How State Governments Enable Local Governments to Advance Energy Efficiency

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INTRODUCTION

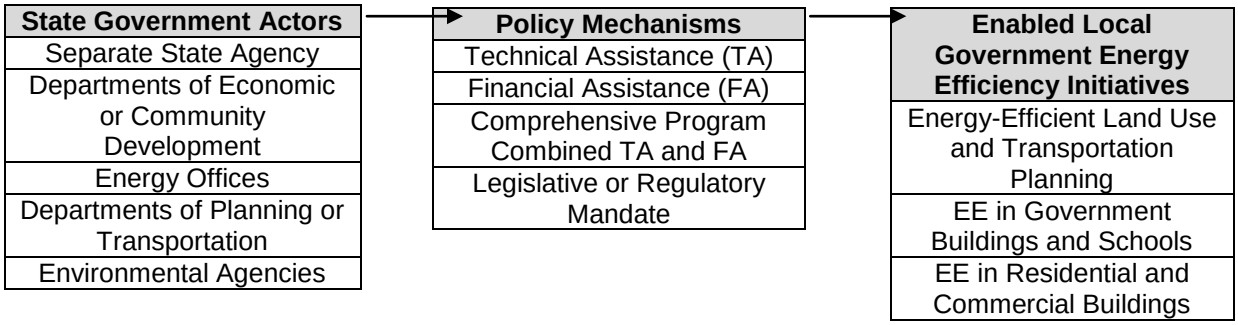
This white paper discusses the numerous opportunities for state and local governments to collaborate and leverage their unique resources to advance energy efficiency at the community level. To enable local governments and communities to pursue energy efficiency (EE), state governments enact policies and programs, provide technical assistance, and offer financial incentives. These efforts mainly address energy efficiency in the buildings and transportation sectors. State governments have particularly strong impacts on the local level in the following areas:

- Land use and transportation
- Local government buildings and facilities
- Schools
- Residential and commercial buildings

The economic and environmental benefits of energy-efficient buildings and transportation can help both states and localities attain broader policy goals. Whether local governments aim to create jobs, improve environmental health, or increase energy security and reliability, energy efficiency is a ready, multi-purpose strategy and as this paper explains, one that numerous states and local governments have already employed successfully.

This paper draws from primary research in every state and has been reviewed by a number of experts internal and external to ACEEE. The appendices at the end of this paper compile the policies, programs, and incentives in every state that enable local government energy efficiency initiatives.

Figure 1: States Enabling Local EE—The Who, How, and What



LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM EFFICIENCY

Energy use in the transportation sector is inherently tied to land use policies. U.S. highway Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) is projected to grow 44% by 2030, in line with population growth in the country.[1] Unlike vehicle fuel economy, which is addressed at the state or federal level, strategies to manage

[1] Energy Information Administration. 2010. *Annual Energy Outlook*.

VMT are typically developed by local or regional bodies, giving states an important role in encouraging smart growth and slowing growth in VMT.

Policy

State transportation planning depends on the collaboration of three main agencies: the state transportation agency (DOT or Highway Department), the transit operator, and the regional metropolitan planning organizations. However, local governments make most land use decisions, whose impacts often extend beyond political boundaries. Recognizing the need for coordination, states may require written local comprehensive plans, collaboration among neighboring jurisdictions in the planning process, and inter-jurisdictional consistency among the various plans.[2] This type of regional cooperation among communities and government agencies is crucial to comprehensive planning and growth management systems.

Land use policies can lower VMT by advancing the principles of smart growth such as higher density development and alternative modes of transportation such as public transit, bicycles, and walking. Along with requirements for coordination, many states may require local governments to address smart growth principles in their comprehensive plans.[3] Arizona passed the "Growing Smarter" Act in 1998 and the "Growing Smarter Plus" Act in 2000 to address sprawl-related issues by requiring that each municipality create and submit a comprehensive plan.[4] Some states incorporate these principles into existing frameworks. In 2008, Florida enacted H.B. 697, which outlined detailed specific requirements for future comprehensive plans. All future comprehensive plans must include strategies that reduce urban sprawl and transportation strategies designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector.[5]

The most aggressive policy in the country aimed at reducing carbon dioxide emissions from the transportation sector is California's SB 375, which requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to develop regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for passenger vehicles. ARB establishes targets for 2020 and 2035 for each region covered by one of the state's 18 metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs).

Each of California's MPOs then prepares a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) that demonstrates how the region will meet its greenhouse gas reduction target through integrated land use, housing, and transportation planning. Once adopted by the MPO, the SCS will be incorporated into that region's federally enforceable regional transportation plan (RTP). SB 375 also establishes incentives to encourage implementation of the SCS and alternative planning strategies.[6]

Technical Assistance

State governments may assist local governments with developing comprehensive plans with technical assistance, including guidance documents, sample plans, and best practices. A handful of states[7] have established stand-alone governmental agencies dedicated to assisting local governments with implementing land use policies that incorporate energy-efficient transportation system planning.

[2] American Planning Association. 2002. *Growing Smart Legislative Guidebook: Model Statutes for Planning and the Management of Change, 2002 Edition*. Stuart Meck, FAICP, Gen. Ed. http://www.planning.org/growingsmart/index.htm
[3] See Complete Streets for more information.
[4] Arizona Office of Smart Growth
[5] Florida H.B. 697
[6] California Senate Bill 375 Web site
[7] AZ, CA, CO, CT, MA, NJ, NH, and WA (See Appendix for more information)

Leading State: Washington
The Washington Growth Management Services division assists and guides local governments, state agencies, and others in planning and achieving effective solutions to manage growth and development, consistent with the Growth Management Act (GMA), which established state goals and compliance deadlines, and provided advice on the preparation of local comprehensive plans without overriding the authority of local and regional governmental institutions. As of February 2000, 92% of local communities mandated to plan fully for future growth had adopted comprehensive growth plans.[8]

Financial Incentives

States can enable energy-efficient land use policies by offering financial incentives to local governments to spur the adoption of good policy and planning. For example, the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development offers grants to local and tribal governments to complete projects that update and modernize comprehensive plans, land use ordinances, development codes, and other planning regulations. The Oregon Transportation and Growth Management Program (TGM) provides local governments with funding for planning projects that lead to more livable, economically vital, transportation-efficient, sustainable, and pedestrian-friendly communities.[9] Massachusetts offers financial incentives for communities that adopt zoning policies that increase density and advance transit-oriented development with a particular focus on building affordable housing with good access to transit.[10]

Energy Efficiency in Local Government Buildings, Operations, and Schools

States use a number of policy and programmatic levers to facilitate energy efficiency improvements in existing municipally-owned buildings and the adoption of energy-efficient building practices in new construction and major renovation.

