

One City: Built to Last

**Transforming New York City's Buildings for a
Low-Carbon Future**

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NYC Mayor's Office of Sustainability



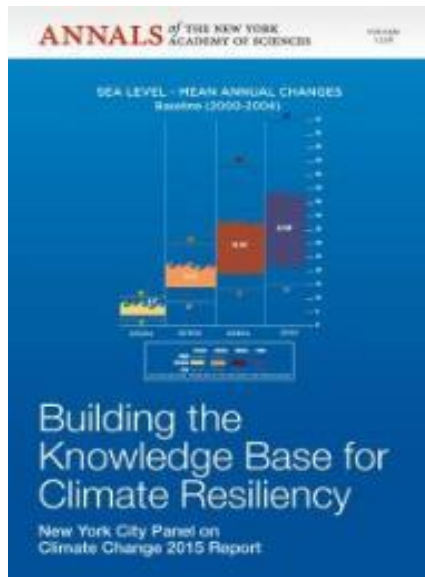
New York City's Journey to 80 x 50



Why 80 x 50?



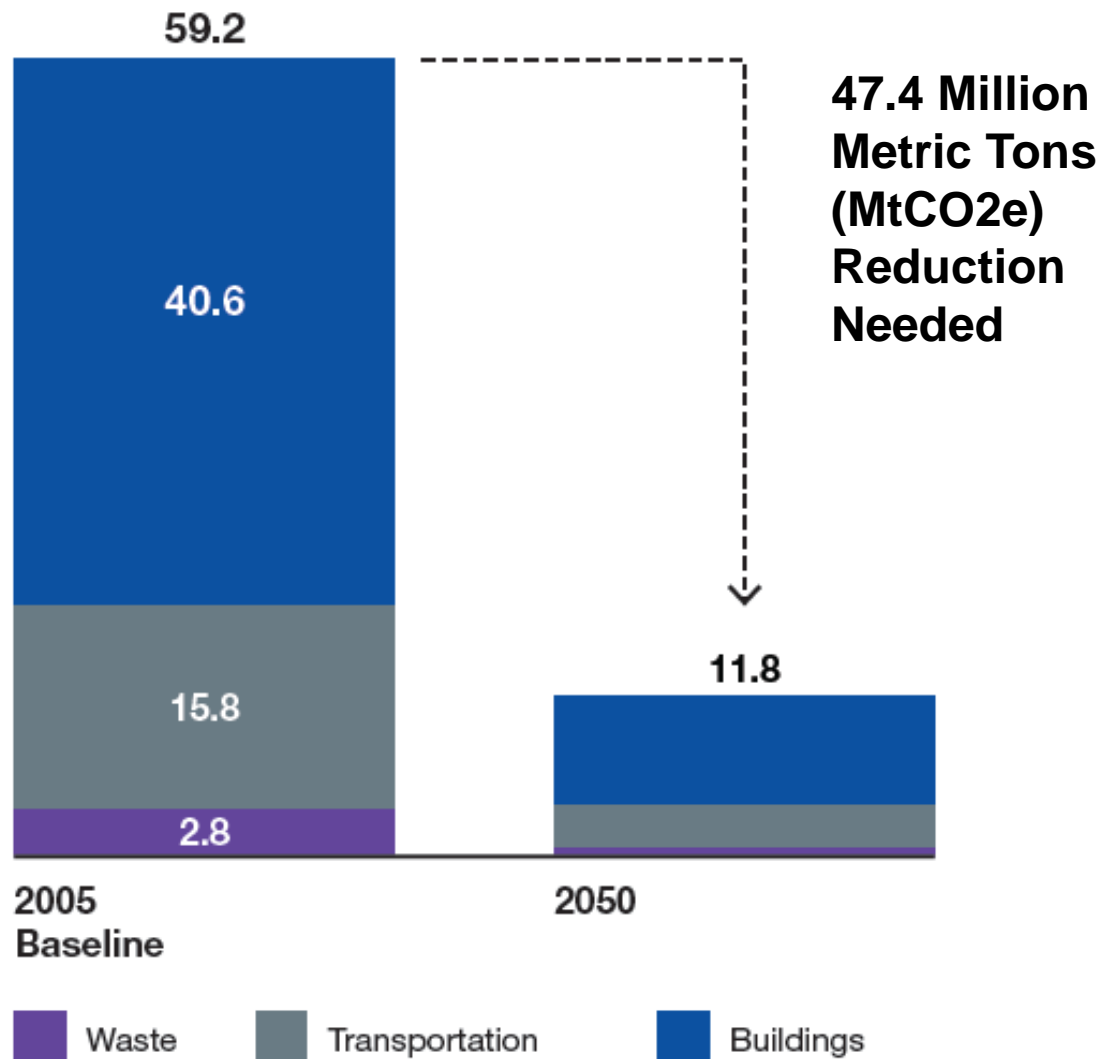
- According to the IPCC, developed nations must reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80 percent by 2050 to avoid catastrophic impacts of climate change
- The NYC Panel on Climate Change (NPCC) projects increased chronic climate hazards and increase impact from extreme water events



By the 2050s:

- 4.1°F to 5.7°F increase in average temperature
- Number of days in NYC above 90° could triple
- Sea levels likely to rise 1-2 ft.; maybe 2½ ft.

