

State and Local Green Building Incentives

Government can offer a number of incentives to encourage the private development of green buildings. These green incentives run the gamut, and state and local governments can choose a range of inducements based on the fiscal outlook, the current level of development activity, and the scope of the green building program desired.

The following is a list of the most common* incentives offered by jurisdictions across the country:

- Tax Incentives
- Bonus Density
- Expedited Permitting
- Net Metering
- Grants (including fee subsidization)
- Loans
- Technical Assistance/Design Assistance
- Permit/Zone Fee Reduction
- Rebates and Discounts on Environmental Products (e.g., Energy Star)
- Leasing Assistance

**This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of incentives available, but simply a sampling of incentives that exist. Furthermore, the AIA does not endorse or denounce any of these programs.*

TAX INCENTIVES

Tax incentives are one of the most robust and widely used forms of incentives to promote beneficial practices. They are particularly suited to green building projects because they can be offered for specific levels of green certification and for both short- and long-term goals. These incentives can be offered in any of the following areas:

- Corporate Tax (tax levied on the profits made by companies or associations)
- Gross Receipts Tax (tax levied on the total gross revenues of a company – charged to the seller of goods)
- Income Tax (tax levied on the financial income of persons, corporations, or other legal entities)
- Property Tax/Ad Valorem Tax (tax levied on the value of property)
- Sales Tax (tax levied on goods and services – charged at the point of purchase)
- Local Tax (tax levied from cities and counties)

Tax abatement is the most flexible incentive because municipalities have the opportunity to approve a number of green performance standards and allocate the abatement to any tax jurisdiction. **It is important to remember that many developers/owners have different priorities depending on whether they are small developers, large developers, short-term investors, developers who want to maintain several properties, building owners, corporate building tenants, or residential building tenants. These parties have divergent interests and needs, and tax incentives should be available to entice each group.**

Additional costs for designing and building green are typically paid up front; yet the benefits gained from reduced energy costs are earned over the building's lifetime. As such, short-term investors may never realize the lifetime cost savings. Immediate tax benefits can encourage them to build green. Building owners that rent properties may also never realize energy savings and therefore prefer to spread the benefit over several years. Transferable tax credits could encourage small developers to build green, and tax abatements for the real property transfer tax could be useful to defray the expensive transfer costs in some localities. In addition, a focus on transit-oriented development could be used to promote more livable communities.

Incremental tax rebates, which would be offered at different levels of development, have also been suggested as a means to encourage all parties involved in the development/ownership process to build green. For example, a portion of the rebate can be given during the design process for efficient design intent, and a portion can then be given for efficient operation of the building at one year out, three years out, etc. Efficiency information should be available from either the state, as in the state programs Efficiency Maine and Efficiency Vermont, or from utility companies, as many already maintain data on energy usage.

Tax abatements have generally been offered as temporary, short-term incentives. This is profitable for entities buying and selling quickly. However, many large projects can take several years to complete, so developers may not be able to reap the same financial

benefits from the abatement as short-term buyers/sellers since it may no longer be available when the project is finished. In the future, it will be important to make sure that tax abatements are designed so that they can be utilized in the long-term and are flexible enough to adjust for new concerns.

Federal tax credits are also helpful to offset additional costs associated with building green. [The Energy Policy Act of 2005](#) (Public Law 109-58) created a new tax incentive for constructing energy efficient commercial buildings. Specifically, [Section 1331, the Commercial Building Tax Deduction](#), establishes a tax deduction for expenses related to the design and installation of energy-efficient commercial building systems. This section provides that a building owner may claim a tax deduction for expenditures made as part of a building designed to reduce the total annual energy used in the operation of the building. Building owners can claim a tax deduction of up to \$1.80 per square foot of building area for the installation of systems that reduce the total energy and power costs by 50 percent or more when compared with a reference building.

The Energy Independence Act of 2007 and its [Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant](#) (EECBG) of 2007 authorizes \$2 billion in grant money to communities and states. This law creates a new program that will provide block grants to cities and states to improve energy efficiency and encourage other environmentally beneficial practices. Cities and states can apply for funding for programs that encourage energy efficiency and conservation programs in commercial, residential, and municipal buildings. Grants could also be used to provide energy audits and energy technical assistance. The Energy Efficient Commercial Tax deduction and Energy and Conservation Block Grant are worthwhile federal programs that provide assistance to building owners and local/state governments to promote sustainability.

