol Preservation Board, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Public Safety, and the Utah State Senate

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Public Safety and the Governor's Office of Energy Development

Skyping job interviews

Dixie State University and the Utah State Senate report using Skype for job interviews. Skype allows an agency to narrow a field of job candidates without having candidates travel for formal interviews, reducing unnecessary automobile and airline trips.

Reported current efforts: Dixie State University, and the Utah State Senate

Reported future use or expansion: None

Teleconferencing and video conferencing

Teleconferencing and video conferencing allow employees to attend meetings electronically, saving time, travel, and ultimately reducing emissions. Some agencies provide individual employees with electronic conferencing equipment for their exclusive use. Others provide communal equipment that is made available for office-wide use. One agency constructed a teleconferencing room in its office. State agencies reported using teleconferencing and video conferencing more than any other tool.

Reported current efforts: Board of Pardons and Parole, Capitol Preservation Board, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Agriculture and Food, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Commerce, Department of Corrections, Department of Financial Services, Department of Health, Department of Heritage and Arts, Department of Human Resource Management, Department of Human Services, Department of Technology Services, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Workforce Services, Dixie State University, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Governor's Office of Energy Development, House of Representatives, Housing Corporation, Judicial Council, Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission, National Guard, Office of the Legislative Auditor General, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Salt Lake Community College, School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, school districts (16), Snow College, Southern Utah University, University of Utah, Utah Communications Agency Network, and the Utah State Senate

Reported future use or expansion: Career Service Review Office, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Corrections, Department of Financial Institutions, Department of Health, Department of Human Resource Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, Governor's Office of Energy Development, Labor Commission, Legislative Auditor General, Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Research and General Counsel, Office of the Courts, and Utah State University

Energy Conservation

Automated occupation sensors

Motion activated lights can be installed to ensure that lights are only on when a room is occupied, helping to conserve energy. Some agencies installed these lights in common areas such as restrooms and break rooms. Others also installed them in offices and personal work spaces. Occupation sensors have been used to power vending machines when a building becomes occupied.

Reported current efforts: Capitol Preservation Board, Department of Corrections, Department of Health, Department of Heritage and Arts, Department of Public Safety, Department of Workforce Services, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Office of the Legislative Auditor General, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (7), Snow College, Tax Commission, Utah Department of Transportation, and the Utah State Senate

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Commerce, Department of Corrections, Department of Heritage and Arts, Salt Lake Community College, and Snow College

Better Buildings Challenge

The Better Buildings Challenge is a US Department of Energy (DOE) program created to help governments and business build more energy efficient and sustainable buildings. State agencies who take part in this program receive technical assistance from the DOE in building design and construction. The program also helps to match participant organizations with field experts to collaborate on improving building energy efficiency.

Reported current efforts: University of Utah

Reported future use or expansion: None

Blue Sky Program

Rocky Mountain Power created the Blue Sky Program so its customers could purchase energy from renewable energy sources. Agencies who enroll in the program are charged slightly higher rates, which the power company uses to buy electricity from renewable sources that are more expensive. Renewable energy is added to the power grid in proportion to the additional fees.

Reported current efforts: The Public Service Commission and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Building energy modeling

Building energy modeling reduces the energy a planned building will consume by predicting its consumption before it is built. Computer models are used to determine which building designs are most energy efficient. The models account for site placement, building configuration, building mechanical systems, exterior wall material, composition, and fenestration. Agencies using this tool usually hire outside consultants to conduct the modeling and analyze the results.

Reported current efforts: Department of Administrative Services

Reported future use or expansion: None

Energy audit

Professional companies can conduct energy-use audits to determine where an agency can reduce its energy consumption. Audits usually analyze things such as employee behavior, building envelope design, and appliance use. No state agency reported using this tool currently, but the Department of Heritage and Arts and the Governor's Office of Energy Development plan to in the future.

Reported current efforts: The Department of Heritage and Arts

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Heritage and Arts and the Governor's Office of Energy Development

Energy efficient building upgrades

A variety of building renovations and upgrades can improve a building's energy efficiency. Heating and cooling systems draw the most energy and are therefore the most common target. Agencies reported other improvements including window replacements, insulation upgrades, and the use of energy efficient appliances.

Reported current efforts: Board of Pardons and Parole, Capitol Preservation Board, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Human Services, Department of Public Safety, Department of Technology Services, Department of Veterans Affairs, Dixie State University, Housing Corporation, National Guard, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (6), Snow College, Southern Utah University, University of Utah, Utah State University, Utah Department of Transportation, Utah State Senate, Utah Valley University, and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Heritage and Arts, Department of Public Safety, Department of Transportation, Department of Veterans Affairs, Dixie State University, Salt Lake Community College, Snow College, University of Utah, and Weber State University

Flexible Work Schedules

Alternative work schedules

Flex schedules are commonly used to allow employees to work longer days in return for longer weekends. Some agencies allow their employees to work four ten-hour days a week, others allow their employees to work nine-hour days and take every other Friday off, and others allow employees to work twelve-hour days for three days a week. These schedules reduce air pollution as employees take less trips to the office per week.