New York City's 80 x 50 Commitment

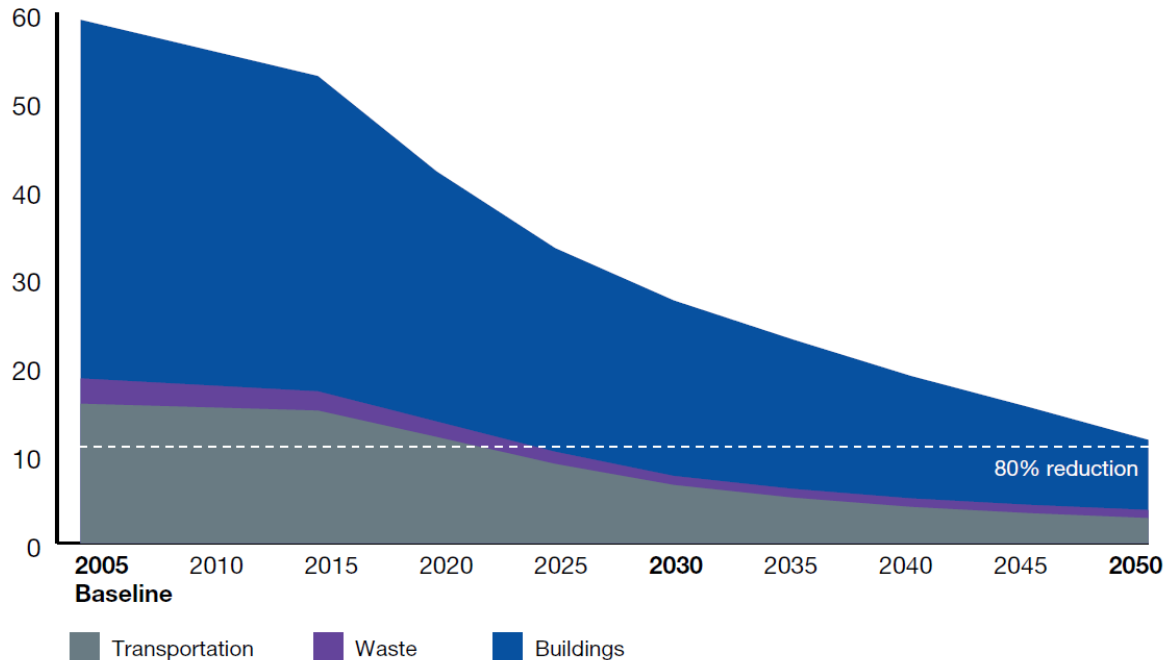


*GHG emissions from electricity production (Energy) is included in Buildings and Transportation

Getting to 80 x 50

Achieving 80 x 50 will require aggressive movement on all strategies across energy supply, buildings, transportation, and waste.

A Roadmap to 80 x 50 (MtCO₂e)



*GHG emissions from electricity production (Energy) is included in Buildings and Transportation

GHG Emissions Reductions
Relative to 2005

	2030	2050
Buildings	-52%	-82%
Transportation	-58%	-82%
Waste	-64%	-68%
Total	-54%	-80%

Full Suite of Strategies Include:

