



Executive Summary

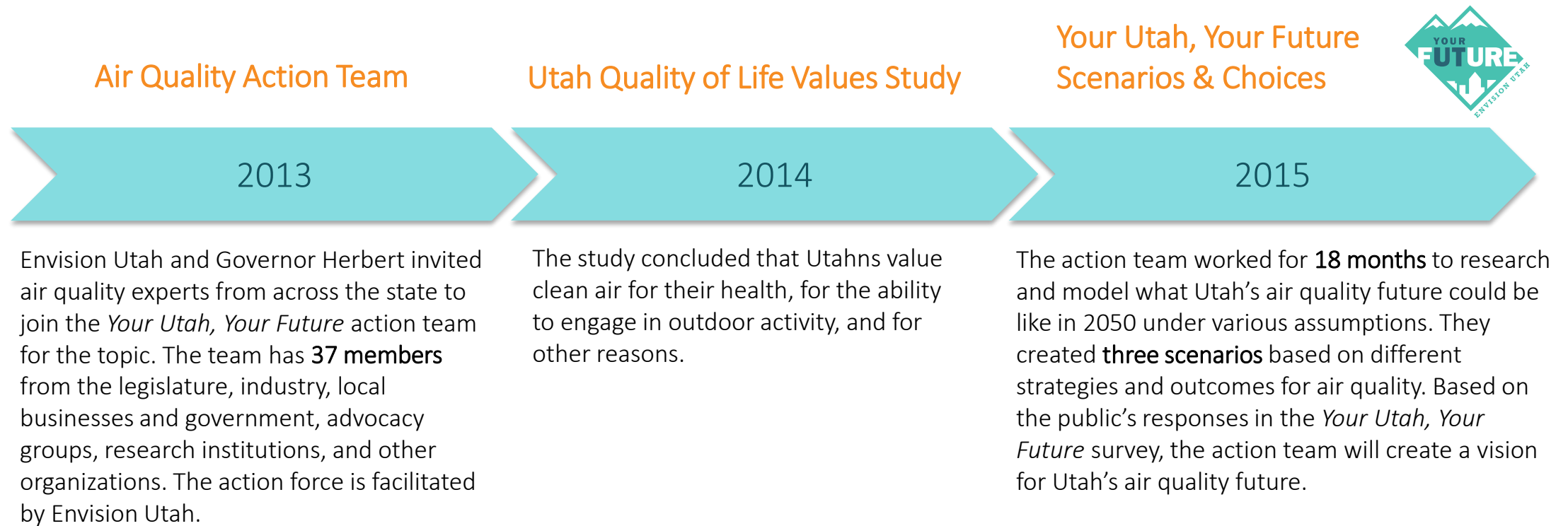
Utahns want clean air year-round ASAP so families can lead healthy, active lives and enjoy Utah's beautiful outdoors, and so our economy can thrive. Utahns are willing to make significant changes to achieve cleaner air and expect policymakers to do likewise.

- **Background:**
 - Utah's air is clean much of the year, but we regularly exceed healthy air standards during winter months and also at times during the summer.
 - Vehicles make up the majority of our emissions today, but homes and commercial, office, and other buildings will be the overwhelmingly dominant sources by 2050.
- **Survey findings:**
 - Seventy-five percent of Utahns chose a scenario that was significantly cleaner than current federal health standards.
 - Utahns are willing to buy and drive cleaner cars, build significantly more energy efficient homes and other buildings, and avoid wood burning during winter inversions.

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The clean air action team worked for 18 months to create scenarios for the future of air quality in Utah.



Clean Air Action Team Members

Action team members were selected by Governor Gary Herbert and Envision Utah to represent a spectrum of experience and political persuasions. All action team members were invited to participate by Governor Herbert.

- **Liz Joy, Intermountain Health Care***
- **Lonnie Bullard, Jacobsen Construction***
- **Michelle Hofmann, Breathe Utah***
- Senator Stuart Adams
- Rep. Patrice Arent
- Mayor Ralph Becker, Salt Lake City
- Bryce Bird, Utah Department of Environmental Quality
- David Brems, GSBS Architects
- Rebecca Chavez-Houck
- Jeff Edwards, EDCUtah
- Robin Erickson, Utah Clean Cities
- Ryan Evans, Salt Lake Chamber
- Matt Eyring, Vivint
- Dr. Robert R. Gillies, State Climatologist
- Andrew Gruber, WFRC
- Susan Hardy, Mountainland Association of Governments
- Roger P. Jackson, FFKR Architects
- Ron Jibson, Questar Gas
- Linda Johnson
- Terry Marasco
- Mayor Ben McAdams, Salt Lake County
- Nancy McCormick, AARP Utah
- Dr. Robert Paine, University of Utah
- Angelo Papastamos, Utah Department of Transportation
- Rep. Edward Redd
- Robert T. Rolfs, Department of Health
- Steve Sands, Kennecott Utah Copper
- Joseph Shaffer, Tri-County Health Department
- Matt Sibul, Utah Transit Authority
- Amanda Smith, DEQ
- Lowry Snow
- Dr. Charles W. Sorenson, Intermountain Health Care
- Peter Stempel
- Kathy Van Dame
- Vicki Varela, Utah Office of Tourism
- Ted Wilson,UCAIR Director
- Sarah Wright, Utah Clean Energy

*Action Team Co-Chair

Your Utah, Your Future Background

In Need of a Solution

Projections show that Utah's population will nearly double by the year 2050. The *Your Utah, Your Future* survey was designed for Utahns to create a vision for the State of Utah for the next 35 years.

Identifying the Issues

Envision Utah performed a values study to understand **what** Utahns care about regarding the future and **why** those issues are personally important to them. The study identified eleven key issues: agriculture, air quality, recreation, disaster resilience, public lands, transportation and communities, housing and cost of living, education, energy, jobs and economy, and water.

Identifying Choices and Trade-offs

Four-hundred Utah experts worked in eight task forces to identify Utah's choices for each of the 11 topics. **The information and options in the survey were the direct findings of these taskforces.**

Choosing a Future

The *Your Utah, Your Future* survey was designed to prioritize issues and their associated outcomes in order to make strategic decisions for Utah's future. Nearly 53,000 people weighed in on the future that they want to create in 2050.

The Challenge:
By 2050, Utah's population will nearly double in size. Utah will not.



TODAY THERE ARE

2,900,000

PEOPLE IN UTAH

BY 2050 THERE WILL BE

5,400,000

PEOPLE IN UTAH



The *Your Utah, Your Future* survey asked Utahns to indicate their choices for Utah's Future on 11 specific issues.



Housing & Cost of Living



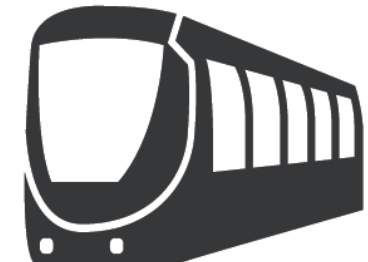
Education



Agriculture



Air Quality



Transportation & Communities



Economic Development



Disaster Resilience



Recreation



Water



Public Lands



Energy

Your Utah, Your Future Background

Survey participants then chose between five overall scenarios for Utah's future, with each overall scenario proposing a set of choices for the 11 specific issues.

VOTE



SEAGULL
SCENARIO

VOTE



BONNEVILLE TROUT
SCENARIO

VOTE



QUAKING ASPEN
SCENARIO

VOTE



SEGO LILY
SCENARIO

VOTE



ALLOSAURUS
SCENARIO

Our goal was for 50,000 Utahns to take the *Your Utah, Your Future* survey about their desires for the future for Utah.



Goal

50,000
Respondents



Actual

52,845
Respondents

Your Utah, Your Future Background

The *Your Utah, Your Future* survey garnered more public participation than any such project ever has.



Envision Utah Quality Growth Strategy
(Wasatch Front and Back—1998)



Show Your Love, San Diego



Heartland 2050
(Omaha, NE)



PLANITULSA
(Tulsa, OK)



(Atlanta, GA)



Louisiana Speaks
(Southern Louisiana after Katrina)

The original *Envision Utah* 1999 survey held the record with 17,500 public response for many years.



Survey Structure—Part One

Utahns were invited to participate in two parts of the survey.
In the first part:

Survey participants chose among five overall scenarios for Utah’s future.



Each overall scenario was made up of a set a choices on 11 different topics.



Housing & Cost of Living



Education



Agriculture



Air Quality



Transportation & Communities



Economic Development



Disaster Resilience



Recreation



Water



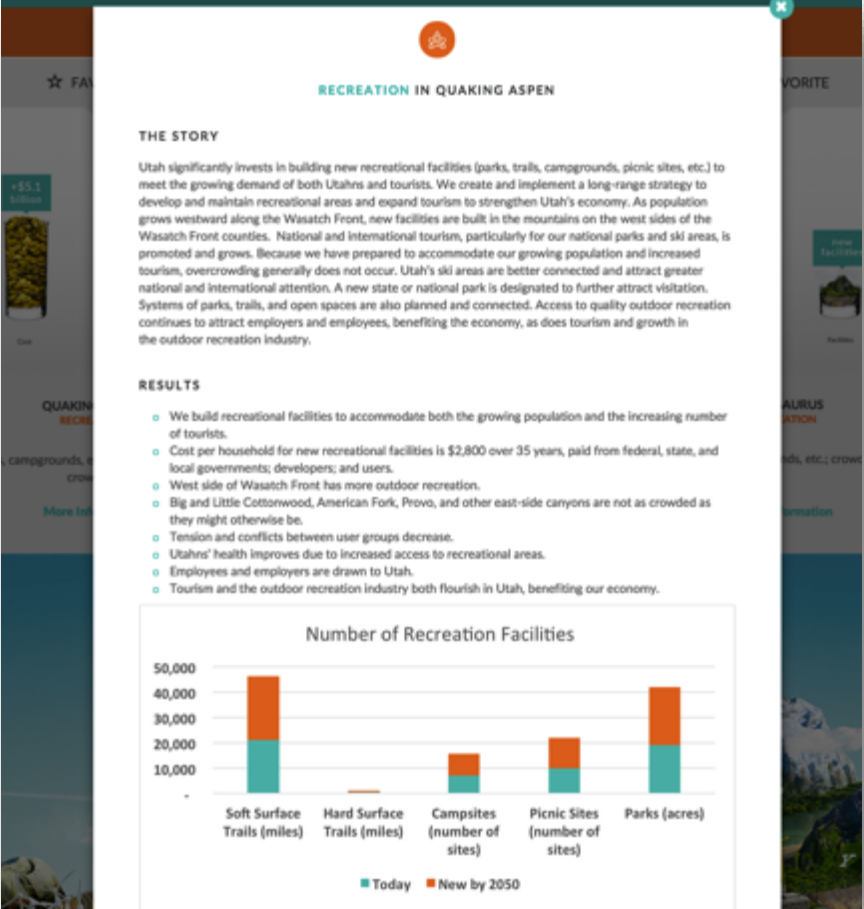
Public Lands



Energy

Survey Structure—Part One (Cont'd)

Participants compared the different options within each topic and selected their preferred scenarios for that specific topic.



They were provided with in-depth information and background data for each of the topics and choices.








Survey Structure—Part One (Cont'd)

After making selections for each of the 11 topics, participants could study a summary comparison chart and vote on their preferred overall scenario.

EDUCATION				
Moderate investment increase; no consistent strategy; little performance improvement	Significant, strategic investment increase; Utah in top 10 states	Moderate, strategic investment increase; moderate performance improvement	Significant, strategic investment increase; Utah in top 10 states	Investment does not keep up with growth; no strategy; performance declines
ENERGY				
Natural gas, some renewables; 3% cost increase	Renewables, natural gas, energy storage; 58% cost increase	Natural gas & renewables; 3% cost increase	Natural gas, renewables, & nuclear; 12% cost increase	Natural gas, some renewables; 3% cost increase
HOUSING & COST OF LIVING				
High housing and transportation costs	Reasonable housing and transportation costs	Reasonable housing costs; average transportation costs	Reasonable housing and transportation costs	High housing costs; high transportation costs in suburbs; low in downtown
JOBS & ECONOMY				
Average economy	Strong economy	Strong economy	Very strong economy	Struggling economy

Most Favored

VOTE	VOTE	VOTE	VOTE	VOTE
				
3 ★	8 ★	6 ★	1 ★	1 ★
SEAGULL SCENARIO	QUAKING ASPEN SCENARIO	SEGO LILY SCENARIO	ALLOSAURUS SCENARIO	BONNEVILLE TROUT SCENARIO
Utah makes targeted individual and collective efforts to keep the economy and quality of life strong, without making significant changes or large investments.	Utah becomes more economically resilient through economic diversification, connections to economies around the country and world, improved resilience to natural disasters, and increased ability to rely on local energy and food.	Utahns minimize their impact on the environment, conserve resources, and focus on improving both environmental and community health.	We do not implement strategies to achieve a vision of the future. Individuals, businesses, cities, counties, and other groups work separately to further their own interests.	Utahns continue doing what we're doing now. Our actions are the same as those in recent years. However, the outcomes of our future choices may not be the same as today because of growth and changing circumstances.
More Information	More Information	More Information	More Information	More Information

Survey Structure—Part Two

In the second part of the survey, Utahns participated in more traditional survey exercises.