On the whole, tax credit programs work as a positive incentive for green development. However, some programs remain complicated in nature, and builders and owners often find the effort to complete the application process for these programs to be time consuming and,

as a result, not cost-effective. Streamlining the application process will ensure that the credits are used more and thus more effective.

Examples

Income Tax: [Maryland TAX-GENERAL Code Ann. § 10-722](#)

An income tax credit provided to owners or tenants of green buildings and green building components. The credit equals eight percent of the allowable costs (\$120 per square foot of the base building/\$60 per square foot of the tenant space) for green buildings. It provides that the Administration shall adopt standards for a building to qualify as a green building that are consistent with the criteria set forth by the USGBC.

Property Tax: [Cincinnati Tax Abatement](#)

Any homeowner in Cincinnati may be eligible for property tax abatement if they have renovated their home or purchased a newly constructed home that was built to LEED® standards. Multi-unit housing (four or more units), mixed-use development, and commercial development, both rehabilitation and new construction, are subject to program criteria such as gap analysis, cost/benefit analysis, and relation to other city subsidy.

Property Tax: [Honolulu Temporary Tax Exemption](#)

This bill provides a one-year real property tax exemption for commercial, industrial, and resort development that earns LEED certification.

Multipurpose Tax: [New York State CLS Tax § 19](#)

This is a tax credit for owners/tenants of buildings that meet certain green standards. The tax can be applied against corporate taxes, personal income taxes, insurance corporation taxes, and banking corporation taxes. New buildings receiving the credit must not exceed 65 percent of the permitted energy usage (75 percent for rehabilitated buildings).

Other Tax: [Oregon Business Energy Tax Credit ORS § 469.185](#)

This tax credit is designed to offset the cost to businesses that build sustainable commercial buildings meeting the LEED Silver rating. The credit is refunded

from the Oregon Department of Energy and is based on the square footage of the entire building.

To read more on this tax credit, click [here](#).

County Tax Exemption: [Chatham County, Georgia, Ordinance](#)

The exemption provides a five-year full property state and county tax abatement for commercial buildings that receive LEED Gold certification. It also provides a reduced abatement for the next five years (a reduction of 20 percent each year).