Policy: Local Government Emissions or Energy Reduction Requirements

Mandatory emission or energy reduction targets are an aggressive option states may adopt to spur energy efficiency in municipal governments. Currently, Texas state law (2001 S.B. 5) requires political subdivisions to implement all cost-effective energy efficiency measures, establish a goal to reduce electricity consumption by 5% each year for 6 years, and report efforts and progress annually to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO).[11] Texas is currently the only state using this policy approach.

Policy: Energy Efficiency Requirements in Schools

Several states mandate or provide incentives to follow design protocol for new school construction or substantial renovation established by the Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS). New York and Massachusetts have developed state-specific protocols of CHPS (NY-CHPS and MA-CHPS) and the Northeast states (ME, VT, NH, RI, and CT) have adopted Northeast-CHPS (NE-CHPS) as their protocol. In 2007 the New York High Performance Schools Guidelines (NY-CHPS 1.1) became a voluntary appendix to the New York State Education Department Manual of Planning Standards. The New York State Energy and Research Development Authority (NYSERDA) supports NY-CHPS through the NY-CHPS Verification Program offering no-cost, third-party verification of compliance with NY-CHPS, as well as incentives for energy-efficient technologies and renewable

[8] ACEEE State Policy Database: Washington Transport System Efficiency
[9] Oregon Transportation and Growth Management Grants
[10] Massachusetts Green Communities Grant Program
[11] Texas SECO Web page on S.B. 5

energy technologies in schools. Rhode Island mandates NE-CHPS for all new school construction, and New Hampshire will reimburse municipalities for the cost of building to schools that comply with NE-CHPS. The Washington Sustainable Schools Protocol is the state's benchmark for design and construction of high performance schools. The Protocol is based on the CHPS Criteria, and was a result of a 3-year pilot program during which it was decided that CHPS was the best high performance building program for the state.[12]

Multifaceted Local Government Energy Programs

The development of comprehensive programs has been a particularly effective strategy employed by state governments to advance energy efficiency in municipally-owned buildings and schools. Programs can offer technical assistance, financial incentives, and direct installation of efficiency measures. These programs benefit local governments by putting in one place all of the resources available for advancing energy efficiency—from information on preliminary program planning, energy audits, and financing to implementation, reporting, and recognition.

Leading State: Minnesota
The Local Government Public Building Enhanced Energy Efficiency Program (PBEEEP) is a program offered through the Department Of Commerce, Office of Energy Security (OES). PBEEEP addresses energy efficiency in public buildings across Minnesota through a targeted recommissioning/retrocommissioning (RCx) and retrofit focus. Energy affecting and energy consuming equipment, systems, and operations practices are evaluated to identify energy conservation opportunities that will result in cost savings for the Local Government Unit (LGU). The majority of projects will follow a 4-phase project process: screening, investigation, implementation, and verification. A key component of PBEEEP is that the program provides LGUs access to project funding through a combination of co-funding and lease-purchase financing without the need to have budgeted in advance.[13]

Leading State: Kentucky
Kentucky Energy Efficiency Program for Schools (KEEPS) works to reduce energy use in all of Kentucky's 174 public school districts. KEEPS supports and establishes educational, demonstration, and deployment programs that advance energy efficiency and renewable energy. KEEPS provides Kentucky public school districts with Web-based resources, regional network coordination, outreach and training services, tracking and reporting logistics, and a recognition program. KEEPS also assists school district energy teams with developing a systems approach to energy management. The KEEPS Energy Management Training Process is based on the ENERGY STAR® Guidelines for Energy Management program.[14]

Technical Assistance

Many states offer technical assistance to local governments through a variety of agencies such as their Department of Administration or General Services, Environmental Agency, or Transportation Department. The technical assistance covers a wide range of energy efficiency initiatives, including but not limited to buildings, schools, fleets, and water and wastewater facilities. Technical assistance guiding local governments on how to procure energy services using energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs) is also common among the states. The assistance may come in the form of a "help desk" or staff devoted to assisting local governments, but more commonly, states offer guidebooks or online resources. States also offer energy audits for free or at reduced costs to inform local governments of the opportunities for savings.

[12] Collaborative for High Performing Schools Web site
[13] PBEEEP: Local Government Web site
[14] KEEPS Web site

Financial Incentives

Financial incentives for energy efficiency improvements in municipally-owned buildings are commonly offered by states. Revolving loan fund programs administered by state energy offices and other agencies finance energy efficiency in local government facilities in many states, extending the utility of the funding spent to capitalize the funds. While some state loan programs specifically target state and local government customers, others have reached broadly into the residential, commercial, and institutional sectors. States also offer grants and rebates to local governments to advance energy efficiency in local government buildings, schools, and water and wastewater treatment facilities. Kansas offers grants to local governments to hire and train energy managers.[15]

Leading State: Texas
Through the state energy conservation office, the LoanSTAR Program offers low-interest loans to all public entities, including state, public school, colleges, university, and nonprofit hospital facilities for Energy Cost Reduction Measures (ECRMs). Such measures include, but are not limited to: HVAC, lighting, and insulation. Funds can be used for retrofitting existing equipment or, in the case of new construction, to finance the difference between standard and high efficiency equipment. The evaluation of onsite renewable energy options (e.g., solar water heating, photovoltaic panels, and small wind turbines) is encouraged in the analysis of potential projects. The maximum incentive is $5 million.[16]

Leading State: Pennsylvania
The Pennsylvania Green Energy Loan Fund, administered by The Reinvestment Fund (TRF), will provide loans to finance energy conservation and energy efficiency improvements in buildings throughout Pennsylvania. Eligible borrowers include commercial, industrial, multi-family residential, nonprofit, and government entities. Loans are available in amounts from roughly $100,000 to $2.5 million. Interest rates will be determined on a case-by-case basis but are generally expected to be from 4% to 6.5%. The loan term will be set to correspond to the expected life of the equipment, up to 15 years. Loans will be secured by the financed assets, or other collateral such as personal or corporate guarantees. The program will operate as a revolving loan program where the fund is replenished by interest and principal repayments made on prior loans. The fund is initially capitalized with $12 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding, to which the TRF has added an additional $36 million in leveraged funds.[17]

COMMUNITY-LEVEL ENERGY EFFICIENCY

States enable energy efficiency throughout communities in the transportation, industrial, and residential and commercial building sectors. While states directly enable energy efficiency at the local level by offering financial incentives such as rebates and tax credits to consumers and businesses, these initiatives are out of the scope of this paper, which covers state policies that enable local governments to advance energy efficiency in their communities.