Prioritizing Issues

	Most Important	Least Important
⚡ What sources of energy we use in Utah (e.g., do we use more natural gas, solar, wind, or nuclear energy) and how much we use	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
💰 How high taxes are in Utah	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
☁️ Air quality in the State of Utah	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
🏠 How resilient Utah is to a natural disaster (how many people would be killed/injured, how much damage would occur, and how quickly our economy and way of life would bounce back)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Weighting Outcome Preference

JOBS AND ECONOMY

When thinking about jobs and the economy, there are many things to consider regarding Utah's future. Below are some potential outcomes to contemplate.

Please indicate each outcome's relative importance by allocating 100 points across all outcomes. The more points you allocate to a given outcome, the more important it is to you to achieve that outcome.

Some areas may be left blank, but the sum must total to 100.

- Ensuring Utah's economy is strong so that it provides a lot of tax revenue to spend on our needs
- Ensuring Utah's economy is strong so that we have plentiful, good jobs and high wages
- Limiting how much we spend in taxes and other resources
- Ensuring that a strong economy doesn't attract additional population growth

➤ Total

Indicating Tradeoff Willingness

ENERGY

If Utah were to focus on using natural gas to produce our electricity as we move into the future, costs for electricity would stay as low as possible.

In order to get this outcome, some combination of the following trade-offs would have to take place.

Please indicate your willingness to make each trade-off in order to focus on natural gas as the primary energy source in Utah.

	Not At All Willing to Make This Trade-off 1	2	Somewhat Willing to Make This Trade-off 3	4	Very Willing to Make This Trade-off 5
We will be vulnerable to supply shocks/price spikes because of reliance on a single energy source that is shipped throughout the country	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There will be more air pollution emissions in rural Utah (where the energy is produced) than if we used other energy sources, but fewer than today, because today we are primarily using coal for our electricity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More land will need to be used for natural gas wells, which have environmental impacts	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Together, the results of parts one and two of the survey allow a sophisticated analysis of what Utahns want, why they want it, and what they're willing to do to achieve their goals.

Each part of the survey had different goals and provided important information.

Process

1

SCENARIO SELECTIONS

Issue
"Favoriting"

Scenario
Vote

Goals

1. Educate Utahns on the key issues facing the state
2. Quantify preferences for issue-specific outcomes
3. Identify areas of consensus and disagreement across issues
4. Quantify preferences for defined scenarios



2

TRADE-OFF SURVEY

Issue Prioritization

Importance of
Outcomes

Trade-off Willingness

1. Force Utahns to prioritize importance / level of concern for all issues
2. Quantify importance of outcomes related to specific issues
3. Assess willingness to make trade-offs in order to reach desired outcomes



A random sample survey of Utahns was used to cross-check outreach results

OUTREACH SAMPLE

Utahns that heard about the survey through Envision Utah's outreach efforts and went to the website to vote

- School outreach
- Digital media
- Partner organization emails and posts
- Radio advertisements
- News coverage

Total participants: 52,845

RANDOM SAMPLE

A statistically representative sample of Utahns randomly sampled to participate in the survey

- Direct email
- Physical mail (postcard invitations)
- Phone recruiting

Total participants: 1,264

All Participants participated in Part One



OUTREACH

n=52,845

RANDOM SAMPLE

n=1,264

Outreach Participants had the option to participate in Part Two



OUTREACH

n=13,459

All Random Sample Participants participated in Part Two



RANDOM SAMPLE

n=1,264

Outreach and Random Sample participant responses were very much aligned across issues and preferences.

	Variance Across Most Responses
Issue "Favoriting"	+/- 3%
Scenario Vote	+/- 4%
Issue Prioritization	+/- 1.2%
Importance of Outcomes	+/- 2%
Trade-off Willingness	+/- 7%

“We can conclude that the results represent the desires and opinions of Utahns.”

“Results were obtained via the largest public outreach effort in the history of Utah, resulting in public input from more than 50,000 people; an effort that was cross-checked with a random sample of 1,264 Utahns, and overseen by Dan Jones & Associates.”

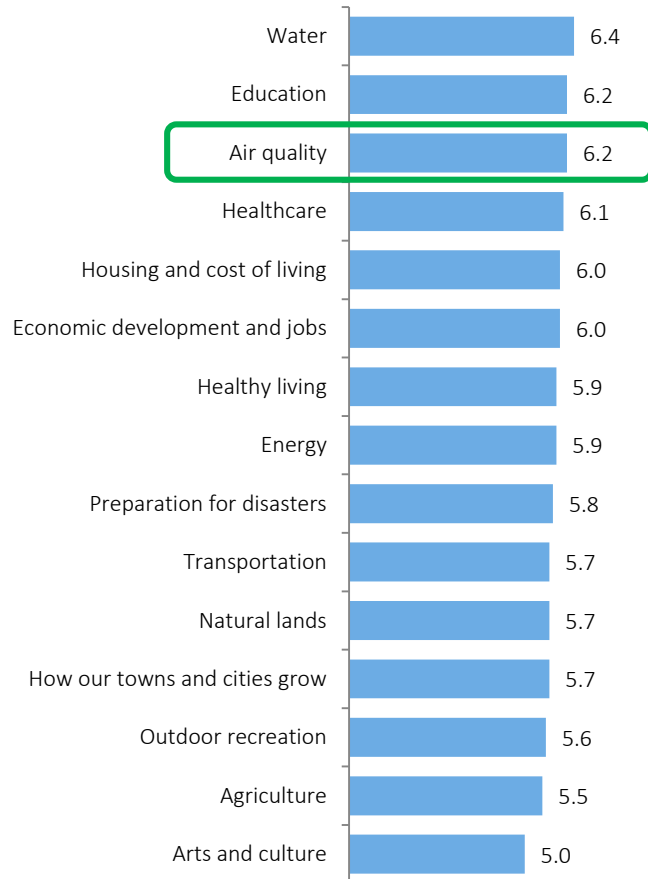
—Cicero; Dan Jones & Associates

Envision Utah performed values studies in 2013 & 2014 to understand what Utahns care most about regarding the future.

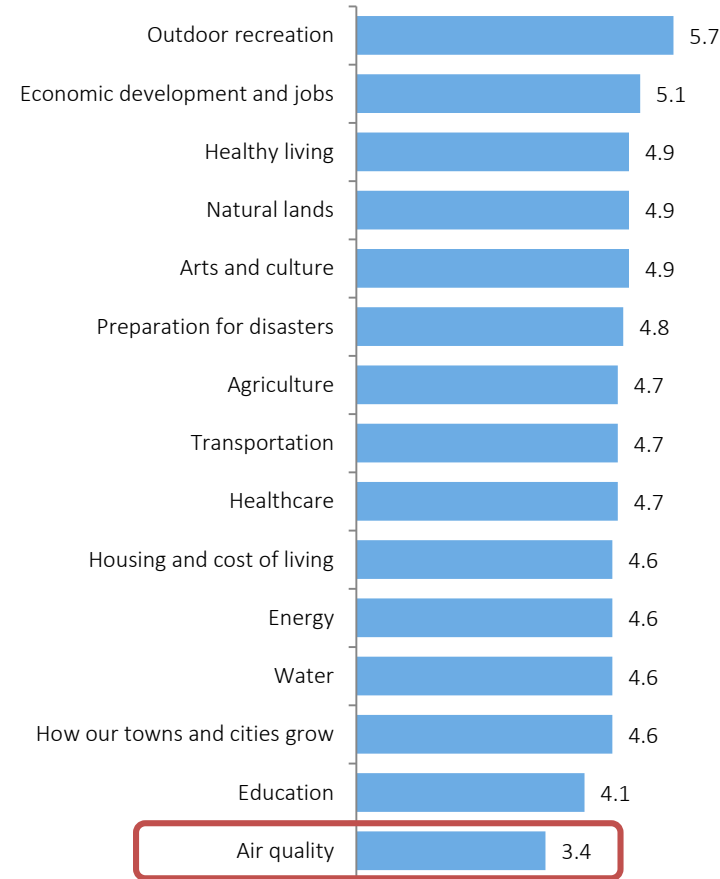


Utahns are Very Dissatisfied with our Performance on Air Quality

Thinking about the community where you live, please rate each of the following issues where 1 means “not at all important to Utah’s future” and 7 means “extremely important to Utah’s future.”
(Source: Heart + Mind Strategies 2013 Survey)



Please indicate how well you think Utah is performing on each of these priorities using the scale where 1 means “the state is not performing well at all” and 7 means “the state is performing extremely well.”
(Source: Heart + Mind Strategies 2013 Survey)

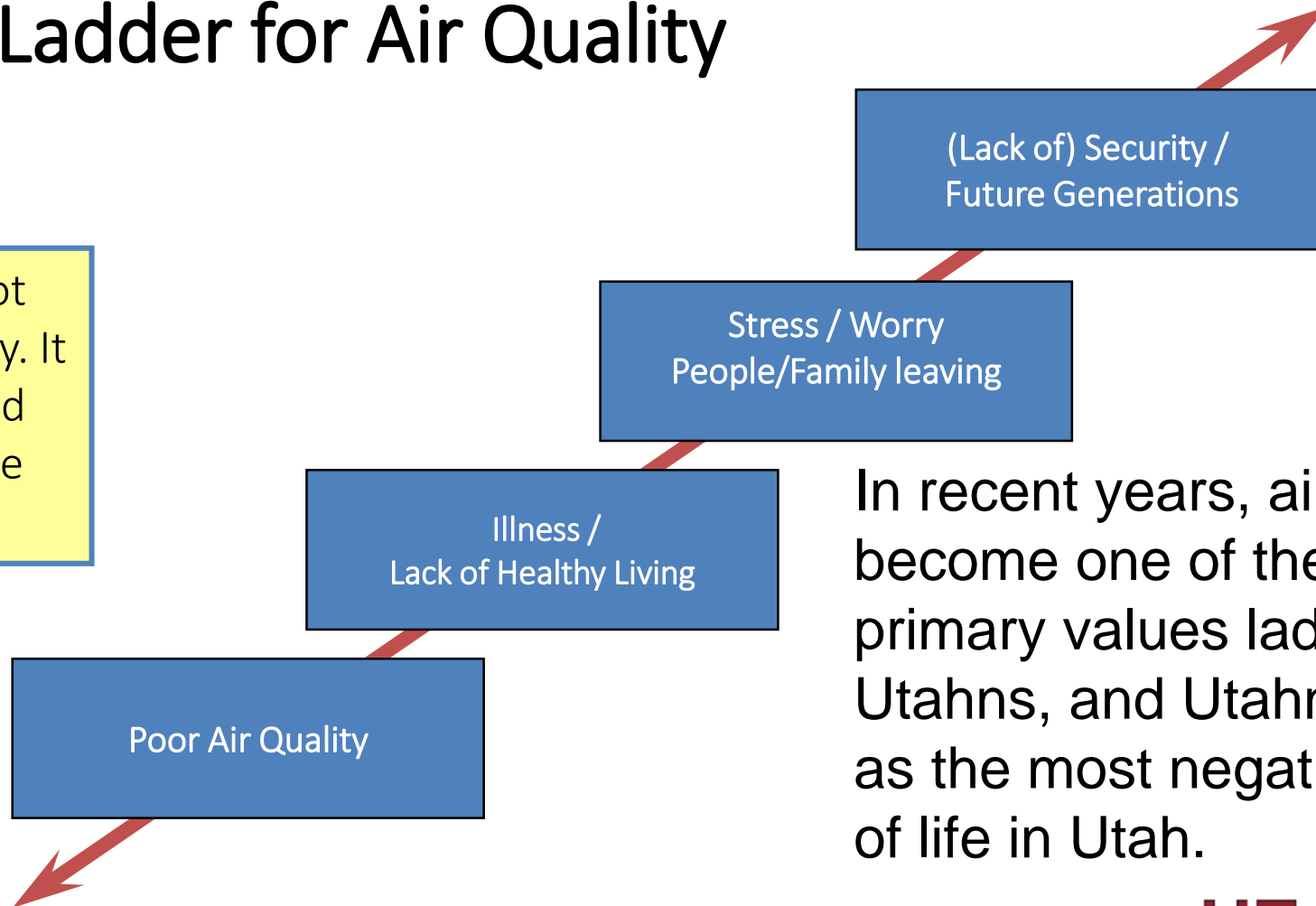


Utahns rank air quality as one of the most important issues in the state, but believe we’re performing worse on air quality than on any other issue.

