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NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS LEVERAGING ENERGY STAR® (UPDATED November 11, 2016)

Federal agencies and state and local governments across the country are taking bold steps to protect the environment and lower energy costs by adopting policies that leverage EPA's ENERGY STAR tools to reduce energy use in commercial buildings, through required policy measures as well as voluntary campaigns. This document provides a summary of national, state-level, and local efforts that refer to ENERGY STAR tools. **Download an interactive copy at:** <http://www.energystar.gov/buildings/tools-and-resources/leverage-energy-star-legislation-and-campaigns>.

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POLICIES LEVERAGING ENERGY STAR TOOLS

Jurisdiction	Policy	Summary
NATIONAL POLICIES		
Federal Agencies	Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007, Section 435 December 2007	According to Section 435 of EISA 2007, federal agencies are required to lease space in buildings that have earned the ENERGY STAR. The lessor's building must have earned the ENERGY STAR on a date not more than 12 months prior to the lease award date. When a lessor's building is not eligible to earn the ENERGY STAR, federal tenants will require the lessor to implement certain cost-effective energy efficiency upgrades to the building.
	Executive Order 13693: Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade June 2015	E.O. 13693 requires agencies to meet rigorous sustainability goals in areas including energy and water efficiency improvement, boosting the percentage of their energy use that comes from renewable electric and alternative energy, and broader sustainability assessments. Agencies can assess and track their progress toward meeting key goals for buildings across their portfolio using custom reports and performance metrics available within the reporting feature in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
	EISA 2007 Section 432 DOE August 2014 Benchmarking Guidance August 2014	The EISA 2007 Section 432 Benchmarking Guidance updated in August 2014 requires that any buildings metered for energy and water that are owned or leased by federal agencies have their associated monthly performance data entered into the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to better manage energy performance and allow for benchmarking. Agencies will publicly disclose annual fiscal year benchmarked energy performance data through the Department of Energy's web-based Compliance Tracking System (CTS).
STATE POLICIES		
Alabama	Executive Order 25 December 2011	By December Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, all state departments and agencies will implement energy efficiency measures in order to achieve a 30 percent reduction in energy consumption relative to FY 2005 levels, using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to measure and report energy performance. The Department of Economic and Community Affairs-Energy Division shall provide training on the use of Portfolio Manager to, at minimum, one primary and one alternate individual in each department and agency.
California	Assembly Bill 1103 November 2007	Assembly Bill 1103 requires that as of January 1, 2009, electric and gas utilities maintain and make available to building owners the energy consumption data of all nonresidential buildings in a format compatible with the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. It also requires, as of January 1, 2010, that a nonresidential building owner or operator disclose Portfolio Manager benchmarking data and scores to prospective parties as part of a whole-building transaction.
	Assembly Bill 758 September 2015	Assembly Bill 758 establishes California's Existing Building Energy Efficiency Action Plan, providing a 10-year framework focused on reducing energy use in buildings in the state of California by 20 percent by 2030. The plan requires commercial and multifamily buildings above 50,000 square feet to benchmark their energy use using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool and to release key performance data to the state regularly, with a subset of the data to be disclosed publicly. This requirement will be aligned with local benchmarking and disclosure ordinances already in place throughout the state. The plan requires all state agencies to ensure that their new leases are in ENERGY STAR certified buildings where possible, and encourages product purchasing agreements that incorporate energy efficiency standards. The plan also encourages local governments throughout the state to pursue early implementation of nonresidential benchmarking and disclosure programs.
	Assembly Bill 802 September 2015	Assembly Bill 802 reiterates California's commitment to implement a state-wide benchmarking and disclosure program for commercial and multifamily buildings over 50,000 square feet. It requires utilities to provide commercial and multifamily building owners and operators with access to monthly aggregated whole-building energy usage information no later than January 1, 2017, for the purpose of the benchmarking program. The bill defines the aggregation threshold as three or more accounts.