Comprehensive Community Energy Programs

A handful of states have developed comprehensive community energy programs, which offer technical assistance, financial incentives, and energy services to advance energy efficiency across numerous sectors at the local level. While they range in scope, funding, and concentration (i.e., environmental sustainability, energy), the programs generally require communities or local governments to fulfill a set of criteria to earn recognition or certification as a leader in energy efficiency or sustainability. The criteria for participation in the programs often focus on the steps local governments can take as outlined in the previous section. New Jersey, New York, and California all

[15] Kansas Energy Manager Grant Program Web site
[16] Texas Loanstar Web site
[17] Database on State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency

offer notable programs that allow participating communities to use shared resources for planning and policy development to advance energy efficiency and environmental sustainability.[18] Statewide recognition is usually the primary incentive to participate in these programs; however, some states do offer grants or assistance on how to obtain funding for implementation.

Leading State: Massachusetts
The Massachusetts Green Communities Designation and Grant Program, an initiative of the Green Communities Division, works with municipalities toward their qualification as a Green Community and provides funding to qualified municipalities for energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. By meeting five rigorous qualification criteria, a designated Green Community has demonstrated a commitment to reducing its energy consumption, pursuing clean renewable and alternative energy projects, and providing for economic development in the clean energy sector. The criteria required to be met before a city or town is designated a Green Community are outlined below.
Criterion #1: Provide as-of-right siting in designated locations for renewable/alternative energy generation, research & development, or manufacturing facilities
Criterion #2: Adopt an expedited application and permit process for as-of-right energy facilities (allows and encourages distributed generation resources)
Criterion #3: Establish benchmark for energy use in municipal operations and develop a plan to reduce baseline by 20% within 5 years
Criterion #4: Purchase only fuel-efficient vehicles
Criterion #5: Set requirements to minimize life-cycle energy costs for new construction; one way to meet these requirements is to adopt the new Board of Building Regulations and Standards (BBRS) Stretch Code
Source: Massachusetts Green Communities Grant Program Web site

Building Codes

States can enable energy efficiency in the residential and commercial sectors by adopting stringent building codes, or allowing localities to adopt codes more stringent than the statewide code—an option explicitly allowed in 11 states.[19] In Massachusetts, as mentioned in Criteria #5 of the Green Communities Grant Program, local governments are given financial incentive to adopt a codified "Stretch Code," which targets energy savings of 20% above that required by the statewide code.

Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)

Recently, a number of states adopted legislation that enables PACE financing, which effectively allows property owners to borrow money through their future property tax bills to pay for energy improvements. The amount borrowed is typically repaid via a special assessment on the property over a period of years. The Federal Housing Financing Agency (FHFA) issued a statement in July 2010 concerning the senior lien status associated with most PACE programs. In response to the FHFA statement, most local PACE programs have been suspended until further clarification is provided.[20]

Tax Policy

States also use tax policy to advance energy efficiency. Title 9 of Maryland's property tax code creates an optional property tax credit for high performance buildings. This statute allows counties and municipalities to provide a credit against the property tax for buildings that achieve at least a silver rating according to the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED standards, or which meet other comparable green building guidelines or standards approved by the state. The counties or municipalities that elect to provide this property tax credit may determine the amount of the property

[18] Sustainable New Jersey; New York Climate Smart Communities, California Emerald Cities
[19] CA, HI, IL, KS, MD, MA, MT, NE, NV, NH, and TN (See appendix)
[20] DSIRE

tax credit under this section, the duration of the property tax credit, the criteria and qualifications necessary to receive the credit, and any other necessary provisions.

In March 2008, Virginia enacted legislation that allows local jurisdictions to assess the property tax of energy-efficient buildings at a reduced rate. Under this law, eligible energy-efficient buildings, not including the real property on which they are located, may be considered a separate class of property for local taxation purposes. Accordingly, the governing body of any county, city, or town may, by ordinance, allow a special assessment of the property taxes for this class of property.[21]

Permitting Priorities for Green Buildings

As seen in the criteria for the Massachusetts Green Communities Grant program, states may also prioritize energy-efficient buildings in the permitting process. Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §46-19.6 requires each county agency that issues building, construction, or development-related permits to establish a procedure for priority processing of permit applications for construction projects incorporating energy and environmental design building standards. The priority processing will be provided at no additional cost.[22]

Financial Incentives for Community Competitions

States can establish friendly competitions to determine the "greenest" or most energy-efficient community. The competitions engage consumers and have had great success where implemented. Using Recovery Act funding from the Department of Energy, the Kansas Energy Office contracted with the Climate and Energy Project (CEP) to implement an expanded version of CEP's successful Take Charge Challenge, a friendly competition involving sixteen cities in four different regions of the state. The original Challenge involved only six cities but boasted considerable energy savings and earned national recognition as an excellent way to educate consumers and drive demand for energy efficiency.[23]

"Green" Policy Criteria for Federal (CDBG) and Other Funding

States may also require local governments to comply with "green" policy criteria to obtain federal funding, notably funding for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). The Community Development Division in Iowa incorporates "Green" in all of its programs. The Division shares information on the GreeNetwork, incorporates green practices into meetings and workshops, requires certain green criteria be met on funded projects, and offers a wide range of green resources and much more.[24]

[21] DSIRE (Maryland, Virginia)
[22] DSIRE
[23] CEP Web site
[24] Iowa Community Development Division: Green Initiatives

APPENDIX A: STATE POLICIES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ENABLING LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY

State	Technical Assistance, Program, or Policy Type	Summary
Alabama	**Technical Assistance: Fleets**	Guidance document on how to convert municipal fleets to biodiesel
Alaska	**N/A**	
Arizona	**Technical Assistance: Water and Wastewater**	Guidance on water conservation and EE in water/wastewater facilities
	Technical Assistance: Community Energy Planning	Arizona Community Energy Planning (CEP) Program that aims to assist and train communities on energy infrastructure planning. The Arizona CEP Program helps communities develop the necessary tools to engage in local energy infrastructure planning by providing technical assistance.
	Technical Assistance: Smart Growth	Office of Smart Growth offers various resources, including "Smart Growth Scorecard"
	Policy: Land Use	Arizona passed the "Growing Smarter" Act in 1998 and the "Growing Smarter Plus" Act in 2000 to address sprawl-related issues and to provide communities the means with which to shape their future growth. These acts require that each municipality create and submit a comprehensive plan that incorporates public opinion and also that each municipality submit their plan to regional planning offices and other nearby communities. In 2007, the state established a "Governor's Growth Cabinet" to more effectively coordinate interagency spending and planning according to the principles outlined in the "Growing Smarter" Act.
Arkansas	**N/A**	
California	**Policy: GHG targets**	SB 375 Regional Greenhouse Gas targets
	Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option	Stretch Codes: Public Resources Code Section 25402.1(h)2 and Section 10-106 of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards establish a process that allows local adoption of energy standards that are more stringent than the statewide standards. This process allows local governments to adopt and enforce energy standards before the statewide standards effective date, require additional energy conservation measures, and/or set more stringent energy budgets
	Technical Assistance: Water and Wastewater	Guidance on EE in Water/Wastewater Facilities
	Technical Assistance: Smart Growth	Smart Growth Guidance Document
	Technical Assistance: Local Government EE	Best Practice Guide for Local Governments