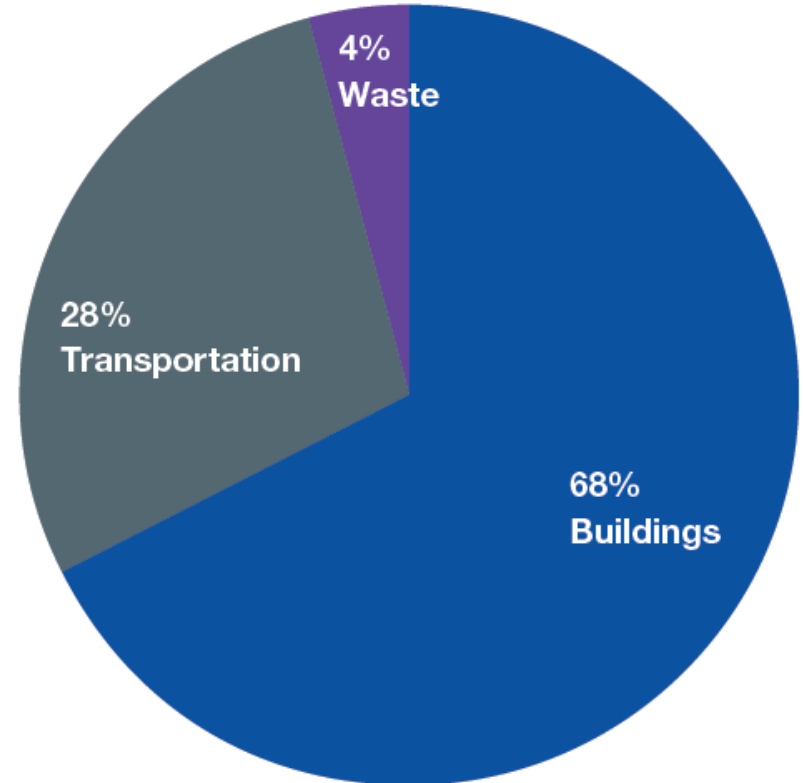
- 70-80% renewables-based electric grid
- Deep energy retrofits in 100% of buildings, with 50-60% implementing high efficiency electric heating systems
- Install roughly 7 GW of distributed solar PV
- District heating and cooling networks in key areas of the city
- Mode shift from vehicles: 40%
- Remaining on-road electric vehicle penetration: 40%+
- Improved freight efficiency
- Achieve net-zero wastewater treatment plants
- Zero Waste fully achieved

Why focus on existing buildings?

Improving **energy efficiency in buildings** is critical to achieving 80 x 50.

- **68%** of NYC's GHG emissions come from the energy used in buildings
- **90%** of NYC buildings that exist today will still exist in 2050