Connecticut	Senate Bill 1243 June 2011	Senate Bill 1243 created the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and tasked it with creating a plan by July 1, 2012, to reduce energy use in state-owned or -leased buildings by at least 10 percent by January 1, 2013, and another 10 percent by July 1, 2018, in conjunction with the Department of Administrative Services. The bill also requires utility companies to make the energy consumption data of all nonresidential buildings they serve publicly available in a format compatible for uploading to the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.

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Delaware	Executive Order 18 February 2010	Executive Order 18 requires that all state executive branch agencies, departments, and offices shall achieve a collective reduction in energy consumption of at least 20 percent by the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 and 30 percent by the end of FY 2015, compared to a FY 2008 baseline. The Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control are directed to establish a plan to benchmark, monitor, and track the energy use and carbon emissions of all state-owned and state- leased facilities. The state has chosen the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool as its benchmarking platform.
District of Columbia	Green Building Act of 2006 December 2006	The Green Building Act of 2006 requires District-owned commercial buildings to be designed to achieve an ENERGY STAR 1–100 score of 75 or higher, as determined by the ENERGY STAR Target Finder tool and benchmarked annually in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
	Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008 July 2008	The Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008 requires that, beginning in 2010, eligible privately-owned commercial buildings be benchmarked using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool on an annual basis. Results will be published in a publicly available online database.
Florida	House Bill 7135 June 2008	House Bill 7135 mandates that the state may not enter into new leasing agreements for office space that does not meet ENERGY STAR certified building standards. Additionally, buildings constructed and financed by the state must comply with the Florida Green Building Coalition standards or a nationally recognized, high-performance green building rating system, such as the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system.
Hawaii	House Bill 1464 May 2006	House Bill 1464 mandates that, by December 31, 2010, each state department with responsibilities for the design and construction of public buildings and facilities will benchmark every existing public building that is either larger than 5,000 square feet or uses more than 8,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity or energy per year, using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool or an equivalent tool. The energy resources coordinator shall provide training to affected departments on Portfolio Manager.
Michigan	Executive Directive 2005-4 July 2005	Executive Directive 2005-4 requires the Department of Management and Budget to establish an energy efficiency target for all state buildings managed by a department or agency within the Executive Branch of state government. It requires that all state buildings occupied by state employees be benchmarked using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
New York	Executive Order 88 December 2012	Executive Order 88 directs state agencies to increase energy efficiency in state-owned and managed buildings by establishing a target of reducing average energy use intensity (EUI) by 20 percent relative to a Fiscal Year 2010/2011 baseline by April 1, 2020. All state facilities in New York will be benchmarked in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool and the results will be posted on a public site as part of Build Smart NY, the implementation plan launched with the Executive Order.
Oklahoma	Senate Bill 1096 May 2012	Senate Bill 1096 creates the Oklahoma State Facilities Energy Conservation Program and directs all state agencies and higher education institutions to benchmark energy use in all state facilities using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool; improve energy efficiency by at least 20 percent by the year 2020; and seek to obtain ENERGY STAR certification for all eligible facilities.
Ohio	Executive Order 2007-02 January 2007	Executive Order 2007-02 establishes that the State of Ohio will use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool as the benchmarking tool for state-owned facilities to establish building baselines and measure and track energy use and carbon emissions within the state.
Oregon	State Energy Efficiency Design Program (SEED) December 2012	Oregon's State Energy Efficient Design (SEED) Program (ORS 276.900 – 276.915) requires state agencies to incorporate energy efficient design aspects into new construction and renovation projects, as well as track and report energy usage to the Oregon Department of Energy. Through Oregon Revised Statute 276.915, state agencies were challenged, and succeeded, in achieving a 20 percent reduction in energy use per square foot by 2015, from a baseline year of 2000. Beginning in 2015, state agencies will utilize the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to track, report, and benchmark building-specific energy data to support the next phase of 20 percent energy reduction by 2023, as specified in Oregon's 10-Year Energy Action Plan.
Utah	Executive Order 2006-0004 May 2006	Executive Order (EO) 2006-0004 requires a 20 percent increase in the energy efficiency of state buildings by 2015. This EO led the Division of Facilities Construction and Management to implement the use of the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool as the state benchmarking tool and to require all state buildings to benchmark energy consumption using Portfolio Manager.