	Technical Assistance: Strategic Growth Council	In September 2008, SB 732 created the Strategic Growth Council. The Council is a cabinet-level committee that is tasked with coordinating the activities of member state agencies to: improve air and water quality; protect natural resources and agriculture lands; increase the availability of affordable housing; promote public health; improve transportation; encourage greater infill and compact development; revitalize community and urban centers; and assist state and local entities in the planning of sustainable communities and meeting AB 32 goals.
	Emerald City Program	The Emerald Cities Program grew out of the Department of Conservation's Comprehensive Recycling Community (CRC) program. CRC focuses state resources on local communities to increase beverage container recycling. Building upon these efforts, the Emerald Cities Program expands the focus to other environmental priorities including water conservation, energy efficiency, improved air quality, protection of agricultural and open-space lands, solid waste reduction, motor vehicle and fuel use reduction, smart growth, sustainable land- use development principles, and economic development. The Emerald Cities Program partners with other California state agencies to provide a one-stop shop for local communities for information on how to make their community more sustainable.
	Technical Assistance: Audits	Energy Partnership Program: Facility retrofit technical assistance
Colorado	Technical Assistance: Public Buildings	Training, workshops, and Webinars for EE in public buildings.
	Technical Assistance: Performance Contracting	Performance contracting technical assistance for state agencies and local governments
	Technical Assistance: Smart Growth	Colorado Office of Smart Growth
Connecticut	Technical Assistance: Smart Growth	Connecticut Office of Responsible Growth: Assists in development of municipal growth plans with concentration on sustainable design.
	Policy: Requirement for Municipal Conservation and Development Plan	Section 8-23 of the Connecticut General Statutes requires each municipality to adopt a plan of conservation and development (POCD) at least once every 10 years.
	Green Building Standards for State Facilities	Construction standards must be consistent with or exceed the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED Silver rating for new commercial construction and major renovation projects, or an equivalent standard, including a two-globe rating under the Green Globes USA design program.
	Technical Assistance: High Performance Buildings	Guidelines to assist state and local building code officials, architects, and contractors in complying with the State High Performance Building Construction Standards.
Delaware	Technical Assistance: Performance Contracting	Energy Delaware: Performance Contracting Guidebook

	Policy: Land Use	Delaware has required local communities to submit comprehensive plans since the inception of the Shaping Delaware's Future Act in 1995. In 2001, Delaware enacted the "Livable Delaware" initiative, which included legislation to provide funds and planning resources to municipalities for the creation of comprehensive growth plans. The initiative now includes a statute to establish a governor's advisory council to coordinate development efforts and the creation of a realty transfer tax fund to finance the stewardship of undeveloped land in the state.
District of Columbia	**N/A**	
Florida	Policy: Land Use	In 2008, Florida enacted H.B. 697, which outlined detailed specific requirements for future comprehensive plans. All plans must include strategies that reduce urban sprawl and transportation strategies designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector.
	Technical Assistance: Smart Growth	Technical assistance related to growth management and land use planning
Georgia	Policy: Land Use	Georgia's 1989 Planning Act requires municipalities to submit comprehensive growth plans. All plans must incorporate a community assessment, a community participation program, and a community agenda. In 2005, the Act was amended to include four planning levels: Minimal, Basic, Intermediate and Advanced. The required level for a given municipality is based on population and growth rate. All urban communities are held to the highest planning level.
Hawaii	Technical Assistance: Performance Contracting	ESPC guidance
	Technical Assistance: EE in Schools	Guidance on EE in schools
	Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option	The "Hawaii Model Energy Code," which is based off of the 2006 IECC with state amendments, is mandatory statewide for both residential and commercial construction. Counties can modify the code provided the modifications retain stringency equivalent at least to the mandatory state code.
	Policy: Land Use	In 1961 Hawaii become the first state to implement growth management legislation in the United States when it adopted the State Land Use Law. The purpose of the law was to limit development of scattered subdivisions which in turn led to poorly planned public amenities and increased conversion of prime agricultural land for residential uses. Administration of the regulation is overseen by the state Land Use Commission, which determines district boundaries and also approves the implementation of new development projects. All state lands are classified as one of four districts for the purpose of regulation: urban, rural, agricultural, and conservation.
	Program: EE in Local Government Buildings	Hawaii Green Government Program offers local governments opportunity to be recognized for EE and "green" efforts.

	Policy: Priority Permitting for Green Buildings	Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §46-19.6 requires each county agency that issues building, construction, or development-related permits to establish a procedure for priority processing of permit applications for construction projects incorporating energy and environmental design building standards. The priority processing will be provided at no additional cost.
	Technical Assistance: Commissioning and Retrocommissioning	Guidance on commissioning and retrocommissioning; water conservation measures
Idaho	**Technical Assistance: Local Government EE**	Idaho Environmental Guide: Resources for Local Governments
	Technical Assistance: Local Government EE	Idaho DEQ Pollution Prevention Program builds on TA provided in the Guide
Illinois	**Technical Assistance: Public Buildings**	Smart Energy Design Assistance: Provides TA services to businesses; federal, state and local government; public schools; community colleges; public universities; and colleges to assist clients who are considering energy efficiency improvements at existing facilities or to enhance baseline design of new facilities.
	Technical Assistance	The Large-Customer Energy Analysis Program (LEAP) works with large energy users such as manufacturers, hospitals, large commercial buildings, universities, and local governments to help manage and reduce energy costs by making cost-effective efficiency improvements. LEAP involves key facility decision-makers and focuses on measures that can bring high returns with modest investments. It also identifies incentive opportunities large energy users can utilize from the energy efficiency programs offered by Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) and some Illinois utilities (Commonwealth Edison and Ameren Illinois) as part of the Illinois Energy Efficiency Portfolio. Participants in the program usually have energy costs greater than $500,000 per year and are typically able to reduce energy use by 10–30%.
	Technical Assistance: Local Government EE	Illinois EPA offers technical assistance for local governments.
	Technical Assistance: Performance Contracting	TA for Energy Savings Performance Contracting
	Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option	Local governments are allowed to adopt more stringent energy codes for commercial buildings (but not less stringent). These jurisdictions also may not adopt residential codes more or less stringent than the state code (however, exemptions to go above the state residential code are made for municipalities that adopted at least the 2006 IECC before May 2009 or have more than 1,000,000 residents).
Indiana	**Program: EE in Local Government Buildings**	Indiana's Clean Community Challenge is a voluntary recognition program for local Indiana government. CLEAN helps communities take steps to plan, develop, and implement a quality of life plan. This plan includes gathering input and support from the community and local businesses.