2016 NYC GHG Emissions by Source

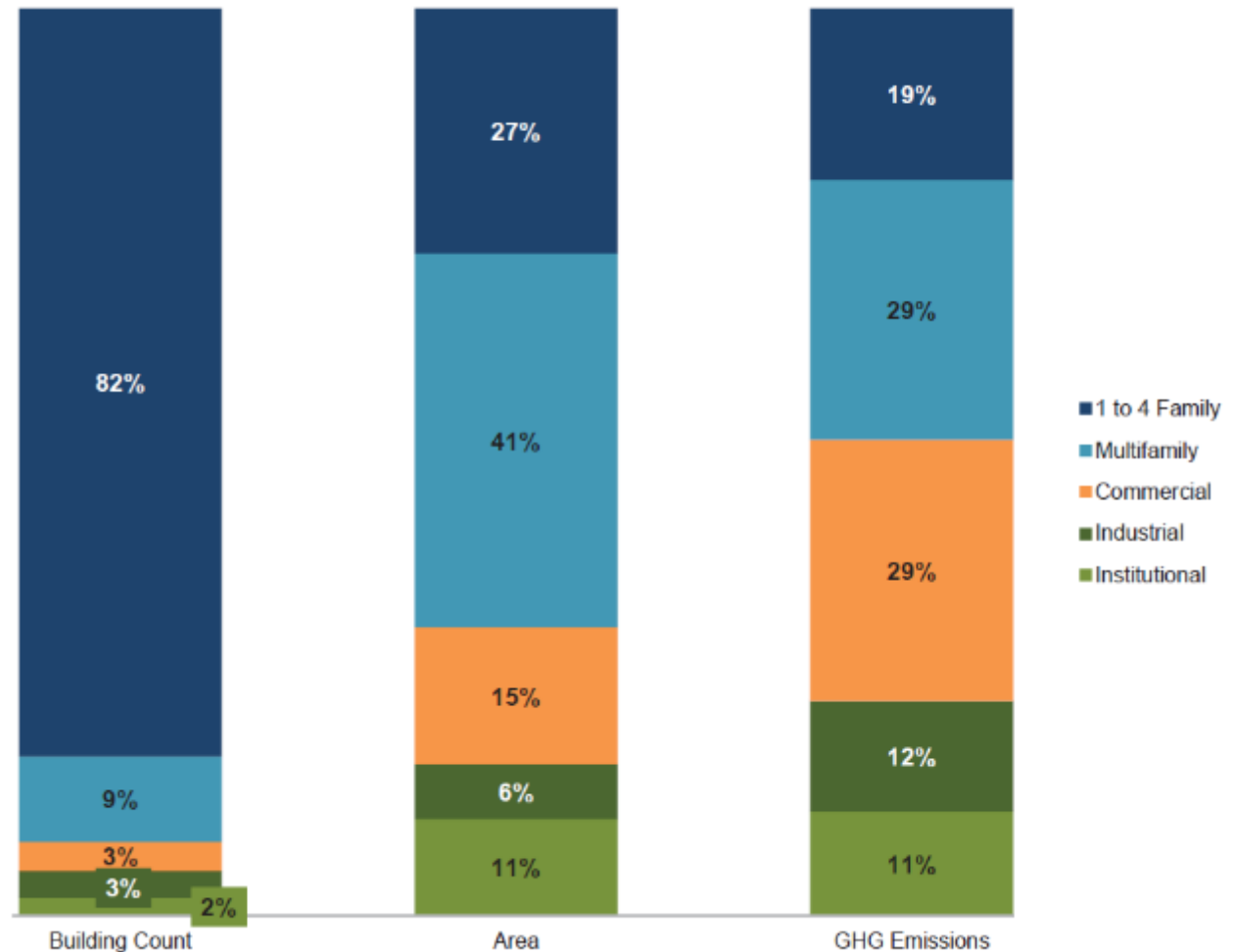


Source: 2016 NYC GHG Inventory

Key Findings about Building Energy Use

- **Greatest absolute number** of buildings: 1-4 family homes
- **Greatest share of GHG emissions:** Commercial and multifamily buildings

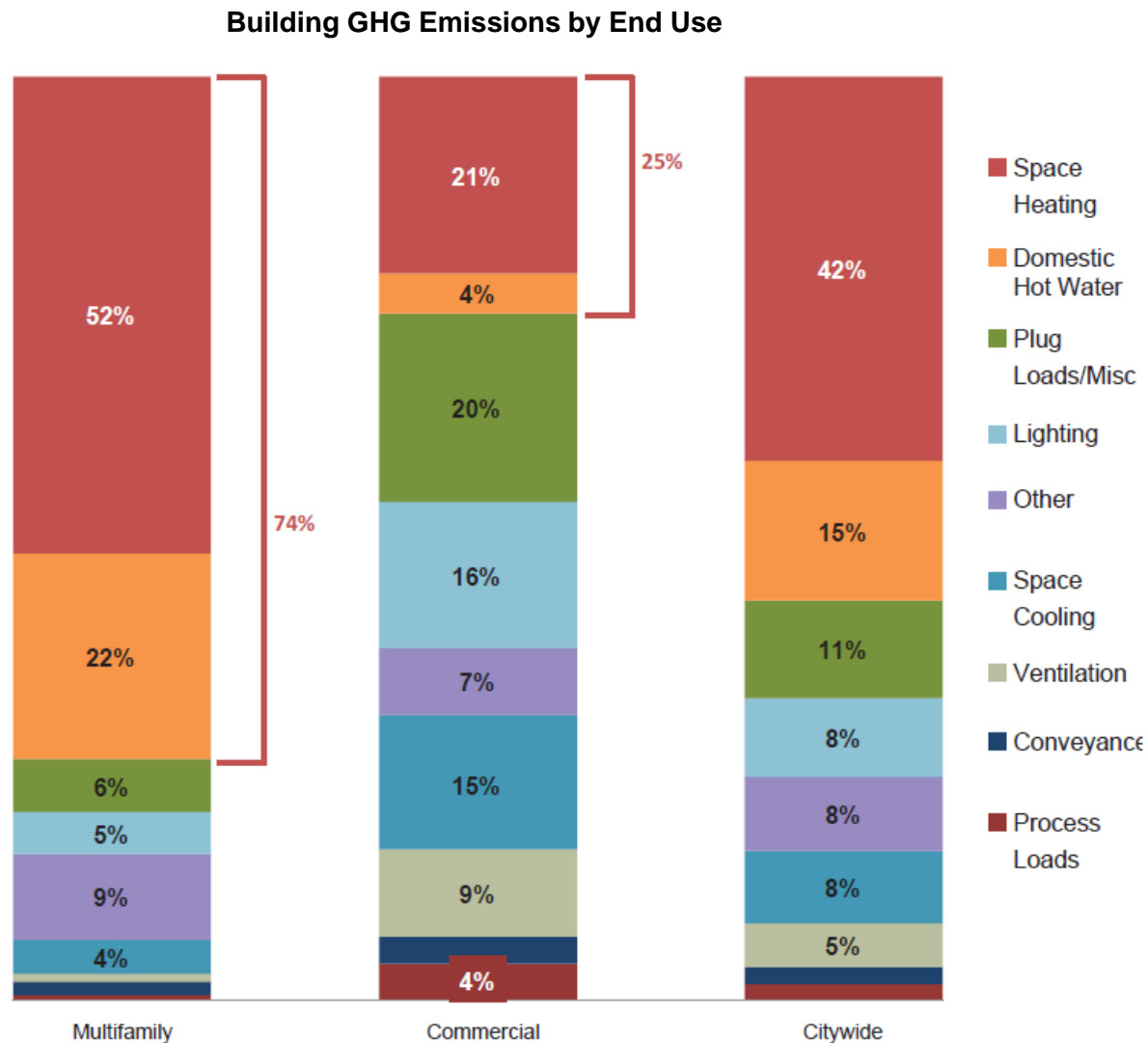
Building Uses by Building Count, Floor Area, and GHG Emissions