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Washington	Senate Bill 5854 - 2009-10 April 2009	SB 5854 - 2009-10 requires qualifying utilities to maintain records of energy data of all nonresidential customers and qualifying public agency buildings in a format compatible with the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. The State will use Portfolio Manager for state-owned facilities and make resulting energy performance metrics publicly available. Beginning in 2010, eligible privately-owned commercial buildings are required to be benchmarked using Portfolio Manager and resulting metrics will be disclosed to a prospective buyer, lessee, or lender. For new construction, the Washington Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development must determine the appropriate methodology to measure achievement of state energy code targets using the ENERGY STAR Target Finder tool or equivalent methodology.
LOCAL POLICIES		
Alpharetta, GA	Green Communities Ordinance January 2009	This comprehensive ordinance requires all new local government-owned buildings over 5,000 square feet to earn the ENERGY STAR or be certified under the LEED-NC or Earth Light for Commercial Construction rating systems. It also grants expedited permitting, plan review, and processing, as well as building and site inspections, for all privately-owned new construction and major renovation projects that have earned the ENERGY STAR. Additionally, the ordinance sets forth policies for city employees to turn off lights, power down computers, and consolidate meetings when possible.
Atlanta, GA	Commercial Buildings Energy Efficiency Ordinance April 2015	The ordinance requires owners of commercial buildings larger than 25,000 square feet to benchmark energy and water consumption using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool and file the data annually with the city. Municipal buildings will be required to benchmark and disclose starting in 2015 while privately owned buildings will be required to do so starting in 2016. Those same buildings must also receive an energy audit at least once every 10 years.
Austin, TX	ECAD Ordinance for Owners of Commercial Buildings November 2008	Austin's Energy Conservation Audit and Disclosure Ordinance requires that eligible commercial facilities calculate their energy performance scores no later than June 16, 2011, using a rating system approved by the director of the Austin Electric Utility. Facilities must disclose this information to a purchaser or prospective purchaser of the facility before the time of sale. The City has identified the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool as the approved system for buildings with more than 5,000 square feet of space.
Berkeley, CA	Berkeley Energy Saving Ordinance March 2015	The Berkeley Energy Saving Ordinance requires energy assessments at time of sale for medium, small, and single family buildings being sold on or after December 1, 2015. Building owners must disclose the results of the energy assessments, which include opportunities for water and energy efficiency and available incentives, to potential buyers, or verify that the new owner will conduct the energy assessment within 12 months. Buildings that are 50,000 square feet or more will need to be benchmarked in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool, report the results, and have an energy opportunity assessment completed by October 1, 2016. All buildings, except single family (1 to 4 units), will be required to benchmark and report their energy use in Portfolio Manager by 2020. High performing buildings may receive reporting exemptions if they achieve levels of efficiency in support of Berkeley's Climate Action Plan greenhouse gas reduction goals.
Boston, MA	Energy Reporting and Disclosure Ordinance May 2013	Boston's Energy Reporting and Disclosure Ordinance is a component of the City's Climate Action Plan, which aims to reduce greenhouse gases by 25 percent by 2020. The ordinance requires that all large and medium-sized buildings report their annual energy and water consumption data to the City of Boston using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool, or an equivalent mechanism as approved by the Air Pollution Control Commission. The ordinance applies to all nonresidential buildings equal to or greater than 35,000 gross square feet, residential buildings equal to or greater than 35 units or 35,000 gross square feet, and all City-owned buildings. The City of Boston will publish the results of the Energy Benchmarking Summaries annually on its website.
Boulder, CO	Boulder Building Performance Ordinance September 2015	This Boulder Building Performance Ordinance requires commercial and industrial buildings larger than 20,000 square feet, city-owned buildings larger than 5,000 square feet, and new industrial and commercial buildings larger than 10,000 square feet to rate and report their energy efficiency, and to publicly disclose their ratings after a two-year grace period. Every 10 years, businesses must make energy efficiency improvements that result in a return on investment in one year (commercial and industrial buildings) or two years (large industrial campuses). Additionally, businesses must make one-time lighting upgrades that reduce their energy usage. The ordinance takes effect in 2016 for larger buildings, and 2018 and 2020 for smaller buildings.