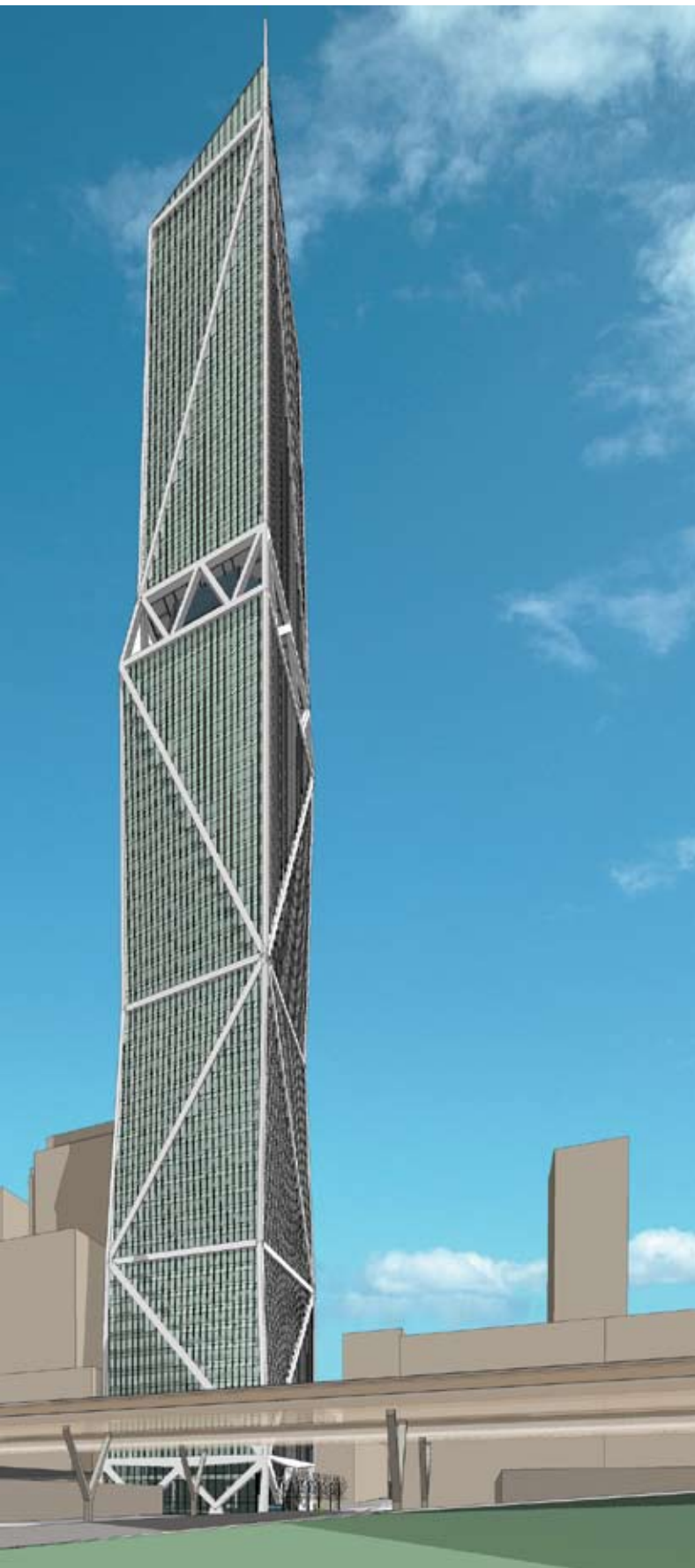
City Tax Exemption: [Cincinnati, Ohio, Ordinance](#)

A 100 percent tax exemption for LEED certified buildings, not to exceed \$500,000 over 15 years for new buildings and over 10 years for renovations, is offered by the city. If the building receives LEED Platinum certification, there is no maximum exemption.

BONUS DENSITY

Jurisdictions have implemented height bonuses, floor/area ratio (FAR) bonuses, reductions in landscaping requirements, and the counting of green roof space as landscaping/open space in return for achieving levels of green building ratings. These programs can be particularly attractive to developers and owners in cities and counties that have capacity shortfalls. Additional space allowances increase profits for developers and building owners and reductions in transfer costs can translate into incentives for the buyer.

Bonus density programs are valuable because developers want to increase floor space on projects in order to enhance profitability. In order for these programs to be effective, bonus density must maintain comprehensive green requirements and therefore preserve the exclusivity of the incentive. As green building becomes more commonplace, municipalities may need to reexamine the stringency of the requirements for density bonuses and increase them concordantly.



181 Fremont, San Francisco, CA, Heller Manus Architects

City/County Examples

[Seattle Council Bill Number 115524/Ordinance Number 122054](#)

Seattle downtown zoning legislation provides that projects achieving a LEED Silver rating or higher and that contribute to affordable housing and other public amenities may receive greater heights and/or floor area for commercial and residential buildings. After developers/owners submit a letter of intent, the city will issue a permit and Certificate of Occupancy based on a good faith commitment. Applicants must submit documentation demonstrating LEED certification within 90 days or face a \$500/day penalty for late entries. Failure to demonstrate performance will also result in a penalty. All penalties contribute to the Green Building Fund, which is dedicated to supporting market adoption of green building.

To read more on this bonus program, click [here](#) and [here](#).

[Arlington, Virginia, Green Building Incentive Program](#)

This incentive awards commercial projects and private developments that earn LEED certification additional density between .15 and .35 FAR and/or additional height of up to three stories (the higher the certification level, the greater the density awarded). Certification does not guarantee additional density – projects are analyzed on a case-by-case basis. The Master Certificate of Occupancy is awarded when the building is certified.

EXPEDITED PERMITTING

Streamlining the permitting process for building, plan, and site permits can save green developers substantial time and money. This may require the reorganization of municipal staff or initially cost the jurisdiction in other indirect ways, but, overall, such a program can result in great cost savings to both the jurisdiction and the architects and developers involved in a project.