Source: PLUTO and 2015 GHG Inventory

Key Findings about Building Energy Use

- The energy used for **space heating** and **domestic hot water (DHW) production** accounts for the majority of building-based emissions

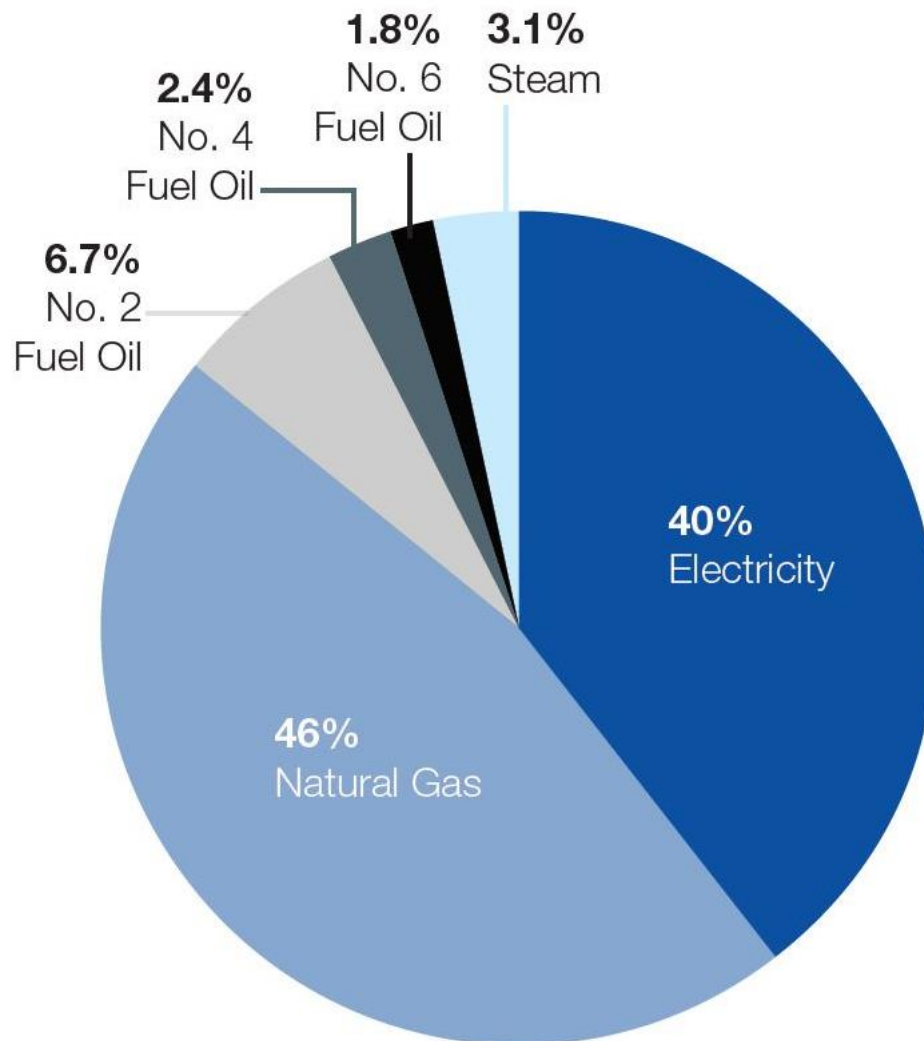


Source: 2013 and 2014 Local Law 87 Submissions

Building Energy Use by Fuel Type

- **Fossil fuels dominate** energy use and GHG emissions from New York City's buildings.

Sources of NYC Building-based Emissions by Fuel Type



Existing Buildings: Programs and Policies

Information



Financing



Training



Leadership



Assistance



The NYC Carbon Challenge:

A cross-sector voluntary leadership program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% or more in ten years.