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Cambridge, MA	Building Energy Usage and Disclosure July 2014	The Building Energy Usage and Disclosure Ordinance requires energy performance data to be reported for municipal buildings by the end of 2014. Nonresidential buildings over 50,000 square feet and residential buildings with 50 or more units will be required to report to the City their energy use for the previous year on an annual basis starting on May 1, 2015. Nonresidential buildings over 25,000 square feet must start reporting annually starting on May 1, 2016. In the second year of reporting, the City will post the energy use data on a public website along with background information. Building owners will use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to benchmark and report building energy use information each year.
Cook County, IL	Building Energy Benchmarking Ordinance July 2014	The Building Energy Benchmarking Ordinance requires the County to benchmark and report annual energy and water use of its buildings larger than 35,000 square feet. The Ordinance also requires that an annual report be issued to the public. The County will employ ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager to track and assess energy and water consumption across its entire portfolio of buildings.
Chicago, IL	Building Energy Use Benchmarking Ordinance September 2013	Chicago's Building Energy Use Benchmarking Ordinance requires commercial and residential buildings over 50,000 square feet to benchmark their energy consumption using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. Commercial buildings larger than 250,000 square feet will be required to comply by June 2014 and buildings between 50,000 and 250,000 square feet will be required to comply by June 2015. Residential buildings within each of those groups will have an extra year to comply. Buildings will be required to disclose their 1–100 ENERGY STAR score, energy use intensity, and greenhouse gas emissions that the city will publicly disclose one year after the first annual report is submitted.
Denver, CO	Executive Order 123 October 2007	Executive Order 123 requires new construction and major renovations of existing and future city-owned and operated buildings to be Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR and benchmarked in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
Kansas City, MO	Energy Empowerment Ordinance June 2015	Kansas City's Energy Empowerment Ordinance requires municipal buildings of at least 10,000 square feet and institutional, commercial, and multifamily residential buildings of at least 50,000 square feet to annually track and report to the City their energy and water usage using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. Municipal buildings of at least 10,000 square feet will be required to comply in 2016, while non-municipal buildings of at least 50,000 square feet must comply by 2018. In all cases, the building owner or condominium association is responsible for reporting whole building data.
Minneapolis, MN	Ordinance 47.190 February 2013	Ordinance 47.190 requires public and private commercial buildings in Minneapolis to track energy and water consumption using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. City buildings larger than 25,000 square feet will be required to benchmark and publicly disclose energy and water use starting in 2013. Private commercial buildings larger than 100,000 square feet will be required to benchmark starting in 2014 and publicly disclose their data in 2015, while private buildings larger than 50,000 square feet will begin benchmarking in 2015 and publicly disclosing in 2016.
Montgomery County, MD Rockville, MD	Bill 2-14 April 2014	Bill 2-14 requires annual energy use benchmarking using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool in county-owned nonresidential buildings by June 1, 2015; benchmarking privately owned nonresidential buildings of at least 250,000 square feet by December 1, 2016; and benchmarking of private nonresidential buildings of 50,000 to 250,000 square feet by December 1, 2017.
New York City, NY	Local Law 84 December 2009	Local Law 84, part of the Greener, Greater Buildings Plan, requires public and private buildings in New York City to track energy and water consumption using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. City buildings larger than 10,000 square feet will be required to benchmark energy and water use starting in 2010, and private buildings larger than 25,000 square feet will be required to do so starting in 2011. Performance metrics for eligible buildings will be published by the City in a publicly available online database.
Philadelphia, PA	Bill No. 120428 June 2012	Bill No. 120428 requires nonresidential buildings over 25,000 square feet to track energy and water consumption using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. The City will publish energy and water performance metrics for eligible buildings in a publicly available online database, and the seller or lessor of any eligible building, upon request, must provide prospective purchasers or lessees with a copy of the building's most recent Statement of Energy Performance.