*From 2014 values study.

2014 Values Ladder for Air Quality

Poor Air Quality is just not Healthy for me or my family. It leads to illness, Stress and lack of Security for Future Generations.



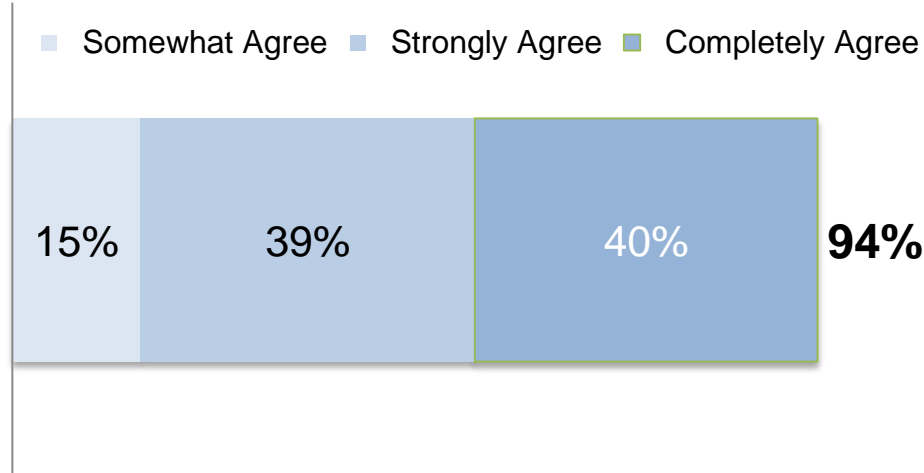
In recent years, air quality has become one of the four primary values ladders for Utahns, and Utahns now list it as the most negative aspect of life in Utah.

In addition to the 2014 values study, which found air quality has risen to one of the top four values orientations of Utahns, a 2013 study evaluated in more detail the specific emotions and values that are implicated by air quality. The next series of slides shows that Utahns feel so strongly about air quality because it impacts their lives in many ways and drives a variety of strong emotional responses.

Positive Effects of Clean Air: Well Being



Good air quality is integral to maintaining my personal health and my family's good health. No one should have to worry about the air they are breathing or the impact on their health. Good health is key to a better quality of life for me and ultimately a sense of well-being.



Utahns care about air quality primarily because they believe clean air is better for their personal and family health, which leads to less worry and a sense of well being.

BASE: ALL QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS

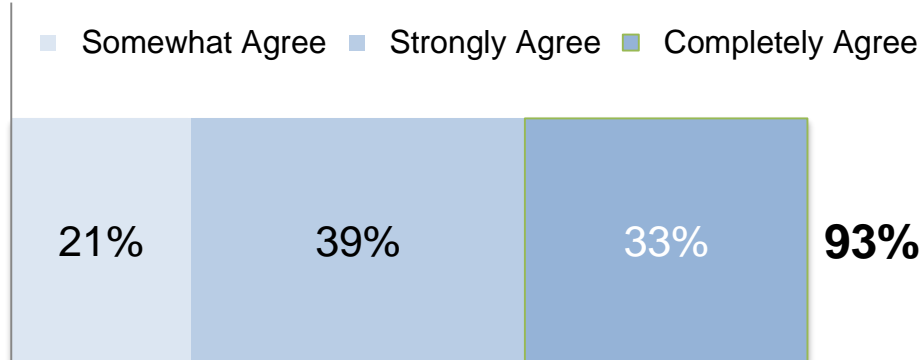
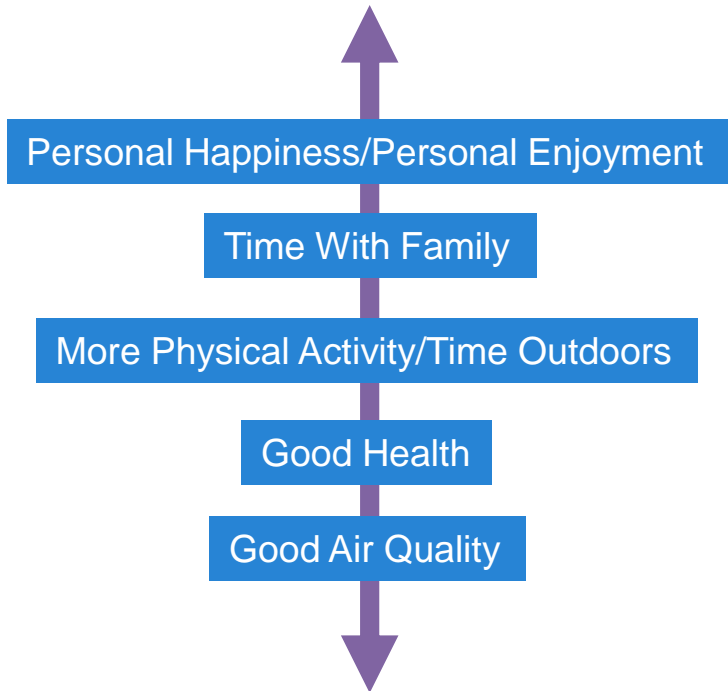
Q305. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following statement is personally relevant to you?

*From 2013 values study.

Positive Effects of Clean Air: Personal Happiness



Good air quality leads to a healthy active lifestyle. It encourages more time spent outdoors doing the things I love with the people I love. Whether it is hiking, skiing, boating or just simply enjoying our beautiful natural surroundings, it allows for quality time spent with family or friends. This brings me much enjoyment and personal happiness.



When the air is clean, Utahns feel more able to spend time outdoors doing the things they love with the people they love, which brings happiness and enjoyment.

BASE: ALL QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS

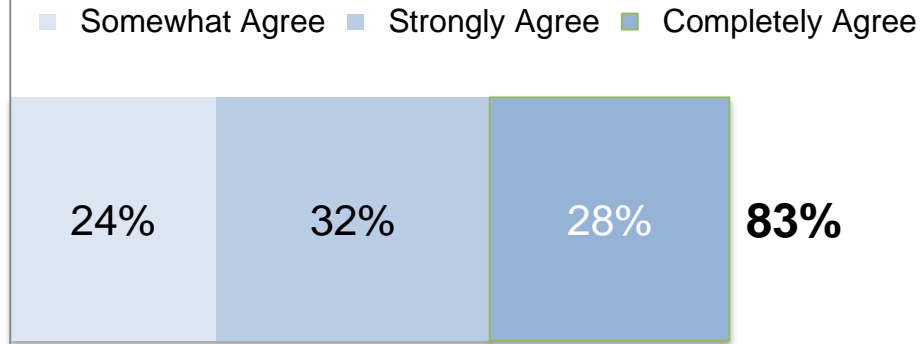
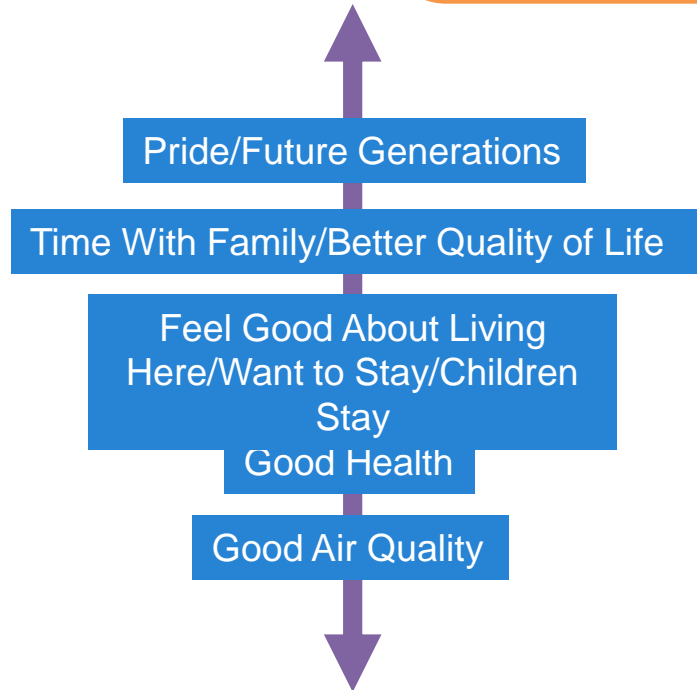
Q310. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following statement is personally relevant to you?

*From 2013 values study.

Positive Effects of Clean Air: Future Generations



Good air quality is important because it leads to good health. Being healthy makes me confident about choosing to live in the Greater Wasatch Area. I want to stay here for a long time and believe that my children will have a reason to stay as well which means more time with family and a better quality of life. I have a lot of pride in the impact this will have on future generations.



Clean air makes Utahns feel confident about living in Utah, and more hopeful their children will want to stay, which means more time with family and a positive impact on future generations.

BASE: ALL QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS

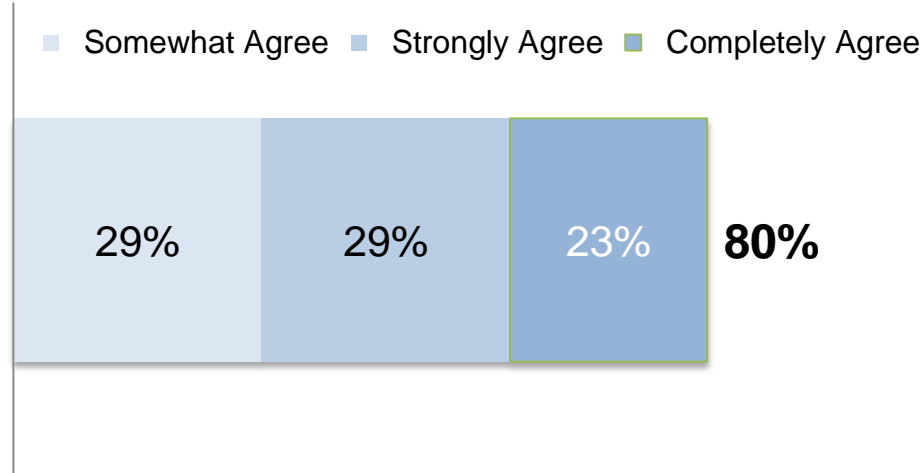
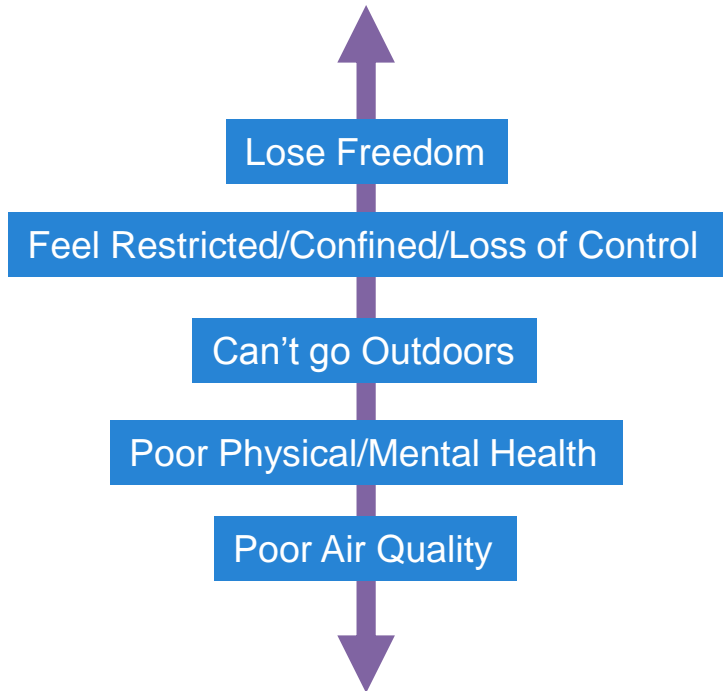
Q315. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following statement is personally relevant to you?