18 leading universities

9 largest hospital organizations

28 commercial firms

13 commercial owners

22 residential management firms

19 hotels

510 million square feet

9% of citywide square footage

1,455,000 metric tons of carbon
projected to be eliminated

\$700 million in projected cost
savings



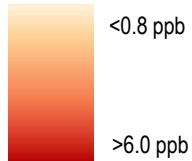
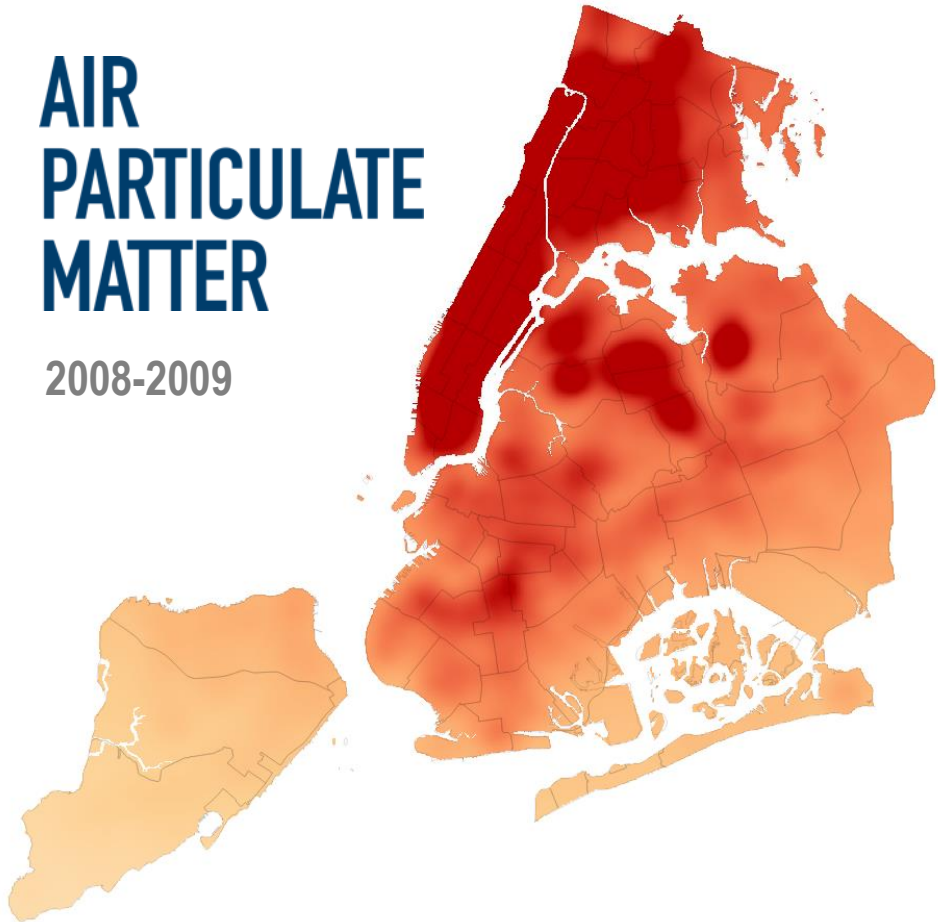
Free, personalized
advisory services that
streamline the process of
making energy efficiency
improvements.

NYC
Mayor's Office
of Sustainability
Mayor Bill De Blasio

#ONENYC

AIR PARTICULATE MATTER

2008-2009



SO₂ (ppb), Source: NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

NYC Clean
Heat was a
success.