Permit streamlining programs offer jurisdictions the ability to increase tax revenue while supplying the development community with a valuable resource. The development community has expressed a concern that

many communities need to enhance and augment their permitting staff in order for these programs to work at their full potential. In order for expedited permitting programs to be successful, staff should also have a comprehensive understanding of the green rating systems utilized within a city/county.

Building permitting bodies must have knowledgeable, trained professionals at all levels of review. These permitting professionals should be trained in LEED and/or other green rating systems used in the community. Unfortunately, one of the problems faced by many smaller permitting agencies is that they do not have the time or money to adequately staff their existing responsibilities, let alone additional requirements, and therefore solutions need to be found.

The resource crunch faced by communities can be solved in multiple ways. These can include federal/state funding for local initiatives as well as subsidies from the private sector. Additionally, there is a need to study existing programs to better understand the complexities and benefits in order to develop more efficient programs.

Some jurisdictions, like San Francisco, have hired “embedded employees” from the private sector, who conduct the work of permitting officials. Such programs also offer career path motivations for professionals who choose to become specialized in green development. Third party approval systems can also be used to ensure that the permitting process is handled properly, but this may require additional funding.

As more projects go green additional pressure is put on permitting agencies, because of increased capacity. Expedited permitting, if effectively managed, can be very successful. Cities should realize that this is a potential revenue generator for their jurisdiction, as projects that move forward quickly increase tax revenue for communities.

State Examples

[Hawaii HRS § 46-19.6](#)

Requires county agencies that issue building permits to establish an expedited permitting process, at no cost, for private buildings that meet or exceed the USGBC’s

LEED Silver rating, GBI’s two green globes rating, or another comparable state-approved, nationally recognized, and consensus-based system.

[South Carolina S. 377](#) (*passed Senate, awaiting House committee hearing*)

This bill offers Resident taxpayers constructing a commercial building that meets USGBC standards can participate in an expedited permitting process upon the posting of an environmental performance bond.

City/County Examples

[Santa Monica Ordinance 8.108.050](#)

Santa Monica’s ordinance provides an expedited permitting process for new buildings and major renovations (more than 50 percent) that receive LEED certification.

To read more on this program, click [here](#).

[Chicago Green Permit Program](#)

This program reduces the permitting process for developers and owners who build green to less than 30 business days and, in some cases, less than 15 days. The length is determined by the number of green building elements, the LEED certification level, and the project complexity.

NET METERING

Many jurisdictions allow consumers who own renewable energy facilities, such as wind or solar power instruments, to generate their own energy. For net metering to be a powerful incentive, it is important for consumers who generate power to be able to sell excess power back to the community.

This process can develop clean energy as an industry, much like cell towers, and buildings could potentially sell space for photovoltaics to companies. Installing photovoltaic arrays on big box retail buildings, could generate substantial amounts of electricity and entice developers and owners to build not only energy-efficient, but energy producing buildings. Mandating the use of renewable sources, at times a controversial



Hawaii Gateway Energy Center, Kailua-Kona, HI, AIA/COTE 2007 Top Ten Green Projects award recipient. Ferraro Choi and Associated, Honolulu, Hawaii. Photo by David Franzen

topic, can also help to make this process faster. Electric companies, though, should be included in this process, as it is complex and creates competition for generation.

Examples

[Illinois Net Metering Law](#)

This law establishes a net electricity metering program in the state. Illinois encourages diversification in energy resources by encouraging eligible customers to

install equipment measuring the amount of electricity generated and used going in both directions, and therefore increase renewable energy generation.

[Interstate Renewable Energy Council Model Net Metering Rules](#)

These rules, developed by the Interstate Renewable Energy Council, apply to systems up to two megawatts in capacity. They have been particularly beneficial in New Jersey and Colorado.

[California](#)

This program allows entities to “bank” excess power, subject to certain limits, and deducts energy production from the total energy use. However, there is no ability in this program to sell excess energy back to the grid.

Germany

Beginning with the Electric Feed Law and continuing with the Renewable Energy Sources Act, Germany has a policy that pays individuals/corporations directly for the amount of electricity produced. The payment varies depending on the type of renewable energy as well as the size of the installation. Energy production is metered independently of energy consumption, decoupling utility fees from the renewable energy credit.