*From 2013 values study.

Negative Effects of Poor Air Quality: Lose Freedom



Poor air quality can take a serious toll on both your physical and your mental health. When you are forced to stay indoors you just can't do all of the things you really want to do, and you feel restricted and confined. Ultimately, it makes me feel I've lost my sense of personal freedom.

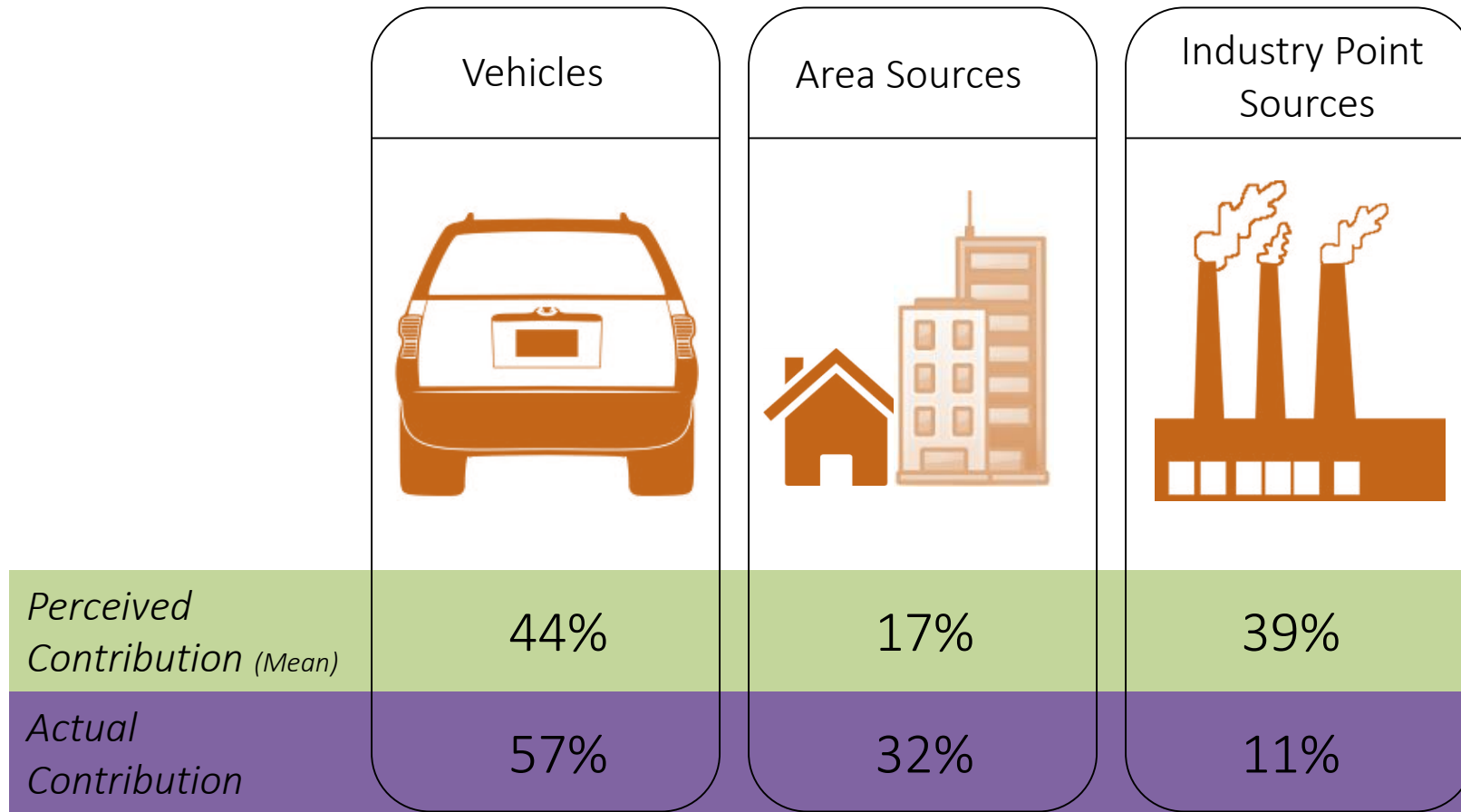


When the air is poor, Utahns feel they are unable to do all the things they want to do. This makes people feel restricted and confined.

BASE: ALL QUALIFIED RESPONDENT

Q325. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following statement is personally relevant to you?

*From 2013 values study.



Utahns significantly underestimate the contribution of area sources today and overestimate industry sources.

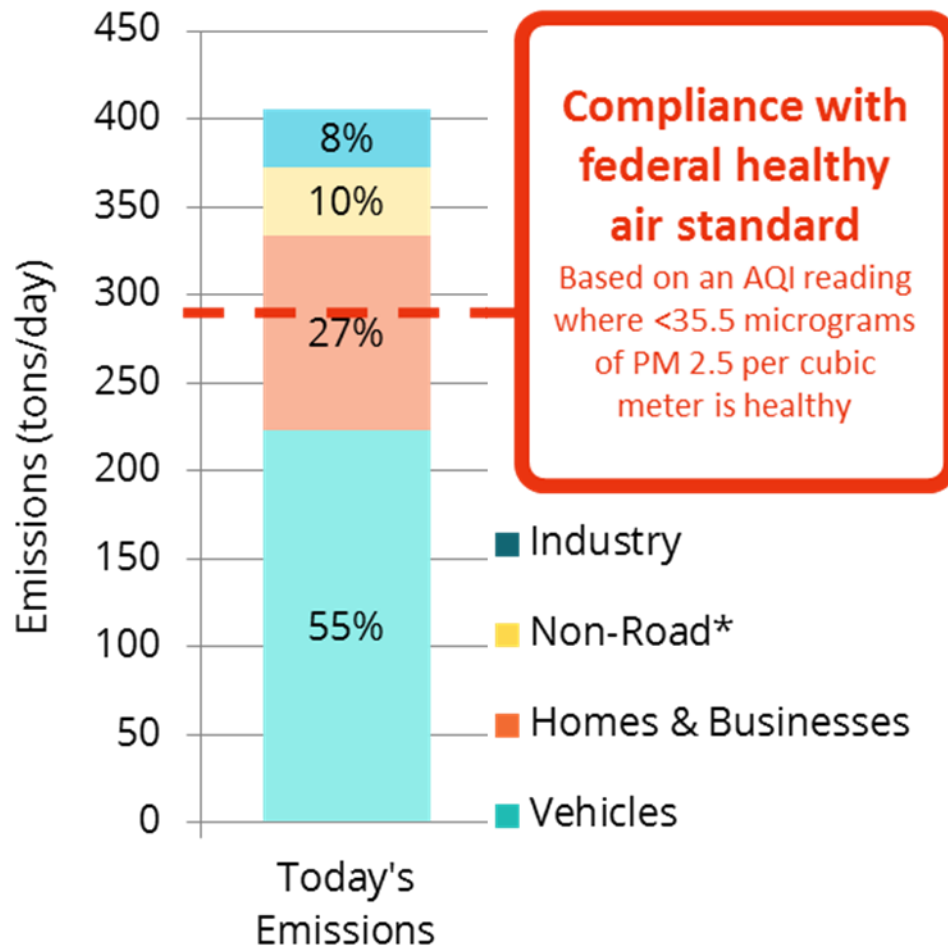
BASE: ALL QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS

Q420. When thinking about who or what is most at fault on the winter days that air quality is poor, how much weight do you give to each of the following sources? Please take 100 percentage points and allocate them to the following 3 sources of air pollution in terms of what you feel is most to blame.

*From 2013 values study.

In the *Your Utah, Your Future* survey, Utahns were given information about Utah's air quality today and three different scenarios for what our air quality could be like in 2050 depending on the choices we make.





Utah's Air Quality Today

- Utah's air is clean much of the year.
- We regularly exceed healthy air standards during winter months and also at times during the summer.
- Vehicles make up most of our emissions, but area sources (homes and commercial, office, and other buildings) will overtake vehicles in the years to come.
- By 2050, Utah will have 2.5 million more people, which means a lot of new vehicles, homes, and businesses.

Questions Concerning The Future of Air Quality

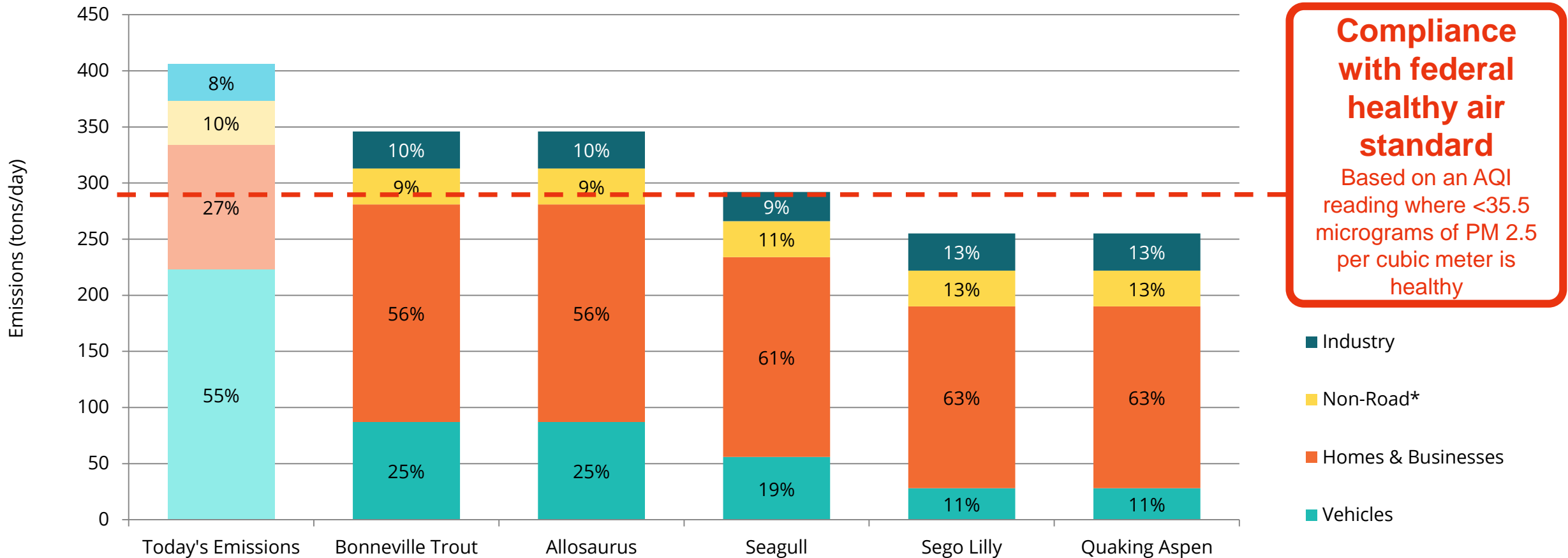
- What kind of cars will we drive?
 - Cleaner vehicles are already available. How many of us will drive them?
- How much will we drive?
 - Will there be convenient alternatives to driving?
 - How close will we live to our school, work, shopping, and recreational facilities?
- How efficient will our homes and businesses be?
 - What changes will be made in new and existing building construction, and in appliances?
- How will industry contribute to the change?
 - Will our refineries produce cleaner fuel?