Reported current efforts: Board of Pardons and Parole, Department of Agriculture and Food, Department of Commerce, Department of Heritage and Arts, Department of Human Services, Housing Corporation, Labor Commission, National Guard, Office of the Legislative Auditor General, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (8), Southern Utah University, and the Utah Communications Agency Network

Reported future use or expansion: Labor Commission, Utah State Treasurer's Office, and Weber State University

Peak hour alternatives

Some agencies allow employees to work flexible hours to help them avoid rush-hour traffic. These alternative work schedules reduce the number of vehicles on the road at peak travel times, improve traffic flow, and help reduce overall motor-vehicle emissions.

Reported current efforts: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Corrections, Department of Health, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Public Service Commission, and school districts (2)

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Financial Institutions, Department of Insurance, Governor's Office of Energy Development

Non-aerosol Products

Aerosol capturing devices

When aerosol emitting products must be used, an aerosol capturing device can mitigate their harm. Once an aerosol can has been exhausted, the device punctures the can and captures remaining harmful chemicals. The metal shell can then be recycled. The University of Utah reports the use of these devices.

Reported current efforts: University of Utah

Reported future use or expansion: None

Non-aerosol cleaning products

Most agencies do not use aerosol products extensively, however, many reduce aerosol emissions by purchasing non-aerosol cleaning products. Substitutes generally include pump sprays or wipes.

Reported current efforts: Capitol Preservation Board, Department of Administrative Services, Department of Public Safety, Dixie State University, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Housing Corporation, National Guard, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, school districts (3), Snow College, Southern Utah University, State Fair Corporation, Tax Commission, and the Utah State Senate

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Corrections, and the Governor's Office of Energy Development

Public and Alternative Transportation

Bike share programs

Bike share programs provide temporarily rentable bikes to individuals to use as a part of their trip to work. Bikes are usually rented for a set amount of time and must be returned to the bike rack before the time expires. These programs give people an active transportation option at a discounted rate in convenient locations. Some agencies have created their own bike share programs, while others have provided passes for employees to use outside programs.

Reported current efforts: Department of Workforce Services, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Labor Commission, and Utah State University

Reported future use or expansion: Governor's Office of Energy Development, and Utah State University

Bike facilities

Some individuals may be dissuaded from biking to work or school because they do not have a safe place to store their bike. Agencies can encourage active transportation by installing bike racks or bike storage cages. These provide a safe, protected place for biking commuters to store their bikes during the day. Institutions with larger campuses such as universities have also constructed bike paths and built bike-repair stations.

Reported current efforts: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Workforce Services, Labor Commission, and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: University of Utah and Weber State University

Inversion shuttle

Agencies can provide a special shuttle that only runs on "red" air-quality days. This helps individuals to change their carbon-emitting behavior on days when air quality is poor. It is also less costly than running a shuttle more regularly. Utah State University reports using inversion shuttles.

Reported current efforts: Utah State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Limit parking

Weber State University has reduced the number of parking spots available around its campus because it believes that the more difficult it is for people to drive, the more likely they are to choose alternative forms of transportation.

Reported current efforts: None

Reported future use or expansion: Weber State University

Public transit information

Some people may not choose alternative forms of transportation because they do not have adequate information. One school district has distribute bus and train route schedules to its employees to help them know their public-transit options.

Reported current efforts: School districts (1)

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Corrections

Public transit passes

Many state agencies provide free or reduced price public transit passes for their employees. The Utah Transit Authority has three programs for discounted pass purchases: the Eco-Pass, the Ed Pass, and the Co-op Pass. These passes encourage employees to use public transit rather than personal vehicles, thus helping reduce emissions and improve air quality.

Reported current efforts: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Agriculture and Food, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Financial Services, Department of Heritage and Arts, Department of Human Resource Management, Department of Human Services, Department of Technology Services, Department of Veterans Affairs, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Governor's Office of Energy Development, Insurance Department, Labor Commission, Office of the Legislative Auditor General, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (1), Tax Commission, School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, University of Utah, Utah State Senate, Utah State Treasurer's Office, Utah Valley University, and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Transportation, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Governor's Office of Energy Development,

Reduce or waive bicycle parking fees

The Department of Technology Service reported that its employees are charged a bicycle parking fees by another state agency. Reducing or waiving these fees would provide a better incentive for the use of active transportation.