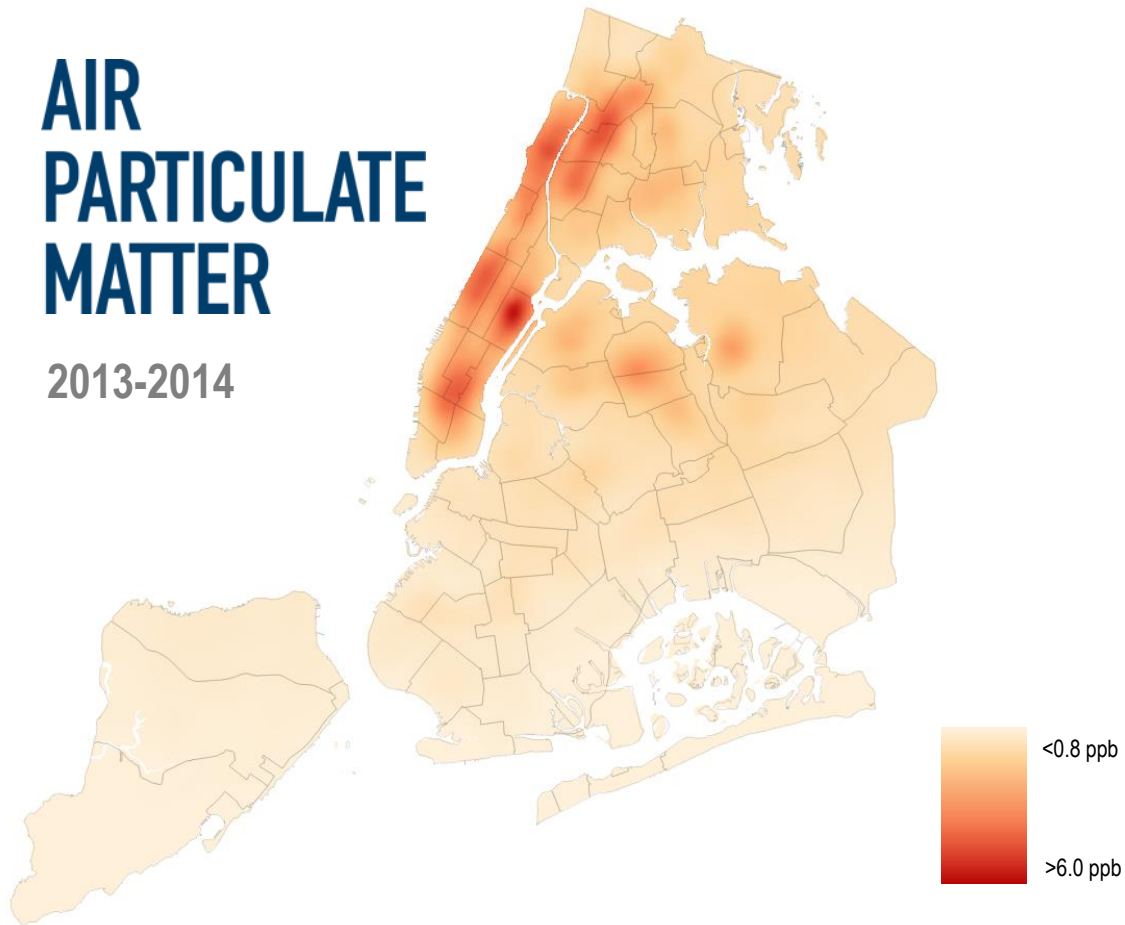
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AIR PARTICULATE MATTER