Scenarios Overview

- All scenarios assume:
 - Federal Tier 3 regulations will eventually lead to primarily cleaner (smog rating 8, 9, or 10) cars on the road in Utah.
 - The 2014 State Implementation Plan will reduce area source (homes and other buildings) and point source (industrial) emissions.
- **By 2050 area sources (homes and other buildings) will become the leading source of emissions as we almost double the number of homes and businesses and federal regulations require cleaner cars and fuels.**

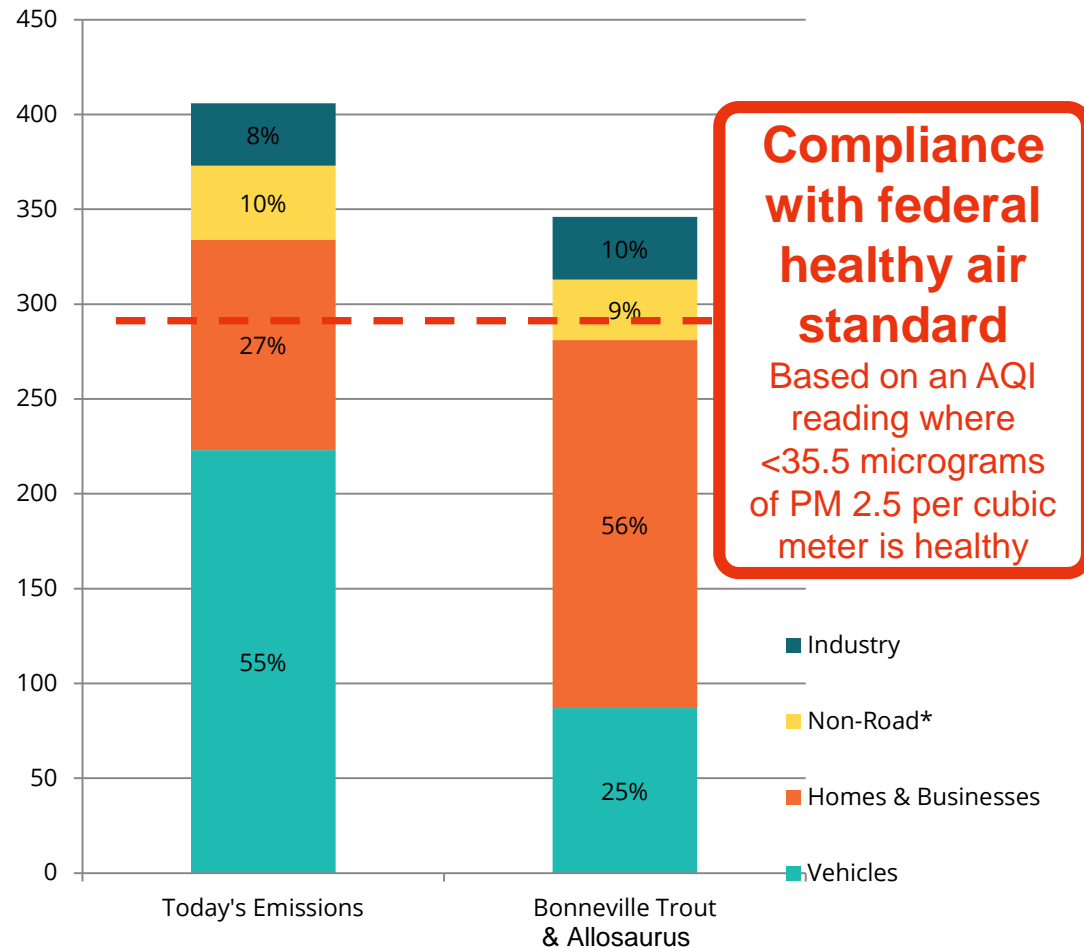
Scenarios Overview

Area sources (homes & businesses) overtake vehicles as the dominant emissions source



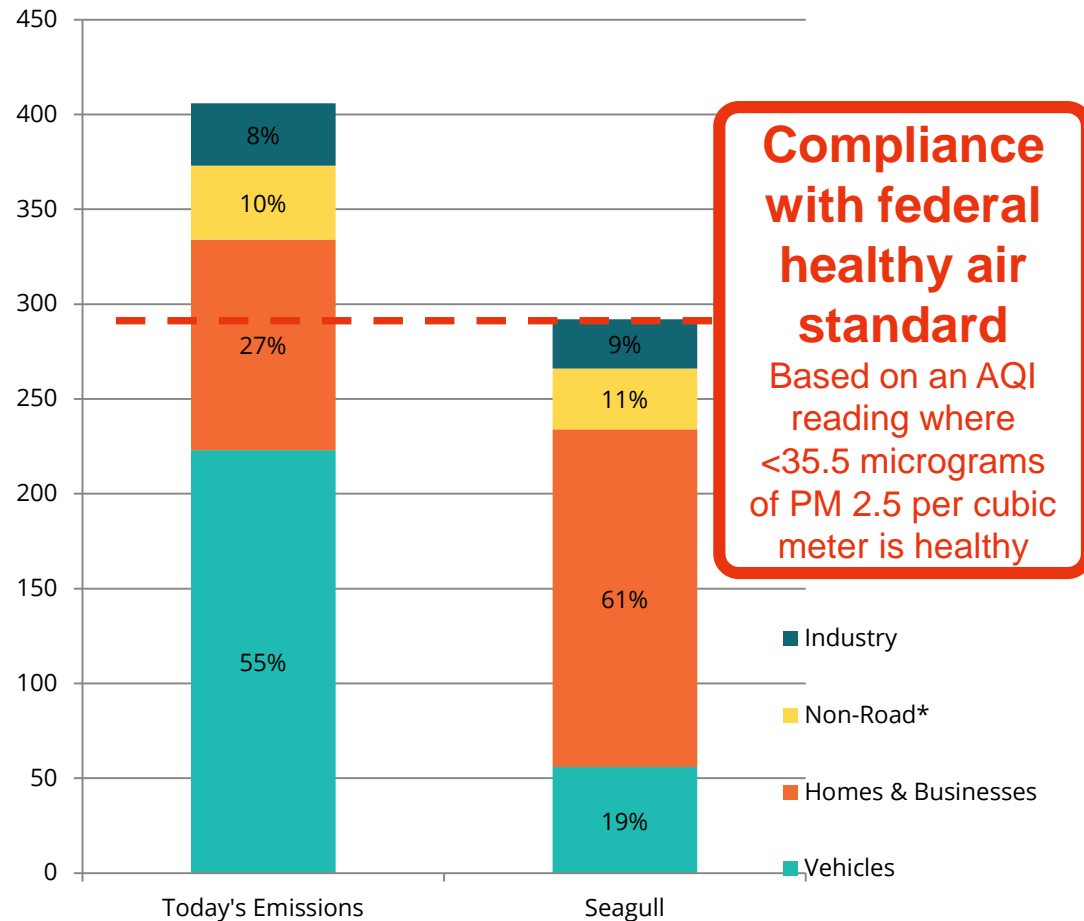
*Non-Road sources include all engine powered devices that operate off roads, such as construction equipment, airplanes, lawn mowers, snow blowers, etc.

Bonneville Trout & Allosaurus Scenarios



- Vehicle Strategies
 - We drive the same amount per person as today.
 - 90% of vehicles have fewer emissions; 5% have zero emissions.
 - 60% of fuel is clean (i.e., low sulfur).
- Home & Business Strategies
 - New buildings are not more energy efficient.
 - Older buildings are seldom renovated to be more efficient.
 - No ultra-low emission water heaters.
 - Wood burning per person remains the same.
- Industry Strategies
 - Emissions are reduced by 2014 state regulations.
 - Only some refineries produce cleaner fuel.

Seagull Scenario



- Vehicle Strategies

- We drive 10% less than today per person
- 95% of vehicles have fewer emissions; 10% of vehicles have zero emissions.
- All fuel is clean (i.e., low sulfur).

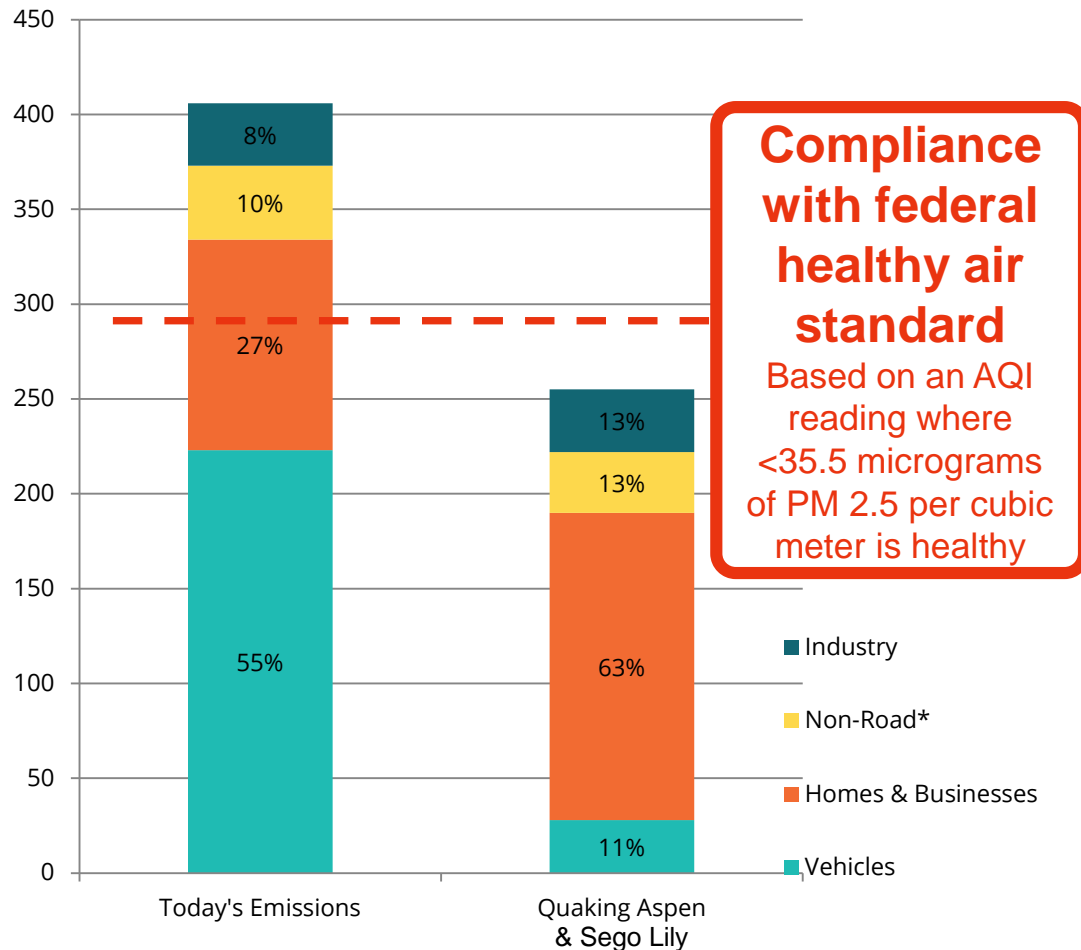
- Home & Business Strategies

- New buildings are 25% more energy efficient .
- 25% of older buildings are renovated to be 30% more efficient.
- Half of all water heaters are ultra-low emission.
- Wood burning per person decreases by 50%.

- Industry Strategies

- Emissions are reduced by 2014 state regulations.
- All refineries produce cleaner fuel.

Quaking Aspen & Segoe Lily Scenarios



- **Vehicle Strategies**

- We drive 25% less than today per person .
- 98% of vehicles have fewer emissions; 35% of vehicles have zero emissions.
- All fuel is clean (i.e., low sulfur).

- **Home & Business Strategies**

- New buildings are 50% more energy efficient.
- All older buildings are renovated to be 30% more efficient.
- All water heaters are ultra-low emission.
- Wood burning per person decreases by 75%.

- **Industry Strategies**

- Emissions are reduced by 2014 state regulations.
- All refineries produce cleaner fuel.

