

## Energy Efficiency in New Buildings

### Policies/ Incentives to Promote Energy Efficiency in New buildings: Municipal

#### Large Cities

Austin	949,587	Yes. The Residential Energy Code requires third party testing of the building air leakage rate, duct leakage, air flow, pressure differential between each bedroom and adjacent interior space, and system static pressure. The Commercial Energy Code requires testing of lighting systems and controls, and commissioning of all HVAC equipment. Austin Energy also has a green building program. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>
Kansas City	478,000	The City has a long-standing commitment to improving the energy efficiency of its buildings. As note previously, the climate protection plan included a 10% reduction in energy use across all municipal operations. In addition, the City adopted an ordinance requiring all new municipal buildings to achieve a LEED (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design) Gold certification from the US Green Building Council (USGBC).
Denver	690,000	
Orlando	270,000	LEED Silver requirement.
Los Angeles	4,030,904	Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (California Building Standards Code) governs our new buildings. Title 24 applies to all building occupancies, and related features and equipment throughout the state, and contains requirements to the structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and requires measures for energy conservation, green design, construction and maintenance, fire and life safety, and accessibility. Additionally, in 2013 the Los Angeles city council passed a cool roof ordinance that mandates cool roofs on every new building, every building alteration with a building permit valuation of \$200,000 or more and every building addition, except: 1. Roof repair; or 2. Roof replacement when the roof area being replaced is equal to or less than 50% of the total roof area; or 3. Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV).
Portland	639,863	The City's Green Building Policy for City-owned facilities requires the following: - Occupied, greater than 20,000 square feet and/or with a construction budget over \$5 million: 15 percent energy savings beyond the applicable Oregon Energy Efficiency Specialty Code. - Occupied, less than 20,000 square feet and/or with a construction budget under \$5 million: 5 percent energy savings beyond the applicable Oregon Energy Efficiency Specialty Code.
San Francisco	852,000	San Francisco's Green Building Code requires LEED (v4) Gold
Chula Vista	268,000	new City buildings will need to be NZE by 2020
Baltimore	621,849	The adopted City building code is the International Green Construction Code.
Seattle	705,000	Capital GREEN outlines environmentally responsible strategies that apply toward City of Seattle capital projects. Under Seattle's Sustainable Buildings and Sites Policy, projects less than 5,000 square feet, as well as projects not eligible for a LEED rating, shall include the completion of a Capital Green checklist to assess opportunities for incorporating sustainable building features. The

		project types addressed by Capital GREEN include small new construction and remodeling projects, such as expansions and renovation projects, as well as tenant improvement projects.
Long Beach	470,130	A new construction project for which the City provides any portion of funding shall be LEED certified.
Chicago	2,705,000	The City has officially adopted the most recent model energy code available, IECC 2015
Boston	670,000	Article 37 of the Boston building code requires all new construction above 50,000 sf to be LEED certifiable and present to the City proof of its certifiability.
Saint Louis	315,000	<a href="#">Ordinance 67414 - LEED Standards</a>
New York	8,500,000	Under NYC Local Law 31 of 2016, all new City buildings are required to be designed to LEED gold or higher rating. All new buildings are subject to the NYC Energy Conservation Code.
City of Phoenix	1,600,000	LEED Silver (Indirect Policy) IECC 2012
Boise	250,000	2030 goal of net zero on new construction
Houston	2,250,000	Green Building Resolution -- 6.23.2004 City Energy Efficiency Policy -- 12.31.2011
Durham	254,620	The City's Facilities Strategic Energy Conservation Policy addresses standards for all City capital improvement projects. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>
Mesa	464,000	2009 International Energy Conservation Code
Columbus	860,090	The City requires that all new facilities be at least LEED Certified. This means that the building will be (at a minimum) 5% better than the state approved building code.
Dallas	1,281,000	Dallas Green Building Codes and 2017 Energy Conservation Codes

### Medium Cities

Salt Lake City	192,672	Salt Lake City has Executive Orders requiring Net Zero Click <a href="#">here</a> and <a href="#">here</a> for more information.
Newport News	181,825	The High Performance and Sustainable Buildings Policy, effective March 2014 is a commitment by the city to sustainable building design, construction, operation, maintenance, and renovation intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize the use or energy, water and other natural resources, provide a healthy, productive indoor environment, and contribute to the goals of the City's Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans.
Fremont	230,000	In 2006, the City adopted a Sustainability Policy requiring that all new Municipal buildings over 10,000 square feet meet the LEED Silver level of green building certification.
Pembroke Pines	162,000	Ch.159 of the City Code of Ordinance, entitles "Green Building Certification Required"
Torrance	147,175	
Rochester	210,000	For commercial and residential buildings, a sustainable developers' guidance handbook is in the process of being developed. The handbook will provide sustainable design practices, resources, and incentives to be incorporated in new development within the city and in existing buildings or properties for redevelopment in the city.