Reported current efforts: Department of Technology Services

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Technology Services

Showers and lockers

Employees might choose to bike to work if they had a place to clean up and change after their commute. One agency has made it easier for these commuters by providing locker rooms with showers for bikers to freshen up once they arrive at work.

Reported current efforts: Labor Commission, National Guard, and school districts (1)

Reported future use or expansion: None

Shuttle services

Shuttle services can provide transportation options for commuters. Shuttles are typically free, but may require a fare. Shuttles reduce the need for personal vehicles, therefore reducing the amount of vehicle emissions. In Utah, shuttles are used exclusively by the higher-education system. Most routes are central to school campuses, although some serve students and employees from more distant locations where public transit options are not available.

Reported current efforts: Salt Lake Community College, University of Utah, and Utah State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Work-commuting

Work-commute policies allow employees using alternative forms of transportation to use all or part of their commute time as work time. Since public and alternative transportation methods generally take more time than driving, this tool provides a way employees can use alternative transportation without having to extend their work day. Another strategy is to allow employees using active transportation to take discretionary exercise time at the end of the day so they can count their commute as exercise time.

Reported current efforts: None

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Health and the Utah State Treasurer's Office

Reduced Idling

Idle measuring devices

Idling policies can be enforced by equipping agency vehicles with devices that measure idling time. These devices provide information that helps managers identify idling problems and find solutions. Only one agency reported the use of these devices. Others have looked into purchasing them, but found them cost prohibitive.

Reported current efforts: Department of Commerce and school districts (4)

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, and the Department of Commerce

Idling policy

The most common method agencies use to reduce idling is through idling policies. Policies set clear idling standards for employees who drive company vehicles. They can also set idling standards for non-agency vehicles on agency property. Idling policies may have limited effect without additional enforcement or measurement mechanisms.

Reported current efforts: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Financial Services, Department of Health, Department of Public Safety, Department of Technology Services, Department of Workforce Services, National Guard, Governor's Office of Energy Development, school districts (6), University of Utah, Utah Department of Transportation, and Utah State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Idling stickers or signs

Two agencies attempt to reduce idling by distributing "no idling" stickers or signs to agency employees. Stickers and signs serve as a reminder of agency policies.

Reported current efforts: Capitol Preservation Board and the Department of Commerce

Reported future use or expansion: Governor's Office of Energy Development

No-idling zones

Agencies can create no-idling zones on their property to prevent motorists from idling. These are most affective in areas where people are being picked up or dropped off. Only one institution reported using no-idling zones.

Reported current efforts: School districts (1)

Reported future use or expansion: None

Warning devices

Agencies can install electronic devices that warn drivers they are idling. These devices use telemetric indicators to tell drivers to shut off the car if they idle over a predetermined amount of time.

Reported current efforts: Department of Environmental Quality

Reported future use or expansion: None

Ride Sharing

Car-share programs

Car-share programs provide temporarily rentable vehicle for people who choose to live without a car. People who rent the cars generally pay an hour-based fee for their use. These programs make it easier for individuals to live without a car, while still providing mobility options. Higher education institutions are the only state entities that reported the use of these programs.

Reported current efforts: Utah Valley University, and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: Utah State University and Utah Valley University

Priority parking

Some agencies encourage employees to carpool by offering prime parking spots to those traveling with more than one person in their car. This encourages ride-sharing and helps reduce the number of cars on the road, thus helping to reduce the amount of vehicle emissions.

Reported current efforts: Department of Technology Services, school districts (1), and the University of Utah

Reported future use or expansion: University of Utah

“Red-air” carpooling

“Red-air” carpooling is a more passive ride-sharing tool that encourages employees to carpool on “red” air-quality days. This reduces the amount of vehicles on the road when air quality is poor.

Reported current efforts: Labor Commission

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Commerce and the Department of Financial Institutions

Ride-share posting board

A ride-share posting board allow those who have cars and are willing to provide rides to communicate with those who do not have cars or would like rides. Boards are usually posted in open public spaces that are easy to access. Some agencies have also created ride-sharing forums electronically. Others use a central coordinator that emails ride-share information to interested employees.

Reported current efforts: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Agriculture and Food, National Guard, and Utah State University

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Corrections and the Governor’s Office of Energy Development

UTA vanpools

The Utah Transit Authority provides vans that agencies can use to start a carpool. Interested agencies designate a driver, determine the amount of miles the van will need to travel in a month, and pay a mile-based fare. The fare covers the cost of the van, maintenance, insurance, fuel, and up to 50 personal miles. The van's travel schedule is filed with UTA so others wishing to participate in the vanpool can join. Other rules of the vanpool are determined by the riders. As with carpooling, this program reduces the amount of cars on the road and helps reduce overall vehicle emissions.