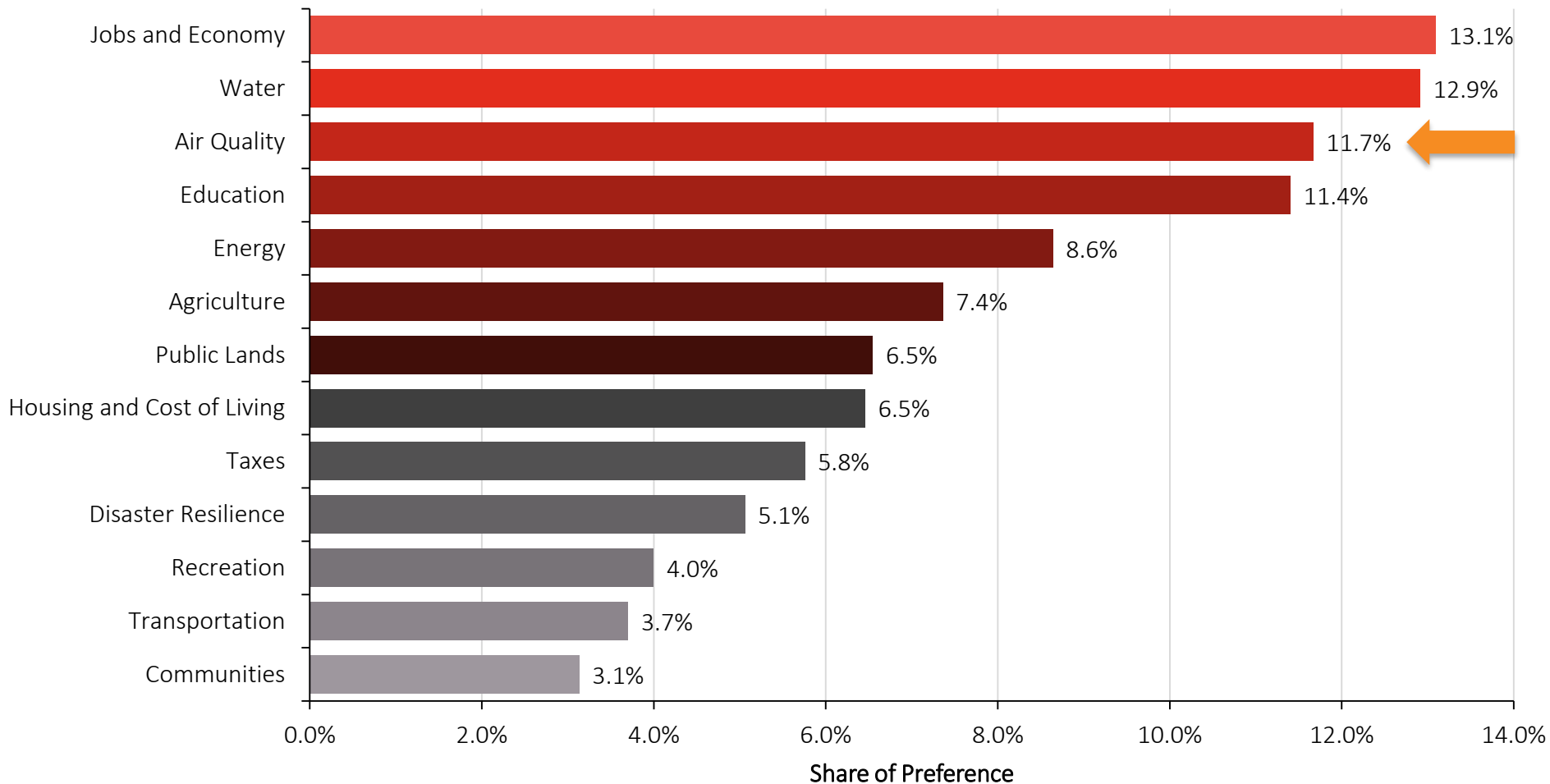


Air Quality Survey Results



Level of Concern for the Future—Outreach Sample Results

Share of Preference, n=13,459

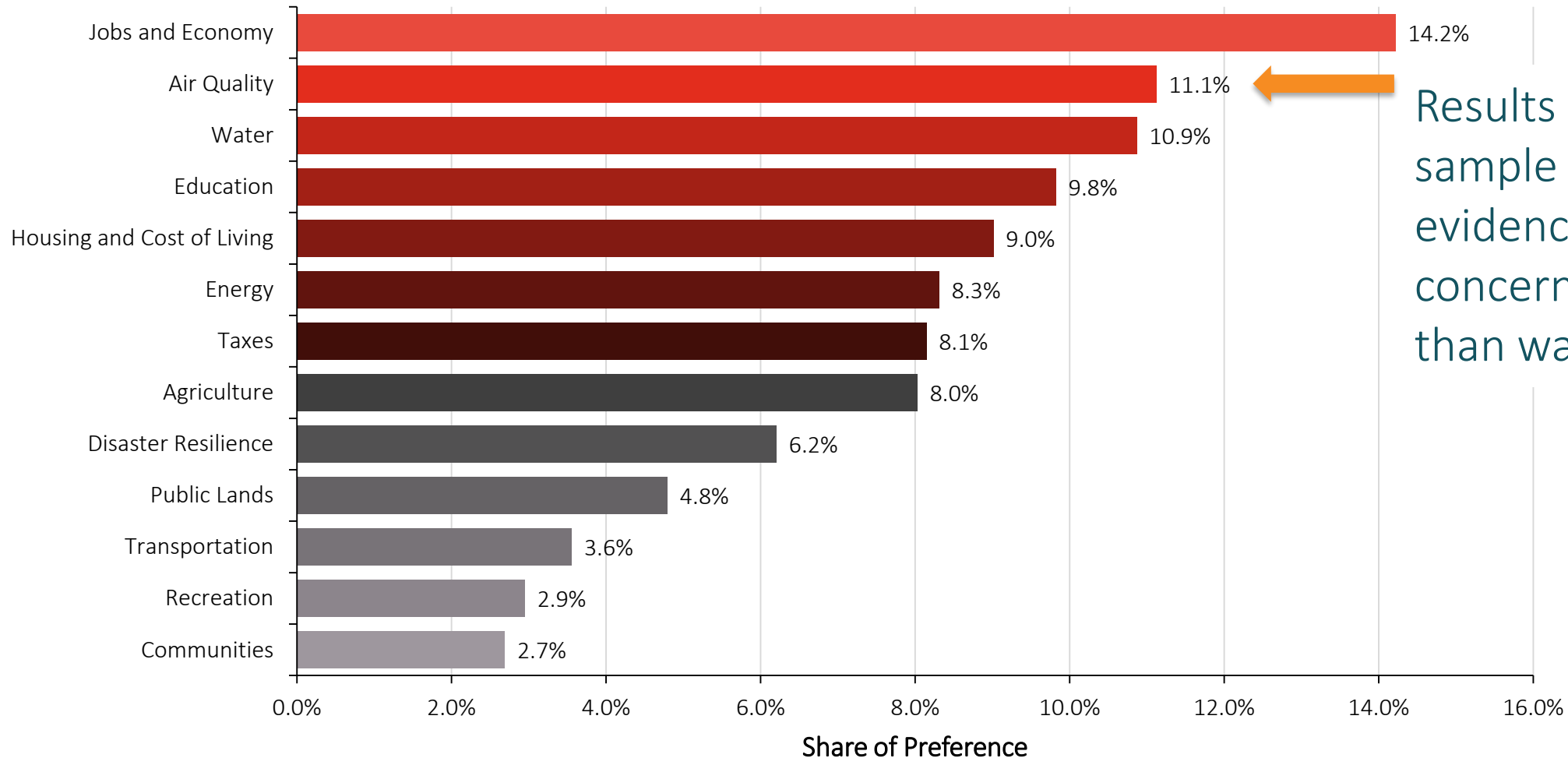


In the 2014 values study, Utahns ranked all 11 issues as being important to Utah’s future. The 2015 survey used a sophisticated technique to force a “weighting” of the issues, providing a wider gradation of concern.

Level of Concern for the Future—Random Sample Results

Share of Preference, n=1,264

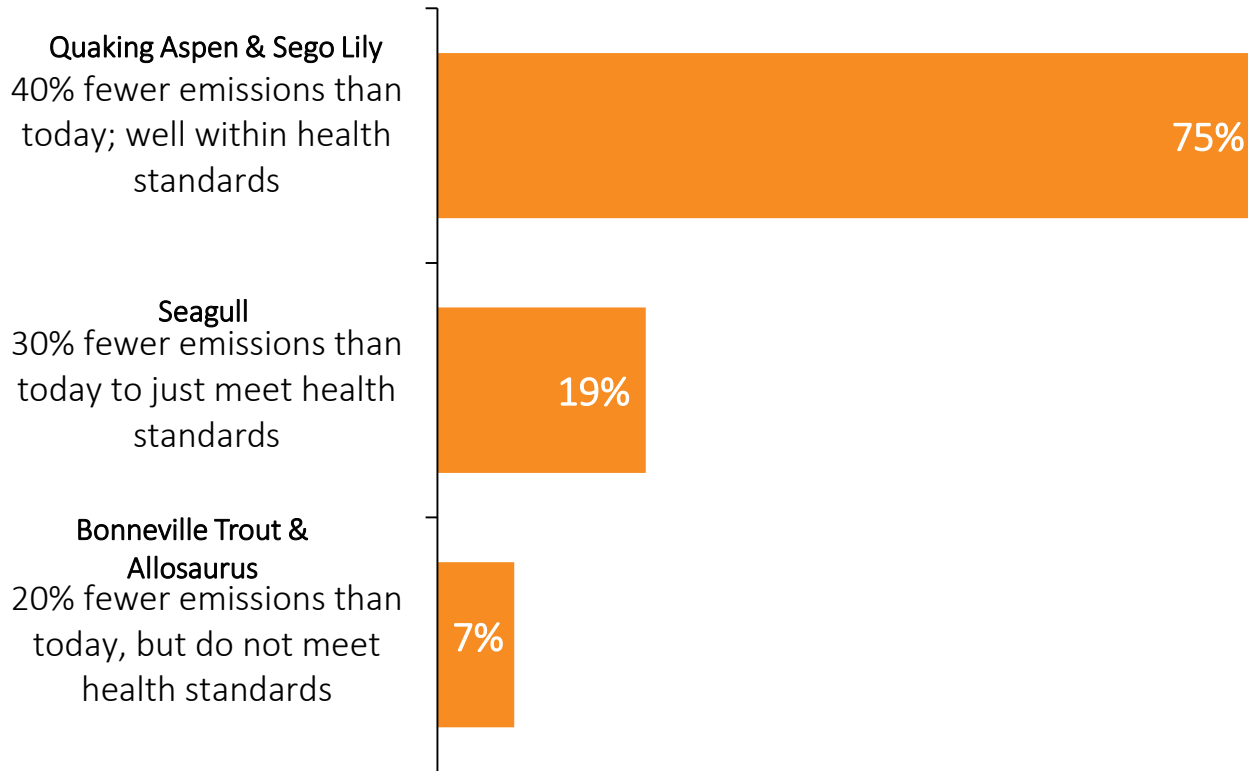
RANDOM
SAMPLE
n = 1,264



Results of the random sample survey evidenced greater concern for air quality than water.

Issue-specific Scenarios

% "Favorite" Selections



What Utahns Want:

75% of Utahns voted to reduce emissions by 40%, which would be well within health standards and involve major changes in how clean our vehicles are, how much we drive, and how energy efficient our buildings are.

Only 7% voted for a scenario in which we don't meet health standards.

Source: Website – Select your favorite air quality outcome(s) from the 3 presented below for Utah in 2050. Consider the reduction in emissions compared to today and whether we meet health standards.

OUTREACH
n = 52,845

Utahns Chose a Scenario that Includes the Following Actions:

- Utahns drive 25% less per person
- 98% of cars are cleaner (smog rating 8-10), 35% are zero emission (likely electric)
- All gasoline is cleaner—Utah refineries must retool to produce lower-sulfur fuel
- All existing buildings are retrofitted to be 30% more energy efficient
- All new buildings are 50% more energy efficient (in 2016 the legislature will consider the newly proposed 2015 international energy conservation code)
- All water heaters are ultra-low NO_x (a gas that produces particulates)
- Wood burning decreases by 75% per person
- The new State Implementation Plan drives down industry and area sources

Car Window Stickers Include Smog Ratings

EPA DOT Fuel Economy and Environment Gasoline Vehicle

Fuel Economy
26 MPG combined city/hwy
22 MPG city
32 MPG highway
3.8 gallons per 100 miles

Small SUVs range from 16 to 32 MPG. The best vehicle rates 99 MPGe.

You save \$1,850 in fuel costs over 5 years compared to the average new vehicle.

Annual fuel cost \$2,150

Fuel Economy & Greenhouse Gas Rating (tailpipe only) 7


Smog Rating (tailpipe only) 6

This vehicle emits 347 grams CO₂ per mile. The best emits 0 grams per mile (tailpipe only). Producing and distributing fuel also create emissions; learn more at fueleconomy.gov.

Actual results will vary for many reasons, including driving conditions and how you drive and maintain your vehicle. The average new vehicle gets 22 MPG and costs \$12,600 to fuel over 5 years. Cost estimates are based on 15,000 miles per year at \$3.70 per gallon. MPGe is miles per gasoline gallon equivalent. Vehicle emissions are a significant cause of climate change and smog.