Reno	240,000	City adopted the 2012 IECC in 2016, and will adopt the 2018 IECC in 2018.
Knoxville	186,000	Internal green building administrative policy directing consideration of green building certification
Gresham	108,000	Council-adopted goal
West Palm Beach	106,000	The City's internal Climate and Resiliency Policy requires LEED Silver for new buildings and substantial modifications.
Macon	159,000	Energy audits performed on buildings, lighting retrofits complete on 60%, purchasing policies to consider high efficiency on all projects and purchases
Richmond	204,214	Resolution 2015-R8-15
Charleston	146,000	partially, there was a resolution requiring LEED designed buildings.
Elizabeth	124,969	The City of Elizabeth promotes energy efficiency for the construction of new buildings as well as projects. These efforts support the City's "Go-Green" initiatives and have included, but have not been limited to: LEED-certified designs, open space elements as well as incorporation of energy efficient appliances, rainwater catchment system, sun shades and solar paneling.
Las Cruces	101,759	all new construction must be LEED certified
Birmingham	212,157	Yes, all new buildings the City constructs will be constructed with high efficiency lighting and HVAC systems as well as climate control systems. Incorporating green design in City facilities is a recommended action of the City's Comprehensive Plan as well.
Little Rock	197,706	In 2005 Resolution #11,978 was passed, recommending that all City new builds should be done to LEED/energy efficiency standards. The resolution does not require a new city building to apply for LEED or another rating system recognition, but it recommends that an application is made for certification.
Waterbury	110,000	
Des Moines	210,000	New buildings required to be LEED certified, which requires certain levels of energy efficiency

### Small Cities

New Bedford	94,845	Stretch Code
San Bruno	44,000	
Santa Monica	90,000	Require LEED Gold and ILFI net zero energy
Encinitas	65,000	The City's Climate Action Plan includes measures that mandate new municipal buildings install energy efficient features.
Newton	84,000	
Riverbank	25,000	
West Sacramento	53,163	City Municipal Code Section 15.12.040 adopts by reference the California Green Building Standards Code that requires energy efficiency for the construction of new buildings.

Bonita Springs	50,137	Municipal: All new government buildings, major renovations thereof or City financed or sponsored affordable housing must or exceed the requirements of the Florida Green Building Coalition (FGBC) Silver Certification; USGBC LEED for New Construction Standards and Current Green Commercial Design & Commercial Interiors Standards.
Hanover Park	38,000	The State of Illinois has adopted the 2015 IECC and we enforce that code. We have no additional incentives.
Hallandale Beach	39,500	Green Building Ordinance 2009-20 "In addition to Sec. 32-787(j)(1), the following projects shall be required to obtain a green building certification from a recognized environmental rating agency accepted by the City's Development Services Department: Any new City owned and operated building construction project; and any new major or minor development project requesting financial assistance from the Community Redevelopment Agency."
Santa Barbara	89,000	The City has a municipal energy efficiency policy the outlines energy efficient standards and guidelines for buildings and purchases.
College Park	30,000	The City has a goal to have a LEED-certified new City hall building.
Sheboygan	49,203	Development incentives
Burnsville	62,000	
Wellington	62,000	Florida Statutes require new construction to meet LEEDs Silver. We target LEED's Gold.
West Hollywood	35,000	The City has a Green Building Ordinance and requires development adhere to the current CALGreen codes ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ). It also requests that developers complete and submit a sustainable design questionnaire with their building permit application ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ). The City has also streamlined its solar permitting process ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ).
Miami Beach	92,000	On April 2016, the City adopted a new green building ordinance that requires all new construction over 7,000 square feet and major renovations to be LEED Gold Certified. In lieu of achieving certification, properties can elect to pay a sustainability fee. All fees collected will be invested back into the community for environmental and sustainable programs. In 2015, the City completed the construction of the new Property Management Facility, the City's first certified LEED Gold building. The new facility uses 35% less water and 28% less energy than a building that is not built to LEED standards. Other benefits include improved indoor air quality and the incorporation of recycled products in the overall design.
Carmel	92,000	
Corvallis	56,000	Our Energy Conservation policy strives for LEED Silver equivalent in new municipal construction.
Normal	57,200	Illinois Energy Code.