Reported current efforts: Department of Environmental Quality and the National Guard
Reported future use or expansion: Department of Corrections, Governor's Office of Energy Development, Labor Commission, and the National Guard

Telecommuting

"Red-air" telecommuting

"Red-air" telecommuting allows employees to work from home on "red" air-quality days. This helps reduce trips to the office on days when air quality is poor.

Reported current efforts: Department of Workforce Services and the Labor Commission
Reported future use or expansion: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Financial

Institutions, Department of Health, Department of Insurance, Labor Commission, and the Public Service Commission

Scheduled telecommuting

This tool gives employees the option to work from home a set amount of days per week or per month. Most agencies who use this option allow their employees to work from home one day per week.

Reported current efforts: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Human Services, Department of Technology Services, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Office of the Legislative Auditor General, and the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel
Reported future use or expansion: None

Other Air Pollutant Reduction

Aerial Surveillance

Agencies responsible for large geographical areas or infrastructure that crosses great distances can use aerial vehicles to monitor and survey their property. These vehicles can be equipped with a special mapping technology called LiDAR that uses lasers to map and identify problems. Thus, employees do not have to take lengthy trips to remote locations. While no state agency is currently using this tool, the Department of Transportation plans to in the future.

Reported current efforts: None

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Transportation

Awareness group

Some agencies have attempted to increase public awareness of air quality efforts by creating public awareness groups. These groups can partner with education institutions and other community groups to encourage the public to help improve air quality.

Reported current efforts: Utah State University and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Catalytic oxidation

Catalytic oxidation reduces harmful emissions by oxidizing gases that harm the environment. Oxidizing devices are most often installed on vehicles that have high emission levels. The devices intercept and oxidize exhaust before it is released. At least one state agency reports the use of these devices.

Reported current efforts: Utah Department of Transportation and school districts (3)

Reported future use or expansion: None

Carbon offset fund

Agencies can establish a carbon offset fund to provide a stipend for employees who voluntarily choose to reduce their carbon footprint by using more expensive modes of transportation. For example, an employee who commutes using a hybrid car can be given a monthly bonus. While no state agency currently uses this tool, Utah State University plans to in the future.

Reported current efforts: None

Reported future use or expansion: Utah State University

Emissions testing

Much like an annual state vehicle emissions inspection, a few agencies conduct regular emissions tests on their vehicles to ensure they are running properly and not emitting unacceptable amounts of greenhouse gases.

Reported current efforts: State Fair Corporation and Utah State University

Reported future use or expansion:

Engine warmers

Cold-starting an engine consumes a great deal of energy and produces exceptionally high amounts of greenhouse gases at a time and season when inversions are frequent. Some agencies use small engine heaters to reduce strain on an engine when it is first started in cold weather.

Reported current efforts: School districts (2)

Reported future use or expansion: None

Incentives to reduce emissions

A few agencies offer incentives to motivate employees to reduce their carbon footprint. One throws lunch parties for the division that reduces the most reported trips on their travel-wise plan. Another gives gift cards and other prizes to individuals who reduce trips the most.

Reported current efforts: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Department of Commerce, and the Labor Commission

Reported future use or expansion: Southern Utah University

No-smoking policy

One agency created a no-smoking policy for its entire campus to improve air quality in and around its buildings. While state laws prohibit smoking in buildings, campus-wide policies further prevent the inhalation of second-hand smoke.

Reported current efforts: Department of Health

Reported future use or expansion: None

Planting trees

Trees naturally pull carbon dioxide out of the air and help to reduce greenhouse gases. When planted around buildings, trees can also provide natural shade for buildings, helping to reduce building cooling costs. No state agencies reported currently using this tool, but two plan to in the future.

Reported current efforts: None

Reported future use or expansion: Southern Utah University and Weber State University

Route changes

Agencies that own a large fleet have found it helpful to alter vehicle routes to make sure vehicles are not travelling further than necessary. School districts have used this tool most extensively, but others also plan to use it.

Reported current efforts: School districts (4)

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Transportation, Salt Lake Community College, and the University of Utah

“Red-air” potluck

Agencies can coordinate “potluck” meals to encourage their employees to reduce travel on “red” air-quality days.

Reported current efforts: None

Reported future use or expansion: The Labor Commission

Remote monitoring

Some agencies have facilities in distant parts of the state. Travelling to these facilities regularly would require employees to cross great distances. Electronically monitoring these facilities ensures that only necessary trips are taken, reducing the amount of vehicle-miles travelled.