Iowa	**Policy: Green Streets Criteria for CDBG and other state funds**	The Community Development Division incorporates "Green" in all of its programs. The Division shares information on the GreeNetwork, incorporates green practices into meetings and workshops, requires certain green criteria be met on funded projects, offers a wide range of green resources, and much more.
Kansas	**Program: EE in Local Government Buildings**	Facilities Conservation Improvement Program is a streamlined program enabling public agencies (state, municipalities, counties, and schools) to use a tool known as energy savings performance contracting (ESPC) to access financing for planning and implementing projects quickly and easily. The FCIP has been complemented with a Public Projects grant program using ARRA funds.
	Technical and Financial Assistance: Energy Managers	The Energy Manager Grant program was established using $1.7 million in federal funds received from the Department of Energy as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The grants were awarded to 10 coalitions of local governments in August 2010 and provide $85,000/year for up to 2 years to hire an energy manager and for other energy efficiency expenditures (see program narrative). The energy manager will develop a short-term and long-term plan for each of the coalition members in order to achieve these goals. Cities and counties that received a direct allocation of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) were not eligible for this grant.
	Technical Assistance: Energy Codes Working Group	The Working Group encourages voluntary adoption by local jurisdictions and the development of effective equivalency options for builders and owners.
	Financial Assistance for Community Competition	Using Recovery Act funding from the Department of Energy, the Kansas Energy Office has contracted with the Climate and Energy Project (CEP) to implement an expanded version of CEP's successful Take Charge Challenge, a friendly competition involving 16 cities in 4 different regions of the state.
Kentucky	**N/A**	
Louisiana	**N/A**	
Maine	**Policy: Growth Management Act**	Maine adopted a Growth Management Act in 1987 that aimed to encourage growth in certain areas of the state while also planning for and financing an efficient system of public facilities and amenities that would cater to added development. The Act also encouraged municipalities to plan for future growth by developing comprehensive local plans while keeping the regional impact in perspective. To encourage coordinated development by municipalities, counties and regions, the state has developed a fund disbursement system that gives preference to multi-municipal planning efforts.
	Policy: High Performance Schools	Maine law (Sub Chapter 1A) states that all schools must be designed to reduce energy usage by 20% using the Maine Energy Code as a baseline. The Maine Public Utilities Commission (PUC) runs an initiative called Efficiency Maine, which can offer grants to any new school in the state.

Maryland	**Policy: Growth Management Act**	In 1992, the state passed the Economic Growth, Resource Protection and Planning Act as a means to coordinate planning priorities amongst, state, regional, and municipal government. The act mandates the consideration of conservation practices and transportation in the creation of comprehensive plans. Maryland's Smart Growth program, initiated in 1997, aims to promote development near transit hubs and other centers of activity. Policies to encourage this development include focusing state spending on existing centers and areas designated for growth, limiting road expansion in favor of public transit, and promoting urban redevelopment. In 2001, Maryland state general assembly dedicated $500 million to the upgrade of mass transit service and infrastructure.
	Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option	Local jurisdictions may alter the code as long as the requirements are more restrictive than the adopted state code. The newest version of the Maryland Building Performance Standards, incorporating the 2009 IECC, became effective on January 1, 2010.
	Policy: Property Tax Credit for High Performance Green Buildings	Title 9 of Maryland's property tax code creates an optional property tax credit for high performance buildings. This statute allows counties and municipalities to provide a credit against the property tax for buildings that achieve at least a silver rating according to the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED standards, or meet other comparable green building guidelines or standards approved by the state. The counties or municipalities that elect to provide this property tax credit may determine the amount of the property tax credit under this section, the duration of the property tax credit, the criteria and qualifications necessary to receive the credit, and any other necessary provisions. As of July 2010 at least three counties—Montgomery County, Howard County, and Baltimore County—had adopted a tax credit under this statute. Carroll County has reportedly also adopted a green building property tax credit under a separate, county specific provision (Md. Code: Property Tax § 9-308(e)) of Maryland law.
Massachusetts	**Policy: Stretch Codes**	In May 2009, the Massachusetts Board of Building Regulations and Standards (BBRS) approved Appendix 120AA as an optional amendment to the 7th edition Massachusetts Building Code 780 CMR. This optional "stretch code" was developed in response to the call for improved local building energy efficiency in the state. Towns and cities may adopt Appendix 120AA as an alternative to the base energy efficiency requirements of 780 CMR and the forthcoming 8th edition to be based on the 2009 IECC. The appendix, which includes both a residential and commercial stretch code, is designed to be about 30% more stringent than the 2006 IECC/ASHRAE 90.1-2004. Switching to the "stretch code" is one of the criteria required for local communities to qualify for the DOER's Green Communities Grant Program. 64 communities, including Boston, have adopted the stretch code to date.

	MA School Board Authority: Green Repair Program	The Massachusetts School Board Authority, a quasi-governmental body, operates a Green Repair Program for schools in need of equipment replacement. The program offers technical assistance and a pre-approved list of contractors, along with financial incentives for the purchase of energy-efficient equipment.
	Energy Audit Program	The Energy Audit Program (EAP) was designed to assess energy use and decrease energy demands of buildings owned by cities, towns, regional school districts, and water/wastewater districts. The Department of Energy Resources' (DOER) Green Communities Division held two application rounds for communities interested in participating in the EAP. More than 100 communities received EAP services from the first round in 2008.
	Technical Assistance: Energy Management Services	Technical assistance for communities to procure energy management services. Includes best practices, sample bids, RFPs, RFQs, and contracts.
	Policy: Land Use	The issuance of Executive Order 385 ("Planning for Smart Growth") in 1996 led to the creation of a number of smart growth initiatives that targeted concentrated growth and the revitalization of urban centers. However, it wasn't until 2000, when the state passed the Community Preservation Act, that smart growth planning was solidified in the law and a program was established to support communities' preservation of open space. Massachusetts subsequently adopted Chapter 40R, the Smart Growth Zoning Law, which provides financial incentives for municipalities to increase density and build affordable housing in areas with good access to transit. The Commonwealth Capital program, initiated in 2005, applies several smart growth criteria to municipalities' applications for state funding.
	Technical Assistance: Smart Growth / Smart Energy Toolkit	Toolkit provides easy access to information on planning, zoning, subdivision, site design, and building construction techniques that can make smart growth and smart energy a reality in communities. The materials are designed to increase understanding of smart growth/smart energy tools and policies, as well as how to customize and apply the techniques to suit local circumstances.
Michigan	**Technical Assistance: EE Planning**	The Rebuild Michigan Program fosters partnerships that promote increased energy efficiency within a community. Partners may include local governments, schools, universities, businesses, nonprofit organizations and public housing authorities. With assistance from state government and other partners, each community can determine energy saving opportunities and goals and work to implement an energy action plan. Rebuild Michigan Partners gain access to resources and TA to develop a comprehensive action plan. This plan will map out the facility's or community's energy future and how it can be achieved.