GRANTS (INCLUDING FEE SUBSIDIZATION)

Jurisdictions may also consider grant programs, which can offset some of the increased development costs that arise from a green building project. Grants can be used to subsidize the cost of certification or as lump sum amounts applied to the total cost of the building. These incentives are typically awarded in a single, monetary contribution. However, grant programs raise many of the same concerns as tax abatements and therefore should be designed with enough flexibility for all parties to benefit.

Although the conventional “green premium” is dissipating rapidly, and on some projects may no longer exist, municipalities can offer incentives to help cover the additional costs of energy efficiency and other green systems that the community is encouraging. This incentive offers jurisdictions the opportunity to focus on particular features, such as HVAC systems, windows, photovoltaics, water systems, etc. Additionally, as LEED certification can become expensive, jurisdictions can subsidize the cost of USGBC certification through a direct grant to the developer.

City/County Examples

King County, Washington, Grant Program

Grant awards are available to projects in King County (outside of Seattle city limits) that meet stringent resource conservation standards. These include LEED Silver certification or above, a 75 percent recycling rate for all construction and demolition debris, a reduction in landscape irrigation and a building’s water use, and compliance with King County’s 2005

Surface Water Design Manual and Post-Construction Soil Standards. Projects awarded LEED Silver will receive \$15,000, LEED Gold will receive \$20,000, and LEED Platinum will receive \$25,000. Fifty percent of the grant is awarded upfront, with 50 percent awarded at project completion. The grant money must be returned if the project does not achieve performance results.

To read more on this program, click [here](#).

Portland, Oregon, Green Investment Fund

The Green Investment Fund (GIF) is a competitive grant program that supports innovative green building projects in Portland. The primary intent of the GIF is to support early building and site-related project activities that examine the potential and identify the means to realize an exemplary, comprehensive green building project. GIF grants are secondarily intended to help offset the incremental hard costs of the green building measures or strategies that most strongly contribute to the building’s ability to meet the GIF goals and priorities.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Green Building Incentive

This program provides up to \$250,000 to help defray the costs of making a building green and achieving LEED standards.

Pasadena, California, LEED Certification Program

Pasadena’s program provides \$15,000 grants for applicants who achieve LEED certification (\$20,000 for LEED Silver, \$25,000 for LEED Gold, and \$30,000 for LEED Platinum).

Private Examples

Silicon Valley Power – Commercial Energy Efficiency Rebate Program

This utility has pledged a maximum \$600,000 per person/company per year rebate for energy efficiency related projects that decrease electrical usage.

U.S. Green Building Council

The USGBC will offer full certification fee rebates for any project that receives Platinum certification. Ad-

ditionally, LEED for Existing Buildings registration is free for all certified LEED for New Construction and LEED for Core and Shell buildings.

Pennsylvania Sustainable Energy Fund (SEF)

SEF provides equity investments, commercial loans and grants, business partnerships, and venture/debt capital relationships for eligible sustainable energy projects.

LOANS

States and municipalities can establish a loan fund to be used specifically for green improvements. This type of program requires an initial investment and start-up costs, but generally these incentives have proven profitable in the long run.

Jurisdictions can use performance contracting to provide loans at reduced interest rates to developers that agree to build to specified green standards. This method appeals to developers who can repay the loan through increased appraisal value of the green building as well as owners who are able to repay the loan through future energy savings.

State Examples

Alabama Biomass Energy Program

This program provides up to \$75,000 to help defray the interest on loans companies receive to install biomass energy projects. The loans cannot be more than two percent above the prime rate.

The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority Program

This program provides low interest loans (four percent below market rates) for energy efficiency measures and building materials that meet New York green building standards.

Private Examples

Harvard University's Green Campus Initiative

The Green Campus Loan Fund provides capital for high performance campus design, operations, maintenance, and occupant behavior projects. Basic project

eligibility guidelines state that projects must reduce the University's environmental impacts and have a pay-back period of 5-10 years or less.

Alameda County (California) Power and Telecom – Commercial Energy Efficiency Loan Program

This program provides low-interest loans for certain green technologies, including energy-efficient lighting.