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Pittsburgh, PA	Building Benchmarking Ordinance October 2016	Pittsburgh's benchmarking ordinance requires annual energy and water benchmarking using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. City owned buildings and commercial buildings, 50,000 square feet or larger, must report their complete energy and water usage in Portfolio Manager by June 1, 2017 and June 1, 2018, respectively.
Portland, ME	Building Energy Use Benchmarking Ordinance November 2016	The Building Energy Use Benchmarking Ordinance requires energy performance data to be reported for municipal and covered properties using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. Municipal properties are required to report energy use annually starting December 31, 2016. Nonresidential buildings between 20,000 and 50,000 square feet and residential buildings with 50 or more units are required to report their energy use annually starting May 1, 2018 and December 1, 2017, respectively.
Portland, OR	Energy Performance Reporting Policy April 2015	Portland's Energy Performance Reporting Policy requires annual energy performance reporting for commercial buildings of at least 20,000 square feet predominantly used for office, retail, grocery, health care, higher education, and hotel purposes. Commercial buildings predominantly used for housing, industrial, nursing home, parking, primary and secondary education, residential, warehouse, and worship purposes are not covered by the policy. Commercial buildings covered by the policy must benchmark using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool and are required to begin reporting in 2017. The City will make city-wide summary statistics available to the public on an annual basis.
Roswell, GA	Resolution No. 2009-06-31 June 2009	Resolution No. 2009-06-31 mandates ENERGY STAR certification of any new construction and substantial remodels of City facilities over 5,000 square feet through the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. The Resolution to Establish Sustainable Development Regulations for Facilities Owned and Built by the City of Roswell demonstrates the City's commitment to environmental, economic, and social stewardship.
Salt Lake City, UT	Executive Order 1933 February 2015	Executive Order 1933 creates a multi-department Energy Management Steering Committee and requires City facilities to develop annual Energy Management Plans and track results and identify additional savings opportunities by benchmarking their energy consumption. The related Sustainable Salt Lake Plan 2015 sets a goal for the city of having 37 buildings earn ENERGY STAR certification by the end of the year.
San Francisco, CA	Existing Commercial Buildings Energy Performance Ordinance February 2011	The Existing Commercial Building Energy Performance Ordinance amends the San Francisco Environment Code to require owners of nonresidential buildings to file Annual Energy Benchmark Summaries for their buildings using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool beginning on April 1, 2011. The results of the Energy Benchmarking Summaries will be published in a publicly available online database.
Seattle, WA	Council Bill 116731 February 2010	Council Bill 116731 requires owners of commercial buildings greater than 10,000 square feet and multifamily buildings with four or more units to benchmark energy performance in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool, in accordance with a phased rollout beginning in 2011. Upon request, building owners subject to this ordinance will be required to provide a copy of the most current energy benchmarking report to current tenants, prospective tenants, prospective buyers, and potential lenders considering an application for financing or refinancing of the building.
West Chester, PA	ENERGY STAR Ordinance for Private Commercial Construction February 2008	The ENERGY STAR Ordinance requires new commercial construction to achieve Designed to Earn the ENERGY STAR recognition and be benchmarked annually in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.

VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS LEVERAGING ENERGY STAR TOOLS

Jurisdiction	Program	Summary
NATIONAL PROGRAMS		
Associations	American Society for Healthcare Engineering Energy to Care Launched 2006	Energy to Care (E2C) is a healthcare energy benchmarking program allowing users to access detailed energy data at no cost, compare and challenge similar or nearby facilities using a data visualization tool, and apply for recognition. E2C uses the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to benchmark hospital energy performance.
	2030 Districts Launched 2011	2030 Districts encourages participating building and business owners to improve their energy performance to meet goals on carbon emission reductions called for by Architecture 2030 in the 2030 Challenge for Planning. Participants are encouraged to use the ENERGY STAR Target Finder and Portfolio Manager tools to track their energy consumption and share results.
