

## Energy Audits – Municipal and Commercial Buildings

**Cities that routinely conduct energy audits for municipal buildings and operations.**

### Large Cities

Austin	949,587
Los Angeles	4,030,904
Portland	639,863
San Francisco	852,000
Baltimore	621,849
Seattle	705,000
Long Beach	470,130
Chicago	2,705,000
Boston	670,000
New York	8,500,000
City of Phoenix	1,600,000
Houston	2,250,000
Dallas	1,281,000
Orlando	270,000
Chula Vista	268,000
Durham	254,620
Las Vegas	640,174

### Medium Cities

Salt Lake City	192,672
Newport News	181,825
Fremont	230,000
Pembroke Pines	162,000
Knoxville	186,000
Macon	159,000
Rochester	210,000
Gresham	108,000
Charleston	146,000
Elizabeth	124,969
Las Cruces	101,759
Birmingham	212,157

Waterbury	110,000
Clarksville	150,287
South Bend	101,735
Dayton	140,000
Tacoma	210,000

### Small Cities

New Bedford	94,845
San Bruno	44,000
Santa Monica	90,000
Encinitas	65,000
Newton	84,000
Riverbank	25,000
Hallandale Beach	39,500
College Park	30,000
Wellington	62,000
Miami Beach	92,000
Normal	57,200
City of San Marcos	58,292
Everett	41,667
Newark	44,000
Carmel	92,000
Mooresville	36,000
Santa Barbara	89,000
Burnsville	62,000
City of Walnut Creek	70,018
Dubuque	58,000
Lima	38,000
Eden Prairie	63,151
Pleasantville	21,000
Gary	79,803
Clifton	85,000
Weston	66,525

## Cities that Support or Require Energy Benchmarking of Commercial Buildings

### Large Cities

Austin	949,587	City of Austin's Energy Disclosure Law Austin City Code 6-7's Energy Conservation Audit and Disclosure (ECAD) ordinance (Ordinance 20110421-002) was approved in 2008- and amended in April 2011 to improve the energy efficiency of existing homes and buildings that receive electricity from Austin Energy. The ECAD initiative is managed by Austin Energy, the City of Austin's municipal electric utility, and supports one of strategic goals in the Austin Climate Protection Plan, which is for the utility to offset 900 megawatts (MW) of peak energy demand by 2025. Developed with community input, ECAD ensures that the energy efficiency of almost every building in the city – from homes to apartments to commercial buildings – will be assessed and report. <a href="#">For updated background and links to current reports, click here.</a>
Los Angeles	4,030,904	The EBEWE ordinance requires all buildings – including commercial buildings – larger than 20,000 square feet to benchmark and publish their annual energy and water use. The ordinance also requires buildings to take efficiency actions at least once every 5 years, such as energy audits or retrofits to reduce energy and water use. The first deadline is July 1, 2017 and applies to municipal buildings 7,500 square feet or larger as well as privately owned buildings 100,000 square feet or larger. These buildings must comply no later than April 1st thereafter. If building owners fail to comply, there is a \$202 fee. The second compliance deadline is April 1, 2018 and applies to buildings 50,000 square feet or larger; the last deadline is April 1, 2019 and applies to buildings 20,000 square feet or larger.
Portland	639,863	The City's Energy Performance Reporting Policy for Commercial Buildings (2015) requires commercial buildings 20,000 square feet and over to track energy use with ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager, and report energy performance information annually to the City of Portland.
San Francisco	852,000	The Existing Commercial Buildings Energy Performance Ordinance requires the benchmarking of public and private (non-residential) buildings of more than 10,000 square feet, using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager. The ordinance requires disclosure of the ENERGY STAR score or the energy usage intensity if a score is not available
Baltimore	621,849	In the coming year, the City plans to work with our local utility (BGE) to adopt benchmarking of commercial buildings. The City is building a database for inclusion in Energy Star Portfolio Manager
Seattle	705,000	Seattle's Energy Benchmarking Program (SMC 22.920) requires owners of non-residential and multifamily buildings (20,000 sf or larger) to track energy performance and annually report to the City of Seattle by April 1st of each year.
Chicago	2,705,000	All buildings 50,000 sq ft or above are require to benchmark their energy use on an annual basis.
Boston	670,000	The Building Energy Reporting and Disclosure Ordinances requires all buildings above 35,000 sf to benchmark and report their energy consumption to the City annually through Energy Star Portfolio Manager.

New York	8,500,000	Yes, buildings over 50,000 square feet are required to benchmark their energy and water consumption annually. Buildings between 25,000-50,000 square feet will also be required to benchmark annually starting in 2018.
Houston	2,250,000	Supportive but does not have requirement for privately owned buildings
Dallas	1,281,000	
Orlando	270,000	In December 2016, City of Orlando passed the Building Benchmarking, Energy Audit, and Transparency Ordinance (aka BEWES) for all large commercial and multifamily buildings above 50,000 sf starting May 2018.
Chula Vista	268,000	Through a regional program we belong to all business have free no-cost hands on benchmarking assistance in an effort to make complying with AB802 smother.
Kansas City	478,000	On 6/5/15 the City adopted KC's Energy Empowerment Ordinance that requires large buildings in KC to benchmark energy & water use annually, using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager, and report the results to the City. Program requirements are phased in. Commercial, institutional, industrial, & multi-family residential buildings with an area greater than 100,000 sq ft to begin reporting their previous calendar year results by May 1, 2017. By May 1, 2018 commercial, institutional, industrial, & multi-family residential buildings greater than 50,000 sq ft will be required to report their benchmarking results.
Saint Louis	315,000	Participating in City Energy Project and recently passed an energy benchmarking requirement for buildings 50,000 square feet and greater.
Denver	690,000	Mandatory for buildings over 25000 sq ft
Mesa	464,000	Current efforts are underway to benchmark top 25 city-owned buildings.
Columbus	860,090	The Columbus Energy Challenge encourages voluntary energy benchmarking of buildings greater than 50,000 SF.

### Medium Cities

Fremont	230,000	CA AB801 requires mandatory benchmarking. The City has not yet developed additional mechanisms to support this effort.
Rochester	210,000	The energy benchmarking of commercial buildings is included in the Climate Action Plan and the Rochester Energy Plan as a potential action item. Therefore, while the City of Rochester does not require energy benchmarking in commercial buildings, the City is considering supporting this initiative. <a href="#">The Rochester Energy Plan can be found here:</a>

### Small Cities

San Bruno	44,000
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Newton	84,000
Carmel	92,000
Sheboygan	49,203