	Policy: Land Use	The Michigan Planning Enabling Act of 2008 requires all municipalities to create comprehensive master plans as a guide for future development. In creating these plans, each municipality must consult with adjacent local governments to avoid conflicts in zoning and planning and must also coordinate with all state and federal governments responsible for programs that affect the economic, social, and physical aspects of the respective municipality.
Minnesota	**Public Buildings Enhanced Energy Efficiency Program (PBEEEP)**	The Local Government PBEEEP is a program offered through the Department Of Commerce, Office Of Energy Security (OES). PBEEEP addresses energy efficiency in public buildings across Minnesota through a targeted recommissioning/retrocommissioning (RCx) and retrofit focus. Energy affecting and energy consuming equipment, systems, and operations practices are evaluated to identify energy conservation opportunities that will result in cost savings for the Local Government Unit (LGU). The majority of projects will follow a 4-phase project process: screening, investigation, implementation, and verification. A key component of PBEEEP is that the program provides LGUs access to project funding through a combination of co-funding and lease-purchase financing without the need to have budgeted in advance.
Mississippi	**Sustainable Communities Program**	The Sustainable Communities program is designed to help towns design a plan towards creating healthy environmental practices. Its vision is to significantly improve the position of communities as a competitive business location, proactive to meet future energy needs. Sustainable Communities will help towns implement measures in energy efficiency, transportation, awareness and renewable energy.
	Technical Assistance: Performance Contracting	RFPs, best practices available for performance contracting in public buildings
Missouri	**N/A**	
Montana	**Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option**	H.B. 420, passed in April 2009, allows local city and county jurisdictions with a building code enforcement program to adopt energy conservation standards that are more stringent than the state code. These energy conservation standards must be voluntary and linked to an incentive program for energy conservation, where only buildings receiving an incentive will be required to meet the more stringent standard.
Nebraska	**Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option**	Cities and counties may adopt codes that differ from the Nebraska Energy Code; however, state law requires the adopted code to be at least equivalent to the Nebraska Energy Code.
Nevada	**Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option**	Legislation signed in 2009 changed the process of adopting building codes in the state. Previously, the statewide code would only apply to local governments that had not already adopted a code, including less stringent codes. The code now applies to all jurisdictions, but local governments may adopt more stringent code provided they notify the Office of Energy.
New Hampshire	**Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option**	Local governments may adopt different requirements only if those requirements are more stringent than the state code. The New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has the rulemaking authority to change the standards within the

		code. School districts in New Hampshire may receive up to an additional 3% in state construction aid for completion of projects that build to Northeast CHPS criteria as described in a Regional Guideline.
	TA: Smart Growth Guidance	*Achieving Smart Growth in New Hampshire* is a report documenting how New Hampshire is changing and highlighting some positive examples of development and conservation throughout the state
New Jersey	**Sustainable Certification: Sustainable Jersey**	Sustainable Jersey™ is a certification and incentive program for municipalities in New Jersey that want to go green, save money, and take steps to sustain their quality of life over the long term. Sustainable Jersey requires elective "actions" that municipalities can implement to receive the certification.
	Technical Assistance: Various Guidance Documents	Documents include a guide to how to become a sustainable community, energy audits, and green purchasing, and a list of state financial resources that support sustainable communities.
	Technical Assistance: Sustainable Community Guide	This guide provides a series of fact sheets on a wide array of sustainable practices and technologies. Each fact sheet includes: the benefits from implementing the practice, how it relates to and helps N.J. address a state goal or policy, a description of the practice or technology, sources of state government assistance, and sources of additional information.
	Policy: High Performance Schools	New Jersey Executive Order 24 states that all K-12 schools in the state will follow LEED 2.0 standards. Abbott School districts (low income) use the NJ 21 Century Schools Guide.
New Mexico	**N/A**	
New York	**Energy Audit Program**	Eligible facilities include: Industrial and commercial facilities, state and local governments, not-for-profit and private institutions, colleges and universities, K-12 schools, and non-residential facilities. This program will provide energy audits to small businesses and other facilities to help them make informed electrical energy decisions and implement energy efficiency strategies. Audits help identify economically viable improvements that yield substantial annual energy savings.
	Program: Energy Smart Schools Program	NYSERDA administers a comprehensive technical assistance program for energy-efficient schools, which includes a voluntary green building guideline.
	FlexTech Program	Eligible applicants include: NYS industrial and commercial facilities, state and local governments, not-for-profit and private institutions, public and private K-12 schools, colleges and universities, and health care facilities. Facilities must pay into the System Benefits Charge as electricity distribution customers. NYSERDA's FlexTech Program provides New York State commercial, industrial, institutional, government, and not-for-profit sectors with objective and customized information to help customers make informed energy decisions. FlexTech's goal is to increase productivity and economic competitiveness of participating facilities by identifying and encouraging the implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency, carbon reduction measures, peak-load curtailment, and combined heat & power (CHP) and renewable generation projects.

	Alternative Fuel Vehicle Program	NYSERDA provides financial assistance and technical information to encourage fleets to purchase alternative-fuel vehicles (AFVs) and install fueling facilities or charging stations. Vehicles powered by natural gas, propane, and electricity, including certain hybrid-electric vehicles, are eligible under many of the programs NYSERDA offers. Incentives are available to encourage the use of bio-fuels such as ethanol and biodiesel. NYSERDA also has programs to encourage the use of emission reduction technologies and anti-idling technologies for diesel vehicles.
	Program: Climate Smart Communities	Multifaceted TA program including a "Climate Smart Communities Pledge" that enters municipalities into the Climate Smart Network for information sharing. *Guide to Local Action* has a number of useful resources on every step of energy and climate policy for local governments.
	Technical Assistance: Water and Wastewater	Through a variety of cost-shared TA, research, demonstration, and outreach programs, NYSERDA encourages municipalities in New York State to adopt commercially-available and innovative technologies that improve the energy efficiency and economics of their treatment facilities, while also meeting or exceeding regulatory requirements and reducing the overall environmental impacts of these facilities.
	Policy: Land Use	The state of New York requires each municipality to create comprehensive plans for local development according to established procedure. Efforts are also being made to encourage inter-municipal cooperation and cooperation between municipalities and state agricultural districts when planning for future development. In 2007, Governor Spitzer created the Smart Growth Cabinet, a multi-agency group that will oversee state agency spending to best promote smart growth land-use practices. In addition, New York recently adopted an explicit VMT reduction target of 10% in 10 years as a means of encouraging more energy-efficient transportation usage.
North Carolina	**N/A**	
North Dakota	**N/A**	
Ohio	Policy: Municipal Alternative Energy Revolving Loan Fund	Ohio enacted legislation (S.B. 232) in June 2010 that authorizes cities and counties to establish revolving loan programs to finance renewable energy and energy efficiency projects that are permanently affixed to residential, commercial or other real property. A revolving loan program generally refers to a loan fund, where the loan repayments and interest are fed back into the fund. In this way, the loan can, in theory, continue indefinitely. By law, the resulting loan programs may only charge interest rates below the prevailing market rate.
Oklahoma	**N/A**	
Oregon	Technical Assistance: Performance Contracting	Includes pre-approved ESCOs and guidebook
	Technical Assistance: Resource Conservation Management	Includes guidebook, benefits, sample policies, sample implementation plans