Federal Agencies	U.S. Department of Energy's Better Buildings Challenge Launched 2011	Participants in DOE's Better Buildings Challenge commit to improve the energy efficiency of their portfolios by 20 percent over a ten-year period using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool as the preferred tool for tracking, verifying, and reporting their energy performance over time.
	U.S. EPA's ENERGY STAR National Building Competition Launched 2010	Each year since 2010, EPA has hosted a national competition to see which building can cut energy waste the most. Competitors track their energy performance over time using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool, and the competitor with the greatest percent reduction in energy use at the end of the competition period is declared the Biggest Loser.
STATE PROGRAMS		
Michigan	Michigan Battle of the Buildings Launched 2014	Originally started in West Michigan, this friendly annual competition encouraging best practices in building energy-efficiency has expanded statewide. It was the first instance of an organization taking the EPA National Building Competition model and implementing it at the state level. Both building owners and tenants are eligible to participate and the competition is open to commercial, industrial, institutional, non-profit, multifamily, education, retail, and campus building types. Competitors track and report monthly energy consumption using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool and those achieving the greatest reductions in energy use intensity are recognized at an awards ceremony.
Minnesota	Minnesota ENERGY STAR Challenge Launched 2015	The Minnesota ENERGY STAR Challenge seeks to increase the number of ENERGY STAR certified buildings in the state to 1,000 while encouraging participants to achieve 20 percent energy savings over 10 years. The 18 month-long competition is open to owners and managers of existing buildings within the state that fall under one of the ENERGY STAR eligible property types. Participants are encouraged to benchmark their buildings with two years of energy data and must do so through the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
New Jersey	NJ Pay for Performance Program Launched 2009	Under the Pay for Performance program, commercial building owners are given technical assistance with developing and implementing an Energy Reduction Plan to reduce energy use by 15 percent or more. Participants track their energy performance using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
	NJ Local Government Energy Audit Program Launched 2009	The Local Government Energy Audit Program provides local governments with cost-subsidized energy audits for publicly owned facilities to identify cost-justified energy efficiency measures. Local governments use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to measure progress.
New Mexico	House Bill 534 Launched 2007	House Bill 534: Sustainable Building Tax Credits is an income tax credit to encourage private sector design and construction of energy efficient, sustainable buildings for commercial use. To qualify, applicants must demonstrate that the commercial building is 60 percent more efficient than an average building of the same type using the ENERGY STAR Target Finder tool.
Pennsylvania	Department of Education Planning and Construction Workbook (PlanCon) Launched 2010	PlanCon is a set of forms and procedures used to apply for Commonwealth reimbursement for school districts that undertake a major renovation or construction project. Beginning July 1, 2011, all projects initiating the PlanCon process are subject to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New District-Wide Facility Study requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Facility benchmarking for each existing building, using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. b. For each construction option, a predictive utility budget must be completed using the ENERGY STAR Target Finder tool. 2. Comprehensive Energy Modeling requirements using Target Finder.

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Jurisdiction	Program	Summary
LOCAL PROGRAMS		
Arlington County, VA	Green Building Density Launched June 2012	Through the Green Building Density Incentive Program, new construction project teams may request additional bonus density and/or height in exchange for a minimum level of energy savings, ENERGY STAR certification, and LEED green building certification. All project owners are also asked to provide ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager utility reporting data after occupancy each year for 10 years.
Atlanta, GA	Atlanta Regional Council Green Communities Program Launched 2012	The Green Communities Program encourages local governments to demonstrate leadership and set an example for environmental sustainability. Applicant communities can earn points toward certification by implementing a local policy requiring new construction owned by the jurisdiction to be ENERGY STAR certified .
Boston, MA	A Better City Challenge for Sustainability Launched 2009	Participating building and business owners compete to improve their energy efficiency and reduce their energy costs. Competitors are encouraged to use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to track their energy consumption and reductions over time, and all participants receive free energy audits, technical support, energy efficiency rebates and incentives, and complementary training in energy management.
Chicago, IL	Chicago Green Office Challenge Launched 2009	Participants in the Chicago Green Office Challenge use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to track energy and water use and compile results at the end of the contest period.