Reported current efforts: School districts (3) and the Utah Communications Agency Network

Reported future use or expansion: None

Volatile Organic Compound reduction

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are chemicals that have high evaporation rates that cause them to emit gasses. Certain kinds of paints, cleaning products, and dyes are examples of VOCs. Some agencies reduce their use of VOCs to decrease harmful emissions.

Reported current efforts: Salt Lake Community College, Southern Utah University, and the University of Utah

Reported future use or expansion: None

Other Reported Sustainability Efforts

Low Maintenance Landscaping

Drip watering systems

Drip watering systems conserve water by releasing water into the soil more slowly than traditional sprinkling systems. This method ensures water is conserved by keeping it from running off and preventing excessive ground saturation. Two agencies reported using drip-watering systems.

Reported current efforts: Capitol Preservation Board, Housing Corporation, and the Utah State Senate

Reported future use or expansion: None

Reduce watering

At least one school district has reduced water consumption by reducing the frequency and duration of landscape watering. In the summer when school is not in session, the district stops watering the grass altogether.

Reported current efforts: School districts (1)

Reported future use or expansion: None

Secondary water systems

Secondary water systems use water for landscaping that is not suitable for drinking. This water usually comes from either treated wastewater or untreated natural sources. Secondary water systems usually require additional infrastructure to collect and transfer the water. This water conservation tool is commonly used by municipalities in the state, but is also used by at least one agency.

Reported current efforts: Salt Lake Community College and school districts (1)

Reported future use or expansion: Weber State University

Water sensors

Agencies who still need water-intensive landscaping can install water sensors to ensure they are not overwatering. These sensors can control water flow by shutting off watering systems of the ground becomes too saturated.

Reported current efforts: Capitol Preservation Board

Reported future use or expansion: None

Water-wise plants

Water-wise plants are drought resistant. They require little watering and can help decrease water consumption in landscaping.

Reported current efforts: Department of Administrative Services, Department of Human Services, Housing Corporation, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (4), University of Utah, and Utah State University

Reported future use or expansion: Salt Lake Community College

Xeriscaping

Xeriscaping is landscaping that eliminates the need for supplemental irrigation water. Common methods of xeriscaping include replacing grass with rocks or decorative stones and replacing traditional shrubs with desert plants that do not require watering.

Reported current efforts: Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Safety, Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Workforce Services, Dixie State University, National Guard, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (4), Snow College, and Southern Utah University

Reported future use or expansion: Southern Utah University and Weber State University

Recycling

Battery recycling

Batteries contain heavy metals and other chemicals that harm the environment. Some agencies have instituted battery recycling programs to recover these heavy metals for reuse, preventing them from being deposited into landfills.

Reported current efforts: Department of Health, Dixie State University, Salt Lake Community College, Southern Utah University, and the State Fair Corporation

Reported future use or expansion: Department of Environmental Quality

Can crusher

One idea to make recycling easier is to provide can crushers for employees to use. Can crushers can be placed in break rooms where sodas or other canned goods are likely to be consumed.

Reported current efforts: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control

Reported future use or expansion: None

Composting food waste

State agencies that have a cafeteria are likely to generate high amounts of food waste. Food composting programs reduce the amount of biodegradable waste going into landfills and provide compost for landscaping projects. Composting also saves money by reducing the use of fertilizer.

Reported current efforts: Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: University of Utah

Computer recycling

Every state agency uses computers and some have created programs to either donate their old computers to charity or to recycle them. Computers contain heavy metals that can be harmful for the environment, as well as rare earth metals that can be reclaimed for further use.

Reported current efforts: Labor Commission, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (1), and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Engine oil recycling

One school district recycles used motor oil to ensure it does not damage the environment. This tool is particularly effective for agencies that service a large fleet of vehicles.

Reported current efforts: School districts (1)

Reported future use or expansion: None

Green waste recycling

Green waste is biodegradable waste created from lawn care and landscaping. This waste can be recycled through composting. Composted materials can then be reused as fertilizer for landscaping projects. Another method of recycling green waste is to chip wood from downed trees for ground cover.

Reported current efforts: Southern Utah University, State Fair Corporation, and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: University of Utah and Weber State University

Recycling bins

The most commonly reported recycling effort in state offices was the use of recycling bins. Some state agencies provide personal recycling bins for all employees, while others place recycling bins only in common areas.

Reported current efforts: Board of Pardons and Parole, Capitol Preservation Board, Department of Heritage and Arts, Department of Human Resource Management, Department of Technology Services, Department of Workforce Services, Dixie State University, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Governor's Office of Management and Budget, House of Representatives, National Guard, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Office of the Legislative Auditor General, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (7), Tax Commission, University of Utah, Utah Department of Transportation, Utah State Senate, and Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: Board of Pardons, Department of Human Resource Management, Department of Public Safety, Salt Lake Community College, and Dixie State University

Additional Sustainability Efforts

Deduct meters

Deduct meters encourage agencies to save water by offering reduced sewer rates for reduced water consumption. The meters determine savings by measuring the amount of water a user diverts from the sewer system. For example, water recycled for secondary use in landscaping never makes it to wastewater treatment plants and can be deducted from an agency's sewer bill. In addition to saving money, deduct meters encourage users to find ways to reduce consumption and reuse water. Dixie State University reported using deduct meters.