## Policies/ Incentives to Promote Energy Efficiency in New buildings: Commercial

### Large Cities

Austin	949,587	Yes. The Residential Energy Code requires third party testing of the building air leakage rate, duct leakage, air flow, pressure differential between each bedroom and adjacent interior space, and system static pressure. The Commercial Energy Code requires testing of lighting systems and controls, and commissioning of all HVAC equipment. Austin Energy also has a green building program. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>
Kansas City	478,000	In 2012 the City adopted a slight modified version of IECC 2012 standards in its new energy codes that improved the energy efficiency of new buildings by 15 - 20% above the previous above the previous 2006 IECC standards used in the City's building codes. In addition, PACE loans can be used to make new construction of commercial buildings more energy efficient.
Denver	690,000	
Los Angeles	4,030,904	Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (California Building Standards Code) governs our new buildings. Title 24 applies to all building occupancies, and related features and equipment throughout the state, and contains requirements to the structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and requires measures for energy conservation, green design, construction and maintenance, fire and life safety, and accessibility. Additionally, in 2013 the Los Angeles city council passed a cool roof ordinance that mandates cool roofs on every new building, every building alteration with a building permit valuation of \$200,000 or more and every building addition, except: 1. Roof repair; or 2. Roof replacement when the roof area being replaced is equal to or less than 50% of the total roof area; or 3. Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV).
Portland	639,863	Energy Trust of Oregon provides energy efficiency incentives for commercial new construction. The incentives are funded by a public purpose charge on energy utility customers' bills.
San Francisco	852,000	San Francisco's Green Building Code requires LEED (v4) Gold
Baltimore	621,849	The adopted City building code is the International Green Construction Code.
Seattle	705,000	The Seattle Department of Planning and Development offers expedited and facilitated permits for projects meeting advanced green building standards. Seattle's commercial and residential energy codes are some of the most advanced in the country. They set a baseline for energy efficiency in new construction and substantial alterations.
Long Beach	470,130	A new mixed use, or nonresidential building of 50k square feet or more of gross floor area shall be LEED certified.
Chicago	2,705,000	The City has officially adopted the most recent model energy code available, IECC 2015
Boston	670,000	Article 37 of the Boston building code requires all new construction above 50,000 sf to be LEED certifiable and present to the City proof of its certifiability.
Saint Louis	315,000	<a href="#">Ordinance 69056 - PACE Board</a> <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>

New York	8,500,000	All new buildings are subject to the NYC Energy Conservation Code.
City of Phoenix	1,600,000	IECC 2012 plus a voluntary green code
Houston	2,250,000	2015 International Energy Conservation Code - Commercial Provisions & ASHRAE 90.1-2013
Mesa	464,000	2009 International Energy Conservation Code
Columbus	860,090	The Columbus Green Fund provides funding for LEED certification fees up to (150% of costs) depending upon the level of LEED obtained.
Dallas	1,281,000	Dallas Green Building Codes and 2017 Energy Conservation Codes