	Policy and Technical Assistance: Land Use	Oregon has a long history of leadership on land use planning. It has stringent regulations regarding local governments' creation and use of comprehensive plans in land-use planning and development projects. Each municipality must develop a local comprehensive plan and all plans must be based on the state's 19 planning goals, which include improving upon existing transportation facilities and providing effective transportation and mass transit facilities for high-density communities. The State Department of Land Use and Conservation regulates local governments, special districts, and state agencies undertaking land-use changes.
Pennsylvania	**Policy: Land Use**	Pennsylvania enacted the "Growing Greener" and "Growing Smarter" legislation in 2000 in an effort to control sprawl and encourage development in core urban communities. The enacted legislation directs municipalities to create comprehensive land-use plans and to identify Locally Designated Growth Areas—areas likely to see significant development in the future. As part of the "Growing Greener" act, Pennsylvania set aside $650 million to address environmental priorities.
	Technical Assistance: Local Government EE	General TA for municipalities seeking to pursue energy efficiency. Includes resources such as best practices, guides.
Rhode Island	**Policy: Land Use**	In 1988, Rhode Island passed the Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act making comprehensive planning mandatory for municipalities. In 2000, an Impact Fee act was passed to ensure that new growth did not financially burden existing taxpayers and that adequate facilities were built to support new or rapidly growing development. The state also revised its state land use plan in 2006, incorporating a number of recommendations and policies to discourage urban sprawl.
	Policy: High Performance Schools	Mandates NE CHPS for all school construction projects. Through the Rhode Island Department of Education Housing Aid Program, a school can earn up to an additional 4% of funding from the state if it can be shown that 75% of the project costs can be attributed to energy efficiency, asbestos abatement, or handicapped accessibility.
South Carolina	**Technical Assistance: Performance Contracting**	Includes guide to performance contracting and performance contracting manual
	Technical Assistance: Local Government Energy Use Planning	The Local Planning Guide to Preparing an Energy Conservation Element exemplifies how the local planning process can be used as an effective platform to promote conservation strategies. Primarily the Guide enhances awareness of energy conservation and encourages the adoption of energy-efficient practices at the local level. The Guide also provides a framework for communities to develop an energy conservation element and make it an important component of the local comprehensive plan.
South Dakota	**N/A**	

Tennessee	**Policy: Land Use**	Tennessee only very recently developed and implemented growth management policy. The state enacted Public Charter 1101 Growth Policy Act in 1998 mandating local governments to coordinate plans for growth. Public Charter 1101 provides communities with the guidelines and resources to create growth plans that suit the area and region without implementing a statewide policy program. The Charter also mandates coordination among city, county and state offices on growth plans by withholding key economic development subsidies if agreements are not reached.
	Policy: Local Building Code Opt-Out Option	SB 2300, signed in June 2009, made changes to the state's building code policy and granted the State Fire Marshal authority to select the specific ICC code edition to be implemented. The bill does not reference the IECC, instead establishing the IRC and IBC as adopted codes. The bill includes a sunset provision and includes a mechanism through which local legislative bodies can "opt out" their communities with a two-thirds vote.
Texas	**Preliminary Energy Service: Audit Program**	The Preliminary Energy Assessment (PEA) details recommendations for cost effective resource efficiency measures that could be implemented to reduce utility consumption and/or utility costs. SECO provides this service at no cost to the participating public entity.
	Policy: Emissions Reduction Plan	In 2001, the 77th Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 5 (SB5), also known as the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan, to amend the Texas Health and Safety Code. The legislation required ambitious, fundamental changes in energy use to help the state comply with federal Clean Air Act standards. It applied to all political subdivisions within 38 designated counties, later expanded to 41 counties. In 2007, the 80th Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 12 (SB 12), which among other things extended the timeline set in SB 5 for emission reductions. Where SB 5 required political subdivisions to reduce their electrical consumption by 5% for 5 years beginning January 1, 2002, the SB 12 legislation requires that such entities establish a goal to make the 5% reductions each year for 6 years, effective September 1, 2007. SB 12 amended the Health and Safety Code Section 388.005, in part, by requiring affected political subdivisions to: implement all cost-effective energy efficiency measures, establish a goal to reduce electricity consumption by 5% each year for 6 years, and report efforts and progress annually to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO). The report details the efforts being undertaken by SECO to provide assistance and information to affected entities, as well as the progress and efforts made by political subdivisions in meeting the energy efficiency mandates of SB 5/SB 12.

	Technical Assistance: Energy Partnership	The Texas Energy Partnership (TEP) was formed to help the counties and cities affected by Texas Health and Safety Code 388.005. The partnership, led by SECO, includes the resources of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and ENERGY STAR®. The Partnership provides information on setting goals, determining strategies and allocating resources. It provides local expertise, leadership support and access to national laboratories and technical resources. Its materials include a roadmap that can lead managers through the entire energy efficiency process, a comprehensive manual on analyzing energy consumption and efficiency measures, and steps to achieve community initiatives to reduce energy use. TEP also holds workshops on energy-efficient building technologies, energy management and planning, financing, benchmarking, and motor and pumping systems.
Utah	**N/A**	
Vermont	**Policy: Land Use**	The state of Vermont enacted Act 250 in 1970 as a means to implement a permitting system to limit urban sprawl and inefficient development. In 1988, the state passed a growth management act to provide local municipalities with the necessary resources and funds to plan adequately for the future. The growth management act also served to coordinate state, regional, and local efforts to target sound development practices. All local development plans must abide by 16 rules outlined in the municipal and county government statutes.
	Technical Assistance: Land Use Planning	Vermont Planning Information Center: A clearinghouse of information for planning commissions, zoning boards, development review boards, and their staff and all others involved in land use planning and regulation in Vermont.
	Technical Assistance: Municipal Street Lighting	Comprehensive guide on energy-efficient street lighting
Virginia	**Policy: Land Use**	Virginia's Planning, Subdivision of Land and Zoning Code (Title 15.2, Chapter 22) requires every locality in Virginia to undertake a comprehensive plan that coordinates land-use planning and future actions in order to effectively implement zoning requirements. Local governments are in charge of controlling growth while the state ties use of discretionary funds to the implementation of sustainable growth practices.
Washington	**Policy: Land Use**	Washington State has long been a leader with respect to smart growth initiatives. In 1990, the state passed the Growth Management Act (GMA) aimed at targeting the uncoordinated and unplanned sprawl that threatens the environment and quality of life in Washington. The GMA establishes state goals, compliance deadlines, and advice on the preparation of local comprehensive plans without overriding the authority of local and regional governmental institutions. As of February 2000, 92% of local communities mandated to plan fully for future growth had adopted comprehensive growth plans.
	Policy: VMT Reduction	Washington has also established an ambitious state VMT reduction target that aims to reduce VMT per capita by 18% in 2020, 30% in 2025, and 50% by 2050 relative to 1990 levels.