Reported current efforts: Dixie State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Low-flow water fixtures

Low-flow water fixtures reduce or eliminate the use of potable water. Examples include waterless urinals, motion-activated faucets, and low-flush toilets.

Reported current efforts: Housing Corporation, Dixie State University, and school districts (2)

Reported future use or expansion: Weber State University

Purchasing practices

Several state agencies engage in purchasing practices that reduce harmful effects on the environment. For example, some agencies purchase products made from recycled or recyclable materials. Others coordinate purchasing schedules to reduce the number of office deliveries.

Reported current efforts: Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Financial Services, Governor's Office of Management and Budget, Salt Lake Community College, school districts (1), State Fair Corporation, and the University of Utah

Reported future use or expansion: Career Service Review Office, Department of Corrections, Department of Financial Institutions, Southern Utah University, and Weber State University

Research

Education agencies are uniquely situated to research what agency methods and practices are best for the environment. Sustainability research provides a basis on which other agencies and communities can change their behavior to improve air quality and the environment.

Reported current efforts: University of Utah

Reported future use or expansion: None

Sustainability management

Some agencies have found it helpful to establish a department sustainability leader. Agencies who have done this have either formed a management group or hired a manager. The groups or managers are tasked with finding ways to reduce the agency's consumption, decrease carbon emissions, and save money.

Reported current efforts: Department of Environmental Quality, Dixie State University, Governor's Office of Economic Development, Governor's Office of Energy Development, National Guard, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, school districts (5), and Utah Valley University

Reported future use or expansion: Dixie State University

Water bottles

Water bottles use water more efficiently than drinking fountains. Because they are reusable, they can also eliminate the use of disposable paper or plastic cups. One state agency distributed water bottles to its employees in its efforts to reduce consumption.

Reported current efforts: Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission

Reported future use or expansion: None

Water bottle refilling stations

Water bottle refilling stations encourage employees to reuse water bottles instead of drinking fountains or disposable cups. This helps reduce waste and consumption of potable water.

Reported current efforts: Salt Lake Community College, Southern Utah University, and Utah State University

Reported future use or expansion: Salt Lake Community College and Southern Utah University

Waterline break prevention

Waterline breaks can dramatically increase an agency's reported water consumption. Preventative maintenance reduces future breaks, saves money, and saves water.

Reported current efforts: Weber State University

Reported future use or expansion: None

Funding Requests

Of the 48 agencies who submitted air quality mitigation plans, six made specific funding requests, ten reported no additional funding needs, and 32 did not comment on funding needs. Below is a list of agencies who made specific comments on funding.

Department of Administrative Services:

- Requests that \$500,000 be moved within the department to the State Facility Energy Efficiency Fund
- **Total request:** \$0

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control:

- \$3,200 per year for cardboard recycling
- \$64,000 for networking fees for video webinars
- \$2,000 per year for telemetric devices to reduce idling
- **Total requests:** \$69,200

Department of Heritage and Arts:

- \$393,000 for new exterior windows at the Rio Grande Depot
- \$110,000 for new exterior doors at the Rio Grande Depot
- **Total request:** \$503,000

Governor's Office of Economic Development:

- \$34,000 for additional UTA passes
- **Total request:** \$34,000

Utah State Office of Rehabilitation:

- \$18,000 for additional UTA passes
- **Total request:** \$18,000

Department of Corrections:

- Requests unspecified amount for xeriscaping
- Requests unspecified amount for automated occupation sensors
- Requests unspecified amount for LED lighting
- Requests unspecified amount for heating/cooling regulation technologies
- **Total requests:** Unspecified

No additional funding needed:

Board of Pardons and Parole, Department of Financial Institutions, Department of Health, Department of Human Resource Management, Department of Insurance, Department of Workforce Services, Office of Energy Development, Public Service Commission, School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, and the Tax Commission

UTA Transit Passes

While many state agencies did not comment on specific funding needs, some expressed concerns about rising UTA transit pass prices. A few said it would be difficult or impossible to continue providing UTA passes for their employees if costs continue to rise. To this end, the Department of Administrative Services is currently negotiating with UTA to provide a special discounted statewide transit pass for all state agencies. The cost-per-pass for a statewide pass would likely be lower than current bulk passes and would save money for agencies already providing passes. However, agencies who are not currently providing passes, but who may be required to do so under the negotiated rules, may not have the funds to cover the costs. Some agencies suggested the state provide additional funds to cover the anticipated costs of a statewide pass.