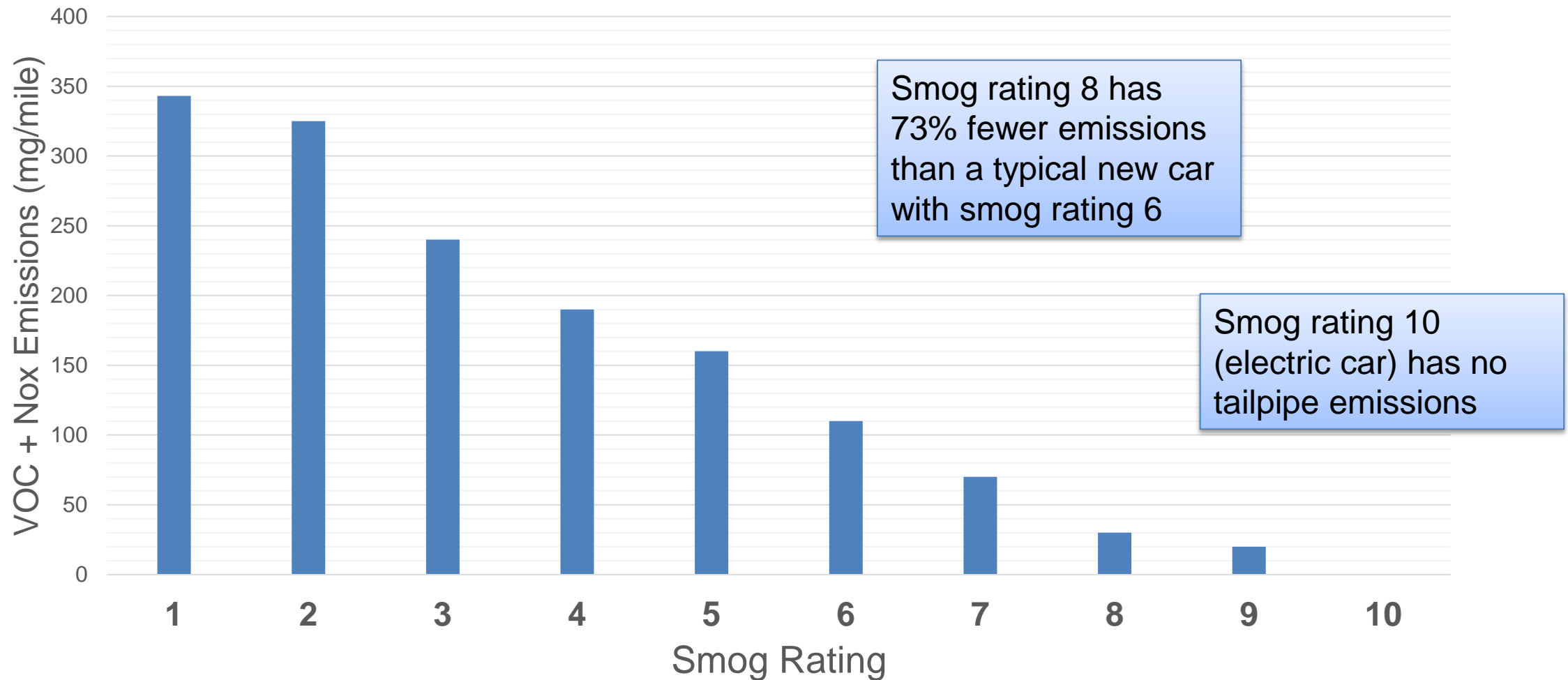
fueleconomy.gov
Calculate personalized estimates and compare vehicles

Smartphone QR Code™



You can also find your smog rating at fueleconomy.gov

Higher Smog Ratings Produce Significantly Fewer Emissions



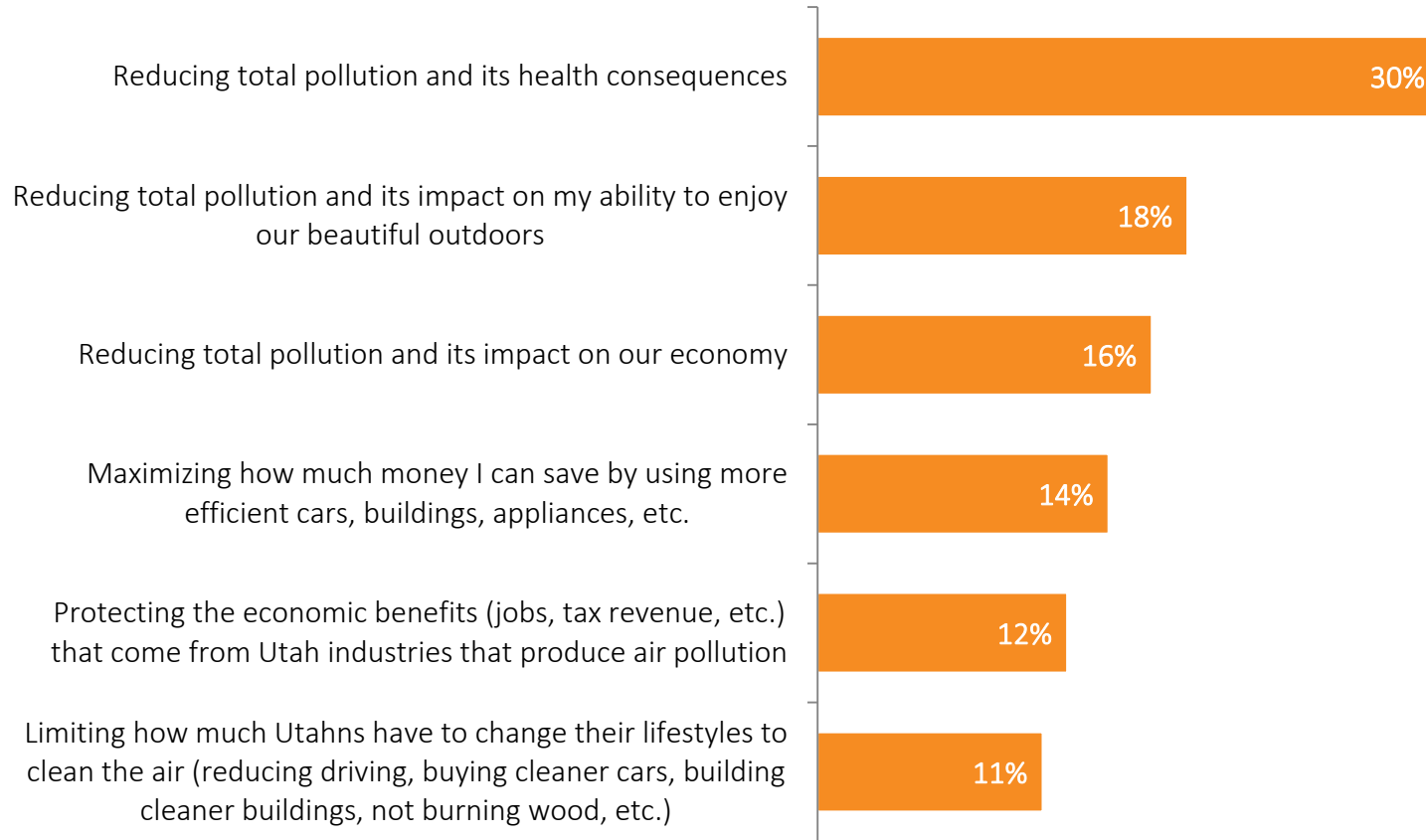
The 2015 International Energy Conservation Code Will Reduce Emissions Significantly, if Adopted in Full

- Each new home will use 24% less energy
- Homeowners will save an average of \$297 per year
- Each home not built to the 2015 energy code will be very difficult to retrofit later
- The 2015 code will be considered in the 2016 legislative session
- Further improvements in building energy efficiency will be required to meet Utahns' air quality goals

Source: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of the Residential Provisions of the 2015 IECC for the State of Utah, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (June 2015)

Importance of Outcomes

Average % Allocated



Why Utahns Want Better Air Quality:

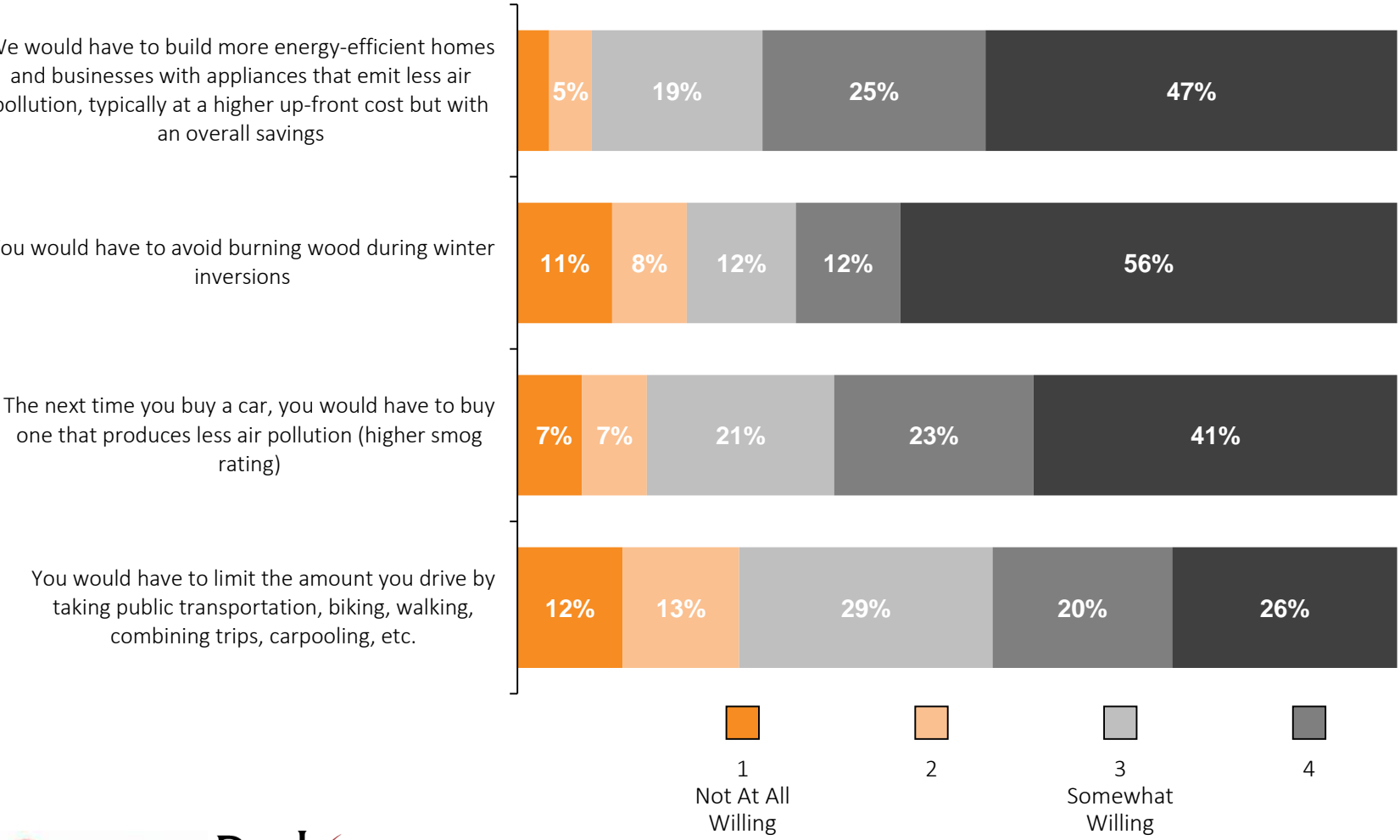
Utahns want to mitigate air pollution’s negative effects on their health, their recreation, and the economy.

Source: Website – Please indicate each outcome’s relative importance by allocating 100 points across all outcomes. The more points you allocate to a given outcome, the more important it is to you to achieve that outcome.

OUTREACH
n = 52,845

Willingness to Make Tradeoffs

% Level of Willingness, n=4,885



What Utahns are willing to do to improve air quality:

Utahns are very willing to build more energy-efficient homes and businesses, avoid wood burning, and buy cleaner (higher smog rating) cars. They are also willing to limit the amount they drive.