Pennyrile (Kentucky) Rural Electric Cooperative – Commercial Energy Efficiency Loan Program

The Pennyrile RECC offers non-residential customers loans, up to \$25,000, to increase the efficiency of their facilities. The interest rate is fixed and can be repaid during a period of up to five years.

INSURANCE

Insurance is another important focus area in the design and development of green buildings. Insurers can play a powerful role in communicating the benefits of green buildings and homes that deliver energy and environmental efficiency, are more resilient to storm damage, and are safer and healthier for their occupants.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, a member of Allianz Group, exemplifies how insurers can lead the way. The company is a member of the U.S. Green Building Council and communicates the advantages of green buildings in a variety of forums such as at the AIA Developers Roundtable. Moreover, the company's innovative Green-Gard (SM) suite of commercial building coverages provides tangible incentives including:

- **Green Upgrade Coverages** cover costs to rebuild and replace standard buildings that have a loss with specified green alternatives
- **Green Certified Building Coverages** to protect investments in a vegetated roof, alternative water system, or green power generating equipment in the case of a loss. The coverage also covers the cost to hire a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®)-accredited



U.S. homeowners, after rebuilding homes affected by last year's Southern California wildfires following green environmental safety and efficiency standards that are intended to save energy and also reduce damage in future fires. The company plans to roll-out green coverage upgrades for homeowners in other, selected states this year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/DESIGN ASSISTANCE

Education is a key component of all incentive options. Demand for sustainable design is increasing rapidly, but even in the development community there are still questions over exactly what kind of green design techniques are most effective and in demand. Enthusiastic political advocates of sustainable design will continue to raise awareness but this must be matched by technical expertise.

professional to oversee the repairs, and even reimburses loss of income incurred through the use of alternative power generating equipment.

- **Building Commissioning Coverages** that cover the cost to hire a commissioning engineer to ensure that building systems (HVAC, electric and plumbing) operate at peak performance and in alignment with one another.

The company also has modified builders risk or owners risk forms in a variety of ways, for example by broadening terms for "rental value" to include the additional time needed to comply with the extra procedures and process necessary to meet the level of green certification incorporated into the building design prior to the loss.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company also has become the first insurer to offer green insurance to

It is important for government to provide quality service to the development and design community by training planners, building inspectors, and other local officials, as these are the main points of contact between the jurisdiction and private building interests. Accredited officials have the opportunity to develop better master plans and use green building checklists as guides to declare a building "certifiable." Well-trained local officials can also educate the community at large and promote voluntary and residential efforts. Jurisdictions can even earn revenue by offering consulting on green building projects. This fosters a culture of sustainable design throughout the community, and, in the long term, this can be much more effective than formal legislation and regulations.

State Example

States have a limited ability to pursue design assistance programs because they seldom deal with

building permits, inspections, and planning. However, there are still options they can use to provide assistance. Leveraging public utilities or funding a campaign to educate citizens and local officials on the benefits of green building can increase both public and private demand.

Minnesota Next Generation Energy Act of 2007

This bill requires utilities to create conservation improvement programs offering a variety of energy saving options for consumers. The Department of Commerce is responsible for maintaining an inventory of the cost effectiveness for energy savings programs, techniques, and technologies. This information will be used to guide both public and private development decisions.

City/County Examples

Cities and counties are generally the best equipped to develop these programs because they primarily serve as the point of contact between developers and government.

St. Paul, Minnesota, Resolution 12407

This law requires at least a total of five LEED accredited personnel to be employed within the city departments of planning, economic development, public works, licensing and inspections, environmental protection, and parks and recreation.

Seattle “Implement” Design Tool & Technical Assistance

The “Implement” tool is one of many educational features that Seattle offers through the Department of Planning and Development. At the department’s [Web site](#), interested builders can learn more about innovative ways to green their projects. If the wealth of online information is not enough, builders can find more personal assistance from the highly trained staff in the Department of Sustainability and Environment.

PERMIT/ZONE FEE REDUCTION

This option is almost exclusively for use by cities rather than states and counties. In return for reaching

specific levels of LEED or other green rating systems, several jurisdictions waive or partially reimburse the application, building, or permit fees charged. This directly affects the party funding the construction of a building, so it can be a particularly attractive incentive.