Appendix 1
HB 168

H.B. 168 Enrolled

1

AIR QUALITY MITIGATION BY GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

2

2013 GENERAL SESSION

3

STATE OF UTAH

4

Chief Sponsor: Patrice M. Arent

5

Senate Sponsor: Mark B. Madsen

6

7 **LONG TITLE**

8 **General Description:**

9 This bill requires an agency or school district to report on air quality mitigation efforts
10 and to develop, report on, and implement an air quality mitigation plan.

11 **Highlighted Provisions:**

12 This bill:

13 . subject to certain exceptions, requires an agency or school district to:

14 . report on air quality mitigation efforts currently used by the agency or school
15 district; and

16 . develop and report on a plan that the agency or school district will implement,
17 within one year, to mitigate the emission of air pollutants.

18 **Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

19 None

20 **Other Special Clauses:**

21 None

22 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

23 ENACTS:

24 **63G-17-101**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

25 **63G-17-102**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

26 **63G-17-201**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

27 **63G-17-202**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

28

29 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

30 Section 1. Section **63G-17-101** is enacted to read:

31

CHAPTER 17. AIR QUALITY MITIGATION

32

Part 1. General Provisions

33 **63G-17-101. Title.**

34 *(1) This chapter is known as "Air Quality Mitigation."*

35 *(2) This part is known as "General Provisions."*

36 Section 2. Section **63G-17-102** is enacted to read:

37 **63G-17-102. Definitions.**

38 *As used in this chapter:*

39 *(1) "Agency" means:*

40 *(a) the House of Representatives;*

41 *(b) the Senate;*

42 *(c) a staff office of the Legislature;*

43 *(d) a department in the executive branch of state government;*

44 *(e) the Judicial Council; or*

45 *(f) a state institution of higher education.*

46 *(2) "Air pollutant" is as defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7602(g).*

47 *(3) "Designated county" means:*

48 *(a) Salt Lake County;*

49 *(b) Davis County;*

50 *(c) Utah County;*

51 *(d) Weber County;*

52 *(e) Box Elder County;*

53 *(f) Cache County;*

54 *(g) Duchesne County; or*

55 *(h) Uintah County.*

56 *(4) "Mitigation efforts" means measures taken to reduce the emission of air pollutants,*

57 *including:*

- 58 (a) flexible work schedules to reduce driving during peak times;
59 (b) telecommuting;
60 (c) electronic communication, including teleconferencing;
61 (d) encouraging ride sharing;
62 (e) encouraging use of public or alternative forms of transportation;
63 (f) energy conservation;
64 (g) using alternative energy sources;
65 (h) recycling and using recycled products;
66 (i) using non-aerosol products;
67 (j) reducing idling;
68 (k) low-maintenance landscaping; or
69 (l) other technology that may be used, or measures that may be taken, to reduce the
70 emission of air pollutants.

71 Section 3. Section **63G-17-201** is enacted to read:

72

Part 2. Air Quality Mitigation by Agencies and School Districts

73 **63G-17-201. Title.**

74 This part is known as "Air Quality Mitigation by Agencies and School Districts."

75 Section 4. Section **63G-17-202** is enacted to read:

76 **63G-17-202. Air quality mitigation report and plan.**

77 (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and in accordance with Subsection (3):

78 (a) on or before July 1, 2013, each school district shall submit to the State Board of
79 Education, by email, a report on the mitigation efforts currently being used by the school
80 district;

81 (b) on or before August 1, 2013:

82 (i) the State Board of Education shall submit to the Economic Development Task
83 Force, by email, a summary report of the reports received under Subsection (1)(a); and

84 (ii) each agency shall submit to the Economic Development Task Force, by email, a
85 report on the mitigation efforts currently being used by the agency;

86 (c) on or before August 1, 2013, each school district shall develop and submit to the
87 State Board of Education, by email, a plan that describes the mitigation efforts that the school
88 district will implement, within one year after the day on which the plan is submitted, to:
89 (i) reduce the emission of air pollutants on a regular basis; and
90 (ii) reduce the emission of air pollutants on a day for which the Division of Air Quality
91 issues an air quality action alert; and
92 (d) on or before September 1, 2013:
93 (i) the State Board of Education shall submit to the Economic Development Task
94 Force, by email, a summary of the plans received under Subsection (1)(c); and
95 (ii) each agency shall develop and submit to the Economic Development Task Force,
96 by email, a plan that describes the mitigation efforts that the agency will implement within one
97 year after the day on which the plan is submitted, to:
98 (A) reduce the emission of air pollutants on a regular basis; and
99 (B) reduce the emission of air pollutants on a day for which the Division of Air Quality
100 issues an air quality action alert.
101 (2) (a) A school district is exempt from the provisions of this section if:
102 (i) the school district is not, in whole or in part, within a designated county; and
103 (ii) the school district's employees do not reside within a designated county.
104 (b) A report or plan that an agency is required to submit under this section is not
105 required to contain information in relation to a designated county where an employee of the
106 agency does not reside or work.
107 (3) A plan described in Subsection (1)(c) or (d) shall include information regarding
108 additional funds, if any, that are needed in order to implement all or a portion of the plan.