	Technical Assistance: Growth Management	Growth Management Services division assists and guides local governments, state agencies, and others in planning and achieving effective solutions to manage growth and development, consistent with the Growth Management Act (GMA).
West Virginia	**N/A**	
Wisconsin	**N/A**	
Wyoming	**N/A**	

APPENDIX B: STATE INCENTIVES FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State	Incentive/ Law Type	Incentive Name
Alabama	Loan	AlabamaSAVES Revolving Loan Fund Program
	Loan	Local Government Energy Loan Program
Alaska	Grants	Village End Use Efficiency Measures
	Grants	Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grants
	Loan	Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Program
Arizona	Various	ARRA
	Grants	EE and Renewables in Schools
Arkansas	N/A	
California	Loan	Clean Energy Manufacturing Program
	Loan	3% Interest Loans for EE and energy generation projects
	Various	SEP Energy Efficiency Building Retrofit and Municipal Financing Programs
	Grant	School Facility Program—Modernization Grants
	Grant	Local Government and Public Sector Technical Assistance and Audits
Colorado	Loan	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for Schools
Connecticut	Grant	Government EE Programs
	Grant	Clean Cities Administration
Delaware	Various	Efficiency Plus Business Program for Institutions and Non-Profits
District of Columbia	N/A	
Florida	N/A	
Georgia	N/A	
Hawaii	N/A	
Idaho	Grants	K-12 School Efficiency Project
	Grant	Incentives for Energy Efficiency in Schools
	Loan	Low-Interest Energy Loan Programs
Illinois	Loans	Cultivate Illinois—Green Energy Loans
	Bond	Illinois Finance Authority- RE and EE project financing
	Grant	Illinois State Board of Education—School Energy Efficiency Grant Program
	Grant	Public Sector New Construction and Retrofit Program
Indiana	Grants	Energy Efficiency Water Treatment Grant Program
	Grants	Community Conservation Challenge
Iowa	Loan	Iowa Building Energy $mart Program
Kansas	Grants	Energy Manager Grant Program
	Grants	Public Projects Grant Program
	Grants	Take Charge Challenge
Kentucky	Grants	Kentucky Energy Efficiency Program for Schools
	Grants	Kentucky Net-Zero Energy Schools
	Loan	Energy Efficiency Program for State Government Buildings
Louisiana	Grants	Transportation and Alt Fuels Program

Maine	Loan	Small Business Low-Interest Loan Program
	Rebate	Business (Non-Residential) Program
Maryland	Loan	Jane E. Lawton Conservation Loan Program
	Grant	EmPower Clean Energy Communities Grant Program
Massachusetts	Grant	Green Communities Grant Program
	Bond	Transit-Oriented Development Bond Program
	Grants	Green Schools Program
Michigan	Grant	Energy Efficiency Grants
	Loan	Energy Revolving Loan Program
Minnesota	Grant	Facility Cost-Share Competitive Grant Program
Mississippi	Lease	Energy-Efficiency Lease Program
	Loan	Energy Loan Program
Missouri	Loan	Alternative Energy Revolving Loan Program
Montana	N/A	
Nebraska	N/A	
Nevada	N/A	
New Hampshire	Loan	Municipal Energy Reduction Fund
	Rebate	NH Pay for Performance Program
New Jersey	Grant	New Jersey SmartStart Buildings—Local Government Energy Audit
	Rebate	New Jersey SmartStart Buildings—Direct Install Program
	Rebate	New Jersey SmartStart Buildings—Pay for Performance Program
New Mexico	N/A	
New York	Grant	Alternative Fuel Vehicle Program
	Rebate	NYSERDA—Energy $mart New Construction Program
	Rebate	NYSERDA—Existing Facilities Program
North Carolina	Grant	North Carolina Green Business Fund
	Loan	Energy Improvement Loan Program (EILP)
	Rebate	Housing Finance Agency—SystemVision Energy Guarantee Program
North Dakota	N/A	
Ohio	RD&D	Advanced Energy Program (Ohio Air Quality Development Authority)
Oklahoma	Loan	Community Energy Education Management Program
	Loan	Energy Loan Fund for Schools
Oregon	Loan	Small-Scale Energy Loan Program
	Grants	Planning Assistance and Transportation and Growth Management Grants
Pennsylvania	RD&D	DCED—Alternative and Clean Energy Program
	Grant	DCED—Alternative and Clean Energy Program (grant)
	Loan	DCED—Alternative and Clean Energy Program (loan)
	Grant	DCED—High Performance Building Incentives Program (grant)
	Loan	Green Energy Loan Fund
	Grant	Pennsylvania Energy Development Authority (PEDA)—Grants
	Grant	Energy Harvest Grants
	Grant	Alternative Fuel Incentive Grant Program
Rhode Island	N/A	
South Carolina	Loan	ConserFund Loan Program

South Dakota	N/A	
Tennessee	Rebate	Energy Efficient Schools Initiative—Grants
	Loan	Energy Efficient Schools Initiative—Loans
	Loan	Local Government Energy Loan Program
Texas	Loan	LoanSTAR Revolving Loan Program
Utah	Loan	Revolving Loan Fund for Energy Efficiency Projects in School Districts and Political Subdivisions
Vermont	Loan	Clean Energy Development Fund (CEDF) Loan Program
	Grant	Municipal Planning Grants
Virginia	N/A	
Washington	N/A	
West Virginia	N/A	
Wisconsin	Rebate	Focus on Energy—Commercial/Industrial Efficiency in New Construction
	Rebate	Focus on Energy—Commercial/Industrial Efficiency Incentives
	Grant	State Urban Mass Transit Operating Assistance
	Grant	Comprehensive Planning Grants
Wyoming	Grant	Small Business: Non-Profit Energy Retrofit and Energy Audit Program