Often, developers with a short-term investment outlook have less incentive to build more efficient structures because they will not occupy buildings long-term. Therefore, these developers will generally not see the returns from greater efficiency and lower utility costs. A reduction in the initial building construction fees will affect these developers most dramatically. Jurisdictions must weigh long-term versus short-term considerations carefully. The hoped for result is that rebates grow exponentially as green building proliferates, so municipalities should prepare for increased usage to make sure these programs are sustainable. This strategy can ultimately be one that is effective and highly beneficial for the municipality.

City/County Examples

Asheville, North Carolina

Asheville waives building permit fees (\$50-\$100) for certain energy efficient technologies and certifications (i.e. EnergyStar® rating, solar-energy systems, wind turbines, etc.). This can be applied to fees for mixed-use commercial buildings, provided the building includes residential space. The program also reduces plan review fees by 50 percent for any building seeking LEED certification. These fee waivers are done through rebates.

Riverhead, New York, Code 52-10

This code provides a building permit fee discount to those who install energy conservation devices on residential or commercial buildings. All such devices now require a flat \$150 fee. Prior to this program, solar panel installation fees could reach up to \$1,000.

To read more on this program, click [here](#).

Tucson, Arizona, Resolution No. 20193

Tucson’s resolution provides for a credit, up to \$1,000, or a permit fee refund (whichever is lower) for the installation of a qualifying solar energy system. The system must be able to displace at least 1,500 kilowatt

hours per year. Tucson has made \$100,000 available for credits for new buildings and an additional \$100,000 for existing buildings.

REBATES AND DISCOUNTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS

Discounts on environmental products are an option that may require initial investment but will pay for itself in the long term. Municipalities can purchase energy efficient appliances in bulk and offer discounted prices, passing the savings on to citizens who buy these items from the city. Some jurisdictions offer other financing assistance and often provide “preferred lists” of appliances.

Alternatively, a city can simply provide a rebate, which is easier to administer. These programs can work at any level of government and have the advantage of being highly targeted. Jurisdictions especially concerned with water conservation or energy use can directly affect efficiency and target the rebates appropriately.

State Examples

[New York State Energy Research and Development Authority](#)

This program offers rebates on certain Energy Star qualified commercial products. Rebates typically range from \$75-\$150 but can reach \$750 for items such as commercial steam cookers.

[Florida Executive Order #07-126](#)

Florida’s EO allows for the development of a climate-friendly preferred products list, including products and vendors with clean energy efficiency or other environmental benefits.

City/County Examples

[Pasadena, California, Water and Power High Performance Building Program](#)

Developers who exceed the minimum certification will receive one month’s electricity savings for each percent efficiency better than code that the building performs, not to exceed a value of \$100,000.

[Elizabeth, New Jersey](#)

Elizabeth, New Jersey, offers up to \$5,000 in rebates for documented energy saving expenses in low-income housing developments.

LEASING ASSISTANCE

Jurisdictions can lease energy efficient equipment to businesses and residents so that the initial cost of purchasing and/or installing the equipment is passed on to the state or local government. Since a city or state has significant purchasing power, it can pass the savings of buying in bulk on to citizens by leasing this equipment. In doing so, it is making energy efficiency attainable in instances where it might not be affordable otherwise. By providing this assistance, cities and states may have to make an initial investment of funds but generally will make most of the money back from payments on the equipment.

State Example

[Mississippi Energy Efficiency Lease Program](#)

This allows universities, community colleges, public hospitals, private “nonprofit” hospitals, state agencies, local governing authorities, and school districts to lease-purchase energy efficiency services and/or equipment for up to 10 years. Through the Energy Efficiency Lease Program, public entities have access to pre-arranged, tax-exempt lease purchase financing.

To read more on this program, click [here](#).

City/County Example

[City of Santa Clara, California, Water Heating Program](#)

Solar equipment is offered by the city for the heating of swimming pools, water processing, and domestic hot water. The pieces of hardware (solar collectors, controls, and storage tanks) are owned and maintained by the city under a rental agreement. The renter pays an initial installation fee and a monthly utility fee.