Appendix 2

Report Request Letters



Utah State Legislature

Senate □ Utah State Capitol Complex □ 320 State Capitol
PO BOX 145115 □ Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5115
(801) 538-1035 □ fax (801) 538-1414

House of Representatives □ Utah State Capitol Complex □ 350 State Capitol PO BOX
145030 □ Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5030
(801) 538-1029 □ fax (801) 538-1908

<http://le.utah.gov>

BY EMAIL

June 4, 2013

Dear Colleagues:

We are writing to remind you about your agency's responsibilities under House Bill 168, "Air Quality Mitigation by Government Entities," which passed during the 2013 legislative session. For your convenience, we have attached a copy of the bill. Under H.B. 168, each state agency is required to report on current efforts and future plans to address air quality. Because the definition of "agency" in the bill is broad, we have attached a list of all state entities that should submit the required reporting. (A separate letter will be sent to the State Board of Education.)

While the bill itself is the best resource for reviewing each agency's reporting requirements, in general, the bill requires each state governmental agency to provide:

- a written report on the current mitigation efforts being taken by the agency to reduce the emission of air pollutants (*due on or before August 1, 2013*); and
- a written plan describing mitigation efforts to reduce the emission of air pollutants that the agency will implement within one year after the day on which the plan is submitted (*due on or before September 1, 2013*). The plan should include information regarding additional funds, if any, that are needed to implement the plan.

As part of the required reporting, Section 63G-17-102(4) (lines 56-70 in the enclosed copy of the bill), may provide your agency with useful, non-exclusive, examples and ideas regarding mitigation steps your agency may be currently taking or may choose to implement as part of a future plan.

Both the report and the plan should be sent by email to the Economic Development Task Force in care of Jennifer Christopherson at JChristopherson@le.utah.gov. After reviewing this letter and the enclosed H.B. 168, if you have additional questions regarding the reporting requirements, please contact Jennifer Christopherson or Ben Christensen at the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel at (801) 538-1032.

Thank you for your attention to these requirements and for all you do on behalf of Utah and its citizens.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stuart C. Reid
Sen. Stuart C. Reid
Senate Chair
Economic Development Task Force

/s/ Brad R. Wilson
Rep. Brad R. Wilson
House Chair
Economic Development Task Force



Utah State Legislature

Senate □ Utah State Capitol Complex □ 320 State Capitol
PO BOX 145115 □ Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5115
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□ Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5030
(801) 538-1029 □ fax (801) 538-1908

<http://le.utah.gov>

August 9, 2013

Dear Colleagues:

As a follow-up to our June 4, 2013, letter regarding your agency's responsibilities under House Bill 168, "Air Quality Mitigation by Government Entities," which passed during the 2013 legislative session, we wish to thank those agencies that have provided a report by the August 1 deadline. If your agency has not yet provided the report, please submit it as soon as possible. For your convenience, we have attached a copy of our original letter, a copy of the bill, the list of state entities that should submit the required reporting, and a list of agencies that have submitted the first required report.

As you will recall, the bill contains two reporting deadlines for providing information to the Legislature:

- **On or before August 1, 2013**—a written report on current mitigation efforts being taken by the agency to reduce the emission of air pollutants; and
- **On or before September 1, 2013**—a written plan describing mitigations efforts to reduce the emission of air pollutants that the agency will implement within one year after the day on which the plan is submitted. This plan should include information regarding additional money, if needed, required to implement the plan. (In other words, as part of the plan, you may provide cost estimates and suggestions for further mitigation efforts if additional funding was made available.)

As a reminder, the required documents should be sent by email to the Economic Development Task Force in care of Jennifer Christopherson at JChristopherson@le.utah.gov. If you have additional questions regarding the reporting requirements, please contact Jennifer Christopherson or Ben Christensen at the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel at (801) 538-1032.

Thank you for your timely participation and attention.

Sincerely,

/s/ Stuart C. Reid
Sen. Stuart C. Reid
Senate Chair
Economic Development Task Force

/s/ Brad R. Wilson
Rep. Brad R. Wilson
House Chair
Economic Development Task Force