### Medium Cities

Salt Lake City	192,672	The Salt Lake City Building Department offers expedited plan review for projects that are designed to LEED Silver or greater, or residential projects designed to meet the Energy Star Home Energy Rating System rating of 85 or better. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>
Newport News	181,825	1) Energy efficiency measures that are implemented as part of construction costs for new commercial buildings can be included as capital expenditures when determining qualification for certain state and local enterprise zone incentives. 2) The Newport News Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NNRHA) is the primary provider of new homebuyer opportunities and affordable housing for lower and moderate income families on the Virginia peninsula. The NNRHA is the redevelopment arm for the City of Newport News and acquires property for redevelopment, undertakes property rehabilitation and manages the City's Consolidated Housing and Community Development programs. Through the Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program, the NNRHA new and rehabilitation construction projects meet EarthCraft or LEED Green Building Certification that includes energy efficiency features such as Energy Star appliances, windows, water heaters, low flow faucets, and energy efficient HVAC systems. The program applies to residential and commercial new and existing buildings.
Fremont	230,000	Beyond the mandatory measures in the CA Energy Code, the City requires all new outdoor lighting to be high efficiency lighting technologies such as LEDs. Reach codes also mandate the installation of EV charging stations for 10% of new parking spaces.
Pembroke Pines	162,000	
Torrance	147,175	
Reno	240,000	City adopted the 2012 IECC in 2016, and will adopt the 2018 IECC in 2018.
Knoxville	186,000	2012 International Energy Conservation Code
West Palm Beach	106,000	The Community Redevelopment Authority and Economic Development offer additional funding for projects that include energy efficiency measures.
Macon	159,000	Energy audits performed on buildings, lighting retrofits complete on 60%, purchasing policies to consider high efficiency on all projects and purchases
Columbia	120,000	Latest version of IECC building code

Tacoma	210,000	public utility incentives
--------	---------	---------------------------

### Small Cities

New Bedford	94,845	Stretch Code
San Bruno	44,000	
Santa Monica	90,000	10% reach code
Encinitas	65,000	The City's Climate Action Plan includes measures that mandate new commercial buildings install energy efficient features.
Newton	84,000	
Riverbank	25,000	
West Sacramento	53,163	City Municipal Code Section 15.12.040 adopts by reference the California Green Building Standards Code that requires energy efficiency for the construction of new buildings.
Bonita Springs	50,137	Commercial: Program participants must meet or exceed the current Green Commercial Designation Standards (FGBC), Current LEED for New Commercial Construction (USGBC); Current LEED Standards for Existing Buildings, Operations and Maintenance Program; Current LEED Commercial Interiors Program Standards.
Hanover Park	38,000	The State of Illinois has adopted the 2015 IECC and we enforce that code. We have no additional incentives.
Hallandale Beach	39,500	Green Building Ordinance 2009-20 "In addition to Sec. 32-787(j)(1), the following projects shall be required to obtain a green building certification from a recognized environmental rating agency accepted by the City's Development Services Department: New commercial building or major renovation projects greater than 50,000 gross square feet; Any commercial, residential or mixed-use projects requiring the allocation of flexibility or reserve units."
College Park	30,000	The City has an incentive program for commercial and residential (multi-family) new construction that provides tax credits up to \$500,000. One of the qualifying criteria is a LEED certification or equivalent.
Wellington	62,000	Florida Statutes require new construction to meet LEEDs Silver. We target LEED's Gold.
West Hollywood	35,000	The City has a Green Building Ordinance and requires development adhere to the current CALGreen codes ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ). It also requests that developers complete and submit a sustainable design questionnaire with their building permit application ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ). The City has also streamlined its solar permitting process ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ).
Miami Beach	92,000	On April 2016, the City adopted a new green building ordinance that requires all new construction over 7,000 square feet and major renovations to be LEED Gold Certified. In lieu of achieving certification, properties can elect to pay a sustainability fee. All fees collected will be invested back into the community for environmental and sustainable programs.



Carmel	92,000	
Normal	57,200	Illinois Energy Code
City of San Marcos	58,292	
Everett	41,667	(IECC) is a building energy code created by the International Code Council. It is a model code adopted by many state and municipal governments in the United States for the establishment of minimum design and construction requirements for energy efficiency, and is updated on a three-year cycle. The baseline energy conservation requirements of the MA State Building Code are the IECC with Massachusetts amendments, as approved by the Board of Building Regulations and Standards. Stretch Energy Code - Codified by the Board of Building Regulations and Standards as 780 CMR Appendix 115.AA of the 8th edition Massachusetts building code, the Stretch Energy Code is an appendix to the Massachusetts building code, based on further amendments to the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) to improve the energy efficiency of buildings built to this code. Section (b) Purpose The purpose of 780 CMR 115.AA is to provide a more energy efficient alternative to the Base Energy Code applicable to the relevant sections of the building code for both new construction and existing buildings. Section (c) Applicability This code applies to residential and commercial buildings. Buildings not included in this scope shall comply with 780 CMR 13, 34, 51, as applicable.
Newark	44,000	NMC 15.44.70 Green Building Standards Code
Mooresville	36,000	

