Scope of Reporting Framework	Global		National Industry Specific			Local St. Louis		Internal
Sample Reporting Mechanism	GRI	SASB	AASHE	SGP	FMI	Green Dining Alliance	Green Business Challenge	Internal Reporting
ENERGY:								
Reduction in energy consumption	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*choose*
Renewable Energy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	*choose*
Energy sold by fuel type	✓							*choose*
Energy Intensity	✓							*choose*
WATER:								
Water withdrawal	✓							*choose*
Reduction of Water Consumption	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*choose*
Water Management	✓	✓	✓					*choose*
Wastewater Management		✓	✓				✓	*choose*
WASTE:								
Water Discharge/Runoff	✓			✓			✓	*choose*
Waste by type and disposal method	✓		✓	✓		✓		*choose*
Waste Reduction	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	*choose*
MATERIALS:								
Materials used by weight or volume	✓			✓				*choose*
Recycled input materials	✓						✓	*choose*
Reclaimed Products and their packaging materials	✓							*choose*
Product Packaging and Distribution	✓	✓						*choose*
EMISSIONS:								
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	✓	✓	✓				✓	*choose*
Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	✓		✓				✓	*choose*
Air Quality		✓	✓				✓	*choose*
Climate Impacts		✓						*choose*
SOCIAL:								
Community Engagement	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	*choose*
Internal Employee Team Sustainability/Environmental	✓			✓	✓		✓	*choose*
Employee Sustainability Training/Educational Opportunities				✓		✓	✓	*choose*
Employee Sustainability Incentives				✓	✓		✓	*choose*
Clean Commuting			✓	✓			✓	*choose*

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GRI: Global Reporting Initiative; SASB: Sustainability Accounting Standards Board; AASHE: Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education; SGP: Sustainable Green Printing Partnerships; FMI: Facilities Management Institute; Green Dining: Green Dining Alliance (St. Louis); St. Louis Green Business Challenge

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) *globalreporting.org* 		GRI helps businesses and governments worldwide understand and communicate their impact on critical sustainability issues such as climate change, human rights, governance and social well-being. The GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards are developed with true multi-stakeholder contributions and rooted in the public interest. GRI is used by corporate and small to medium enterprises (for-profit) and non-profit to communicate to investors and stakeholders. GRI originated in Boston in 1997. 232 of the world's largest 250 corporations report via GRI. Reports are online, database.globalreporting.org. GRI Standards are available at *globalreporting.org/standards* Fees are charged for using GRI data tools. Fees vary by size and topic-specific standards, about $12,500 to $35,000 for minimum non-profit, corporate. Organizations can choose their reporting period; typically it's annually or biennially.
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) *sasb.org* 	Reporting Standards	SASB develops and maintains sustainability accounting standards that help public corporations disclose financially material information to investors in a cost-effective and decision-useful format. It is primarily used by investment firms or funds and accountants to communicate to investors and stakeholders about public companies. The information is included in their annual Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.. SASB originated in San Francisco in 2011. Eighty industries in 11 sectors participate. SASB Standards are available at *sasb.org/standards-overview* The standards are free; several vendors sell data systems. Reporting is annually.
Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE) *aashe.org* 	Reporting Standards	AASHE provides a transparent, self-reporting framework for higher education institutes, ranging from community colleges to research universities, allowing these organizations to see where they excel and lack in sustainable performance. To access the reporting framework tool, the college or university must have a basic or full Sustainability Tracking, Assessment & Rating System (STARS) subscription. An institution's STARS score is based upon the percentage of applicable points in four categories, academics, engagement, operations, and planning and administration. The standard was established in 2005. There are 918 institutions across 37 countries that have registered to use the STARS Reporting Tool. The technical manual is at *aashe.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/STARS-2.1-Technical-Manual-Administrative-Update-Three.pdf* STARS basic access subscription allows viewing the reporting tool at no cost. Full access subscriptions can range from $350 to $1400. Reporting is every three years.
Sustainable Green Printing Partnership (SGP) *sgppartnership.org/certification* 	Certification	SGP is a non-profit organization that provides printing facilities with the best sustainable practices and innovation to reduce their environmental impact. Criteria are multi-attribute and specific to the printing industry. It includes process, product, and social areas. The certification program was developed as a collaborative effort of the entire printing industry to define what it means to be a sustainable printer and offer credible validation by a third party. SGP started in 2007. There are 58 certified facilities currently in the United States. Organizations participating have a diverse product listing. Certification documents are available free at *sgppartnership.org/resources* Certifications require a third-party audit. Fees are $800 for initial application. On-site audit of $2,000 plus annual renewal fees of $725. Reporting period is annually with recertification every two years.
Federal Buildings Personnel Training Act, Facilities Management Institute (FMI) *fmi.gov/* 	Guidelines	FMI was created by the General Services Administration to help establish a baseline of knowledge in operations and management for personnel operating a high-performance building. It is not a standard, per se, but it provides excellent, free training and best practices for operating facilities in a sustainable way. The tool created by FMI is the Sustainable Facilities Tool (SFTool) which is a graphical interface for training. It aligns with the sustainable Building Checklist in Energy Star Portfolio Manager and the 2016 Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings. FMI started in 2010. There are more than 400,000 Federal government buildings which should be operated according to these principles. The standards are accessible free at *sftool.gov/assess* Core competency must be demonstrated by the facility management personnel.
Green Dining Alliance (GDA) *greendiningalliance.org/gda-member-perks/* 	Certification	GDA is a nonprofit organization that works with restaurants to reduce their environmental impacts. Reducing, recycling, and composting are big operating efficiencies that are emphasized through the organization's certification process. GDA began in 2012 and operates in the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County, Missouri. There are currently 115 restaurants that are part of the certification program. The Standards can be accessed at *stlouisearthday.formstack.com/forms/self_audit_tool* Membership fees include an annual third-party audit for certification. Restaurants re-certify annually. There are four levels of performance (Member's Star rating).
St. Louis Green Business Challenge *stlouisgreenchallenge.com* 	Guidelines	St. Louis Green Business Challenge encourages businesses to increase social awareness among employees about sustainability practices as well as help the business's financial performance. Participation includes all sizes of businesses that want to incorporate sustainability strategies into their organization as well as earn recognition for being a local champion of the challenge. The organization started in 2010 and operates in the Illinois and Missouri bi-state region around St. Louis. 194 companies have taken the challenge with 65 companies completing it in 2017. Standards can be accessed free at *stlouisgreenchallenge.com/scorecard.html* Fees vary with type of enrollment from $195 to $595 per year. Challenge participants report annually.
Green Business Engagement National Network *gbenn.org* 	Consortium	GBENN is a consortium of unique local, state-wide and national green business programs from across the United States. Some GBENN networked organizations offer self-certification programs while others offer third-party verification for certification. Each program has its own criteria but the partners have collectively agreed on "core" metrics that should be included for any green business. GBENN started in 2013. Currently there are 12,744 Businesses in eight states that are certified. Standards are available from the member programs. Access programs at *gbenn.org/resources* The cost varies with the program. Reporting is typically annually.