Cincinnati, OH	Green Cincinnati Plan 2013	The Green Cincinnati Plan challenges the city's businesses to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 2 percent each year and reduce the total energy consumption of the city's built environment 15 percent by 2020. The plan specifies the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool as the tool that businesses will use to benchmark their energy consumption, make energy efficiency improvements, and demonstrate achievement of their energy use reduction goals.
Columbus, OH	Columbus Energy Challenge Launched 2014	The Columbus Energy Challenge aims to reach over 70 percent of commercial and industrial buildings in Columbus over 50,000 square feet in order to achieve a 20 percent reduction in building energy use by 2020. Building energy performance will be measured using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
Denver, CO	Watts to Water Launched 2008	Participants in the Watts to Water program benchmarked energy and water consumption in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to measure reductions against the calendar year 2010 baseline. The competition continues to reward buildings with the greatest reductions in energy- and water-use intensity at the end of each year.
	Denver City Energy Project October 2014	The Denver City Energy project encourages participants to enroll by benchmarking building energy use in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool and sharing their buildings' ENERGY STAR scores with the city. The goal is to encourage improved energy management, cut the city's energy costs by \$1.3 billion, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 800,000 metric tons.
Fort Worth, TX	City of Fort Worth Business Smart Program Launched 2011	To participate, a prerequisite of the Fort Worth Energy Conservation program is to track and report energy usage in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool. More points are awarded for energy reduction off the baseline.
Houston, TX	Houston Green Office Challenge Launched 2010	Participants in the Houston Green Office Challenge use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to track energy and water use to establish baselines and compile results at the end of the contest period.
Knoxville, TN	City of Knoxville Energy & Sustainability Initiative 2014	As part of the 2014 Work Plan & Emissions Inventory Update, under Energy Management, the City of Knoxville tasked its sustainability personnel with actively tracking energy usage at city facilities using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool and Utility Trac Plus.
Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh Green Workplace Challenge Launched 2011	Participants in the Pittsburgh Green Workplace Challenge use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to track energy and water use to establish baselines and compile results at the end of the contest period.
	Pittsburgh 2030 Challenge Launched 2013	The Pittsburgh 2030 District is a collaborative, nationally recognized yet local community of high performance buildings in Downtown Pittsburgh that aims to dramatically reduce energy and water consumption, using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager to measure performance over time.

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Jurisdiction	Program	Summary
Rockville, MD	Commercial Green Building Tax Credit April 2012	The Tax Credit for Existing Commercial Buildings establishes a high performance building tax credit that provides an incentive to existing commercial buildings that invest in energy efficiency and green improvements. For the first year of the tax credit, the building must achieve LEED certification and ENERGY STAR certification (if applicable). For years 2 through 5, building owners or managers must either submit the Statement of Energy Performance to the City demonstrating achievement of ENERGY STAR certification or submit the ASHRAE Building Energy Certificate demonstrating that the building has maintained or improved energy performance compared to the first year.
Salt Lake City, UT	Salt Lake City Skyline Challenge May 2014	The Mayor's Skyline Challenge encourages building owners to exceed the city's target of achieving a 10 percent improvement in energy efficiency by 2015 and will continue annually past 2015. Participants will use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to benchmark and report annual building energy use in comparison with a baseline period of calendar year 2013.
St. Louis, MO	St. Louis High Performance Building Initiative Launched 2012	A regional project initiated to accelerate the increase in square footage of third-party verified space in the St. Louis region. The initiative focuses on promoting the use of energy management tools, including the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool.
Westchester, NY	Westchester Green Business Challenge Launched 2010	The Westchester Green Business Challenge is a friendly competition for all businesses. Buildings are evaluated using an innovative Green Business Scorecard. Using the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool, each building establishes energy and water usage baselines and develops reduction goals for its overall energy and water consumption.
Winneshiek, IA	Winneshiek Energy District Green Business Challenge Launched 2011	Participants in the Winneshiek Energy District Green Business Challenge use the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager tool to track energy and water use to establish baselines and compile results at the end of the contest period.