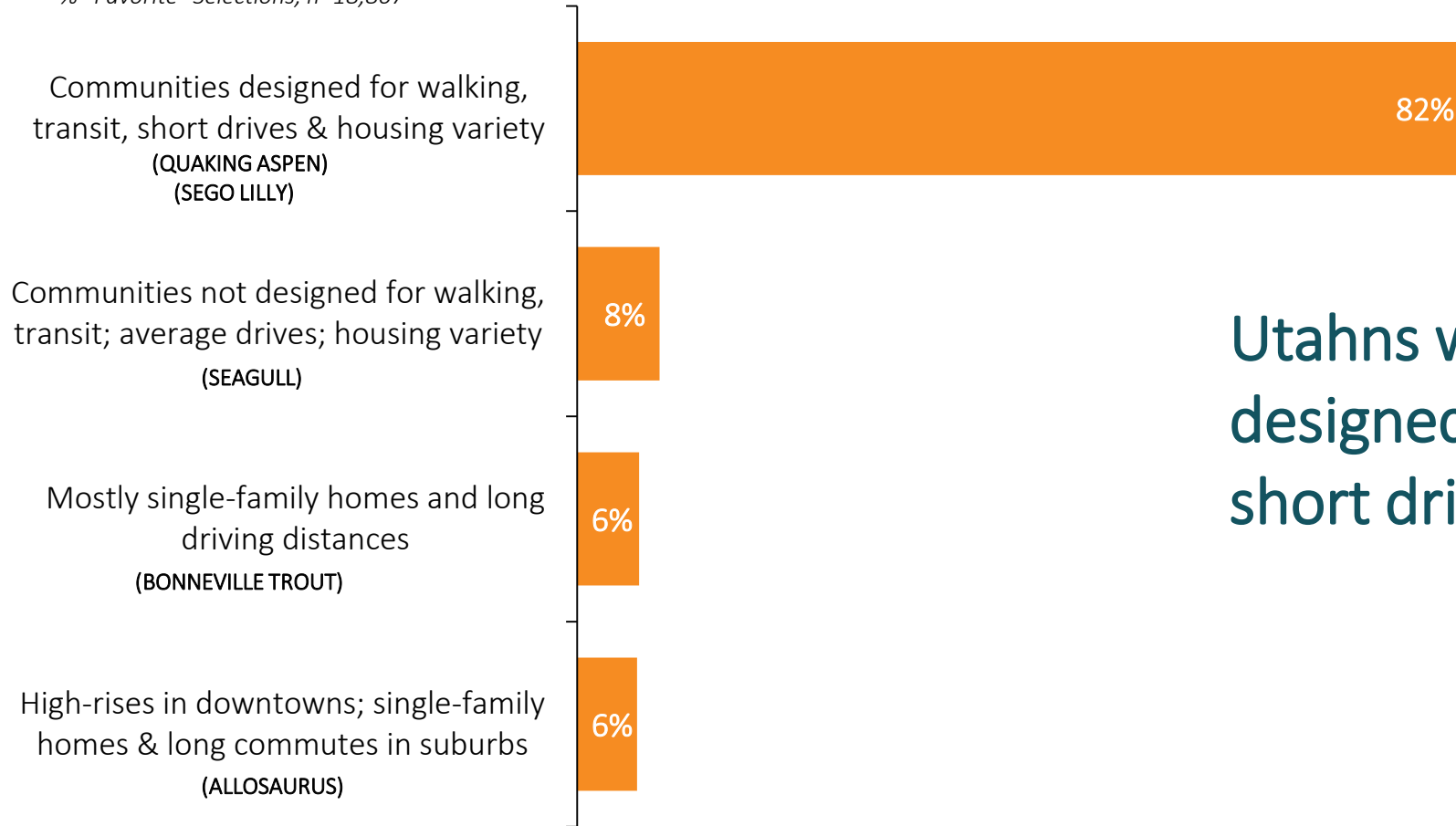
Source: Survey – Please indicate your willingness to make each trade-off in order to improve Utah’s air quality.

In addition to the specific results from air quality questions, a number of results from other topics show support for improving air quality.



Issue-specific Scenarios—Transportation & Communities

% "Favorite" Selections, n=18,867



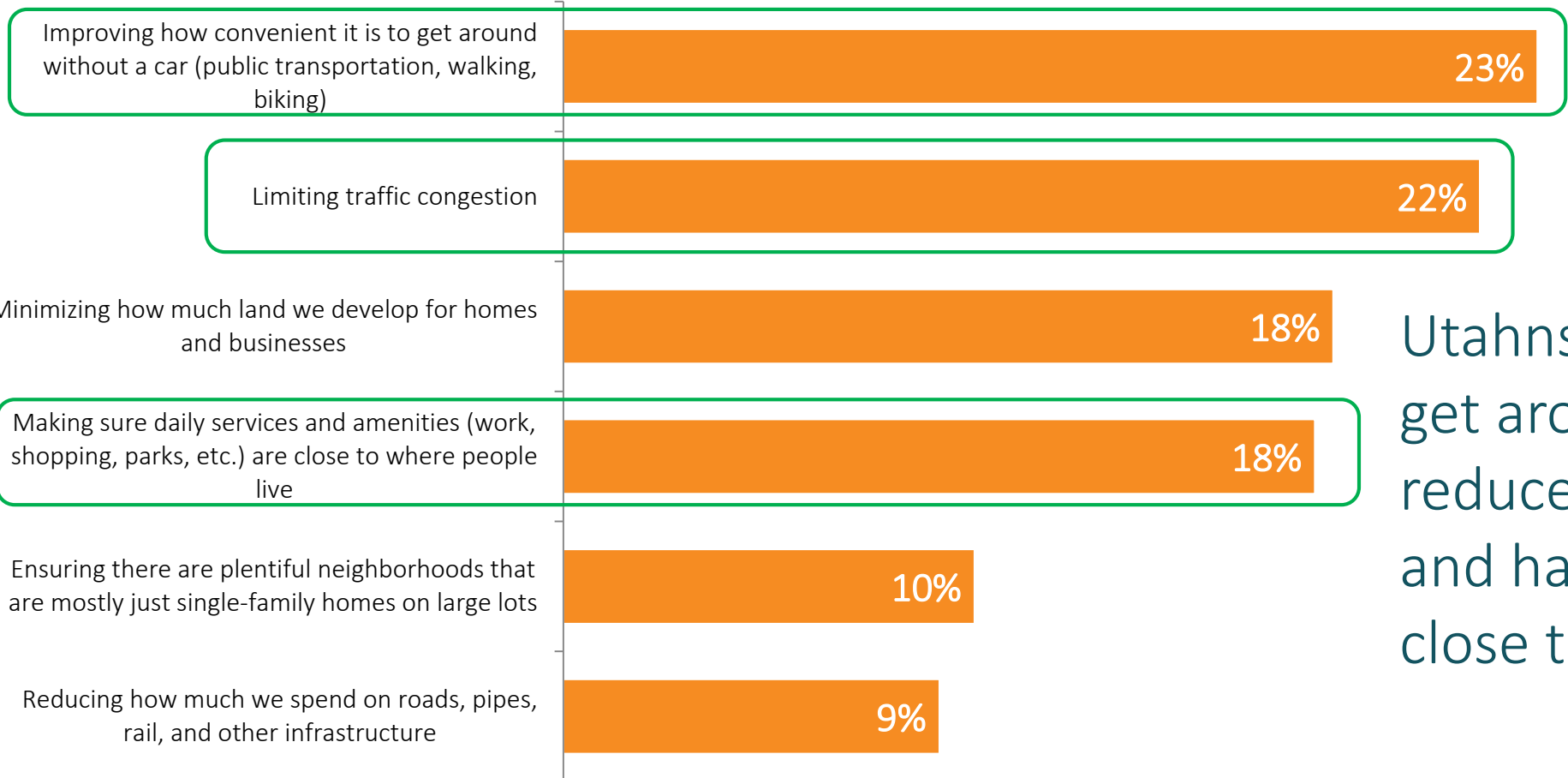
Utahns want their communities to be designed around walking, transit, and short drives.

Source: Website – Select your favorite transportation and communities outcome(s) from the 4 presented below for Utah in 2050. Consider infrastructure costs, amount of land developed, and access to public transportation/services/jobs/amenities.

OUTREACH
n = 52,845

Importance of Outcomes—Transportation & Communities

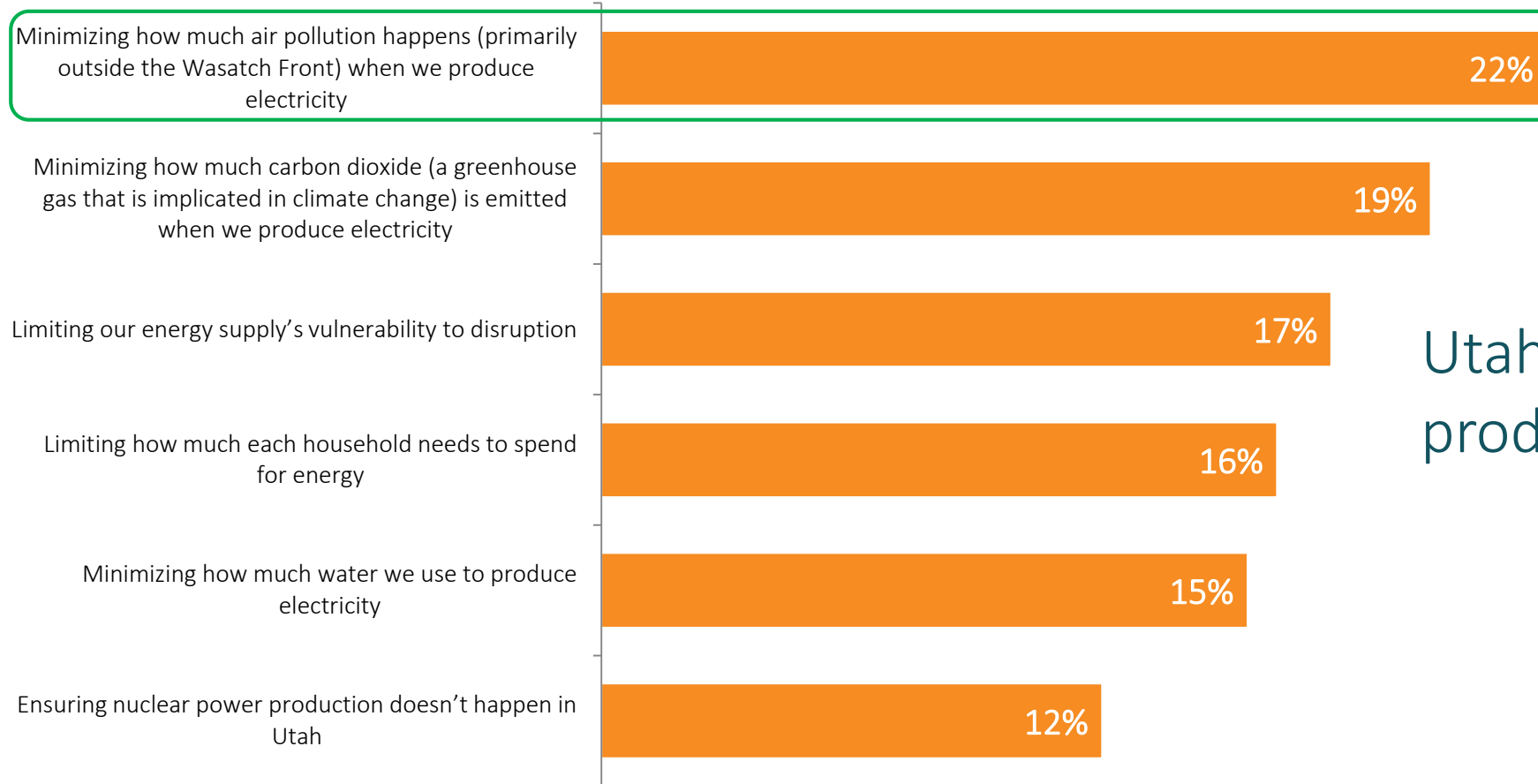
Average % Allocated, n=4,849



Utahns want to be able to get around without cars, reduce traffic congestion, and have their destinations close to their homes.

Importance of Outcomes

Average % Allocated, n=4,924



Utahns want clean energy production.

Source: Survey – Please indicate each outcome's relative importance by allocating 100 points across all outcomes. The more points you allocate to a given outcome, the more important it is to you to achieve that outcome.

OUTREACH
n = 52,845

The Survey is still available!

Visit envisionutah.net to view the choices for air quality and each of the 11 topics in the *Your Utah, Your Future* survey.