## Policies/ Incentives to Promote Energy Efficiency in New buildings: Residential

### Large Cities

Austin	949,587	Yes. The Residential Energy Code requires third party testing of the building air leakage rate, duct leakage, air flow, pressure differential between each bedroom and adjacent interior space, and system static pressure. The Commercial Energy Code requires testing of lighting systems and controls, and commissioning of all HVAC equipment. Austin Energy also has a green building program. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>
Kansas City	478,000	The 2012 IECC standards used in energy code updates by the City included residential energy code requirements expected to achieve a 15 - 20% improvement in energy efficiency of newly-constructed homes.
Denver	690,000	
Los Angeles	4,030,904	Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (California Building Standards Code) governs our new buildings. Title 24 applies to all building occupancies, and related features and equipment throughout the state, and contains requirements to the structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and requires measures for energy



		conservation, green design, construction and maintenance, fire and life safety, and accessibility. Additionally, in 2013 the Los Angeles city council passed a cool roof ordinance that mandates cool roofs on every new building, every building alteration with a building permit valuation of \$200,000 or more and every building addition, except: 1. Roof repair; or 2. Roof replacement when the roof area being replaced is equal to or less than 50% of the total roof area; or 3. Building-Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV).
Portland	639,863	Energy Trust of Oregon provides energy efficiency incentives for residential new construction. The incentives are funded by a public purpose charge on energy utility customers' bills.
San Francisco	852,000	San Francisco's Green Building Code requires LEED (v4) Silver, Gold or Green Point Rated depending on project type • Description: In addition to the State of California's Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen) requirements, buildings in the City and County of San Francisco must be designed to include the green building measures specified as mandatory in the application checklists contained in the City's Green Building code (as of January 2017 requires LEED v4). See Appendix A Table 1 for an overview of both private sector and municipal green building requirements. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>
Baltimore	621,849	Maybe?
Seattle	705,000	Seattle's commercial and residential energy codes are some of the most advanced in the country. They set a baseline for energy efficiency in new construction and substantial alterations.
Long Beach	470,130	A new residential or mixed use building of 50 dwellings and 50k gross square feet or more shall be LEED certified.
Chicago	2,705,000	The City has officially adopted the most recent model energy code available, IECC 2015
Boston	670,000	Article 37 of the Boston building code requires all new construction above 50,000 sf to be LEED certifiable and present to the City proof of its certifiability.
Saint Louis	315,000	<a href="#">Ordinance 69056 - PACE Board</a> <a href="#">Click here for more information</a>
New York	8,500,000	All new buildings are subject to the NYC Energy Conservation Code.
City of Phoenix	1,600,000	IECC 2012 plus a voluntary green code
Houston	2,250,000	Residential Energy Conservation Code based on the Residential Provisions of the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
Mesa	464,000	2009 International Energy Conservation Code
Columbus	860,090	The Columbus Green Fund provides funding for LEED certification fees up to (150% of costs) depending upon the level of LEED obtained.
Dallas	1,281,000	Dallas Green Building Codes and 2017 Energy Conservation Codes

### Medium Cities

Salt Lake City	192,672	The Salt Lake City Building Department offers expedited plan review for projects that are designed to LEED Silver or greater, or residential projects designed to meet the Energy Star Home Energy Rating System rating of 85 or better. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>
----------------	---------	---

Newport News	181,825	The Newport News Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NNRHA) is the primary provider of new homebuyer opportunities and affordable housing for lower and moderate income families on the Virginia peninsula. The NNRHA is the redevelopment arm for the City of Newport News and acquires property for redevelopment, undertakes property rehabilitation and manages the City's Consolidated Housing and Community Development programs. Through the Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program, the NNRHA new and rehabilitation construction projects meet EarthCraft or LEED Green Building Certification that includes energy efficiency features such as Energy Star appliances, windows, water heaters, low flow faucets, and energy efficient HVAC systems. The program applies to residential and commercial new and existing buildings.
Fremont	230,000	Currently the energy efficiency requirements for residential new construction are aligned with the statewide CA Energy Code. Reach codes also mandate EV readiness and the installation of solar on new residential construction.
Pembroke Pines	162,000	
Torrance	147,175	See question #10 for all categories.
Reno	240,000	City adopted the 2012 IECC in 2016, and will adopt the 2018 IECC in 2018.
Knoxville	186,000	2012 International Energy Conservation Code
Columbia	120,000	Latest version of IECC building code - including the optional appendix of "solar ready"
Little Rock	197,706	This June 20th, 2017 an ordinance will go before the Board of Directors that, if passed, will require all new residential builds to undergo a duct leakage test and to have a label that tells the energy efficiency of the house placed in a visible location. This will help buyers shop for the most energy efficient homes.

### Small Cities

New Bedford	94,845	Stretch Code
San Bruno	44,000	
Santa Monica	90,000	Zero Net Energy required
Encinitas	65,000	The City's Climate Action Plan includes measures that mandate new residential buildings install energy efficient features.
Newton	84,000	
Riverbank	25,000	
West Sacramento	53,163	City Municipal Code Section 15.12.040 adopts by reference the California Green Building Standards Code that requires energy efficiency for the construction of new buildings.
Bonita Springs	50,137	Residential: Program Participants must meet or exceed current LEED for Homes Program Standards (USGBC); Current Green Home Designation Standard (FGBC); Current Energy Star Certified New Homes Requirements. We also provide for "Green

		Developments" requiring program participants to meet or exceed current Green Development Designation Standards (FGBC) and current LEED for Neighborhood & Development Standards. For all private and non-city projects, the program is voluntary, but incentivized in the following ways: Fast Track Development Review and Priority Status over all other non-Green Building Program projects; Permits Rebates based on type/level of construction; Designation and publication of Green Building Projects via City and media outlets; Installation of recognition plaque and publication and cataloging on the City's webpage, Press Release(s) and Green Building Award recognition.
Hanover Park	38,000	The State of Illinois has adopted the 2015 IECC and we enforce that code. We have no additional incentives.
Hallandale Beach	39,500	Green Building Ordinance 2009-20 "In addition to Sec. 32-787(j)(1), the following projects shall be required to obtain a green building certification from a recognized environmental rating agency accepted by the City's Development Services Department: New residential/hotel building or major renovation projects 50 units or greater; and any commercial, residential or mixed-use projects requiring the allocation of flexibility or reserve units."
College Park	30,000	The City has an incentive program for commercial and residential (multi-family) new construction that provides tax credits up to \$500,000. One of the qualifying criteria is a LEED certification or equivalent.
Wellington	62,000	Florida Statutes require new construction to meet LEEDs Silver. We target LEED's Gold.
West Hollywood	35,000	The City has a Green Building Ordinance and requires development adhere to the current CALGreen codes ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ). It also requests that developers complete and submit a sustainable design questionnaire with their building permit application ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ). The City has also streamlined its solar permitting process ( <a href="#">Click here for more information</a> ).
Miami Beach	92,000	On April 2016, the City adopted a new green building ordinance that requires all new construction over 7,000 square feet and major renovations to be LEED Gold Certified. In lieu of achieving certification, properties can elect to pay a sustainability fee. All fees collected will be invested back into the community for environmental and sustainable programs.
Normal	57,200	Illinois Energy Code
City of San Marcos	58,292	
Everett	41,667	(IECC) is a building energy code created by the International Code Council. It is a model code adopted by many state and municipal governments in the United States for the establishment of minimum design and construction requirements for energy efficiency, and is updated on a three-year cycle. The baseline energy conservation requirements of the MA State Building Code are the IECC with Massachusetts amendments, as approved by the Board of Building Regulations and Standards. Stretch Energy Code - Codified by the Board of Building Regulations and Standards as 780 CMR Appendix 115.AA of the 8th edition Massachusetts building code, the Stretch Energy Code is an appendix to the Massachusetts

		building code, based on further amendments to the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) to improve the energy efficiency of buildings built to this code. Section (b) Purpose The purpose of 780 CMR 115.AA is to provide a more energy efficient alternative to the Base Energy Code applicable to the relevant sections of the building code for both new construction and existing buildings. Section (c) Applicability This code applies to residential and commercial buildings. Buildings not included in this scope shall comply with 780 CMR 13, 34, 51, as applicable.
Newark	44,000	NMC 15.44.70 Green Building Standards Code
Sheboygan	49,203	
Santa Fe	83,000	Green building code for new construction of residential units.