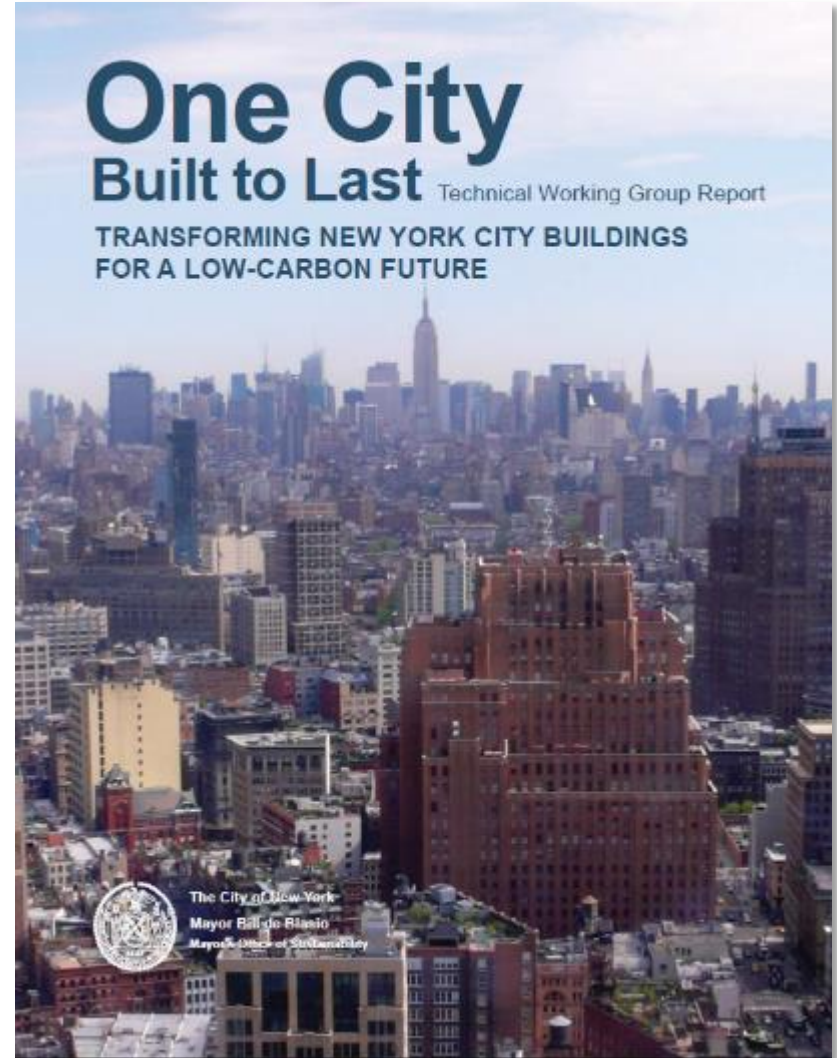
2013-2014



SO₂ (ppb), Source: NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

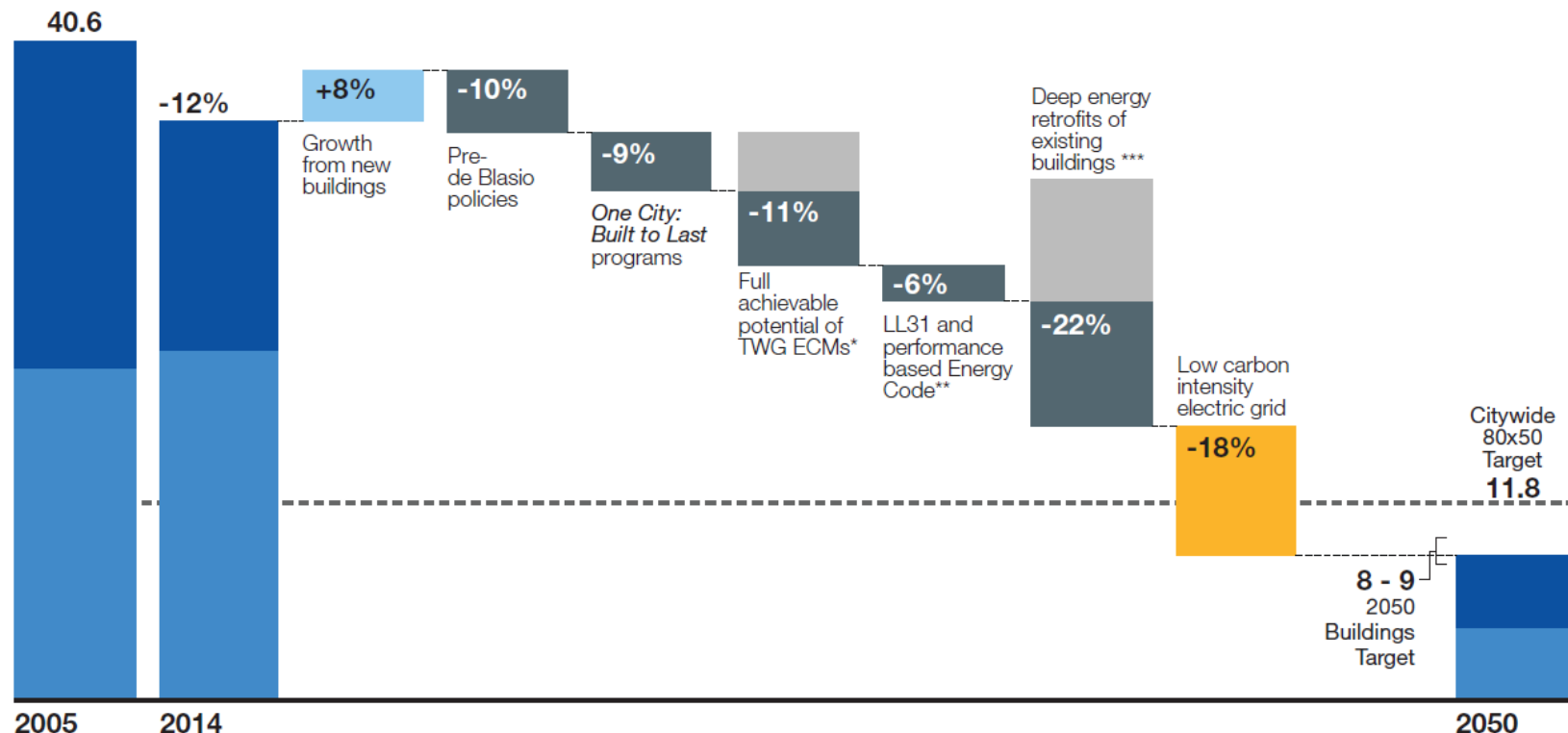
Buildings Technical Working Group

- NYC convened over 50 stakeholders to participate in the **Buildings Technical Working Group (TWG)**
- The TWG conducted the **most comprehensive analysis** of energy use in NYC's buildings to date
- The final report recommended **new requirements and supporting programs for buildings**
- Findings were integrated into **New York City's Roadmap to 80 x 50**



A Buildings Pathway to 80 x 50

Nearly every building will need to complete a deep energy retrofit, and many will need to move away from fossil fuel-based heating and hot water systems.



All percent reductions are relative to the 2005 Buildings emissions baseline

- Electricity
- Other Fuels
- One City Built to Last Overlap

* Full implementation of TWG ECMs includes 100% overlap with One City: Built to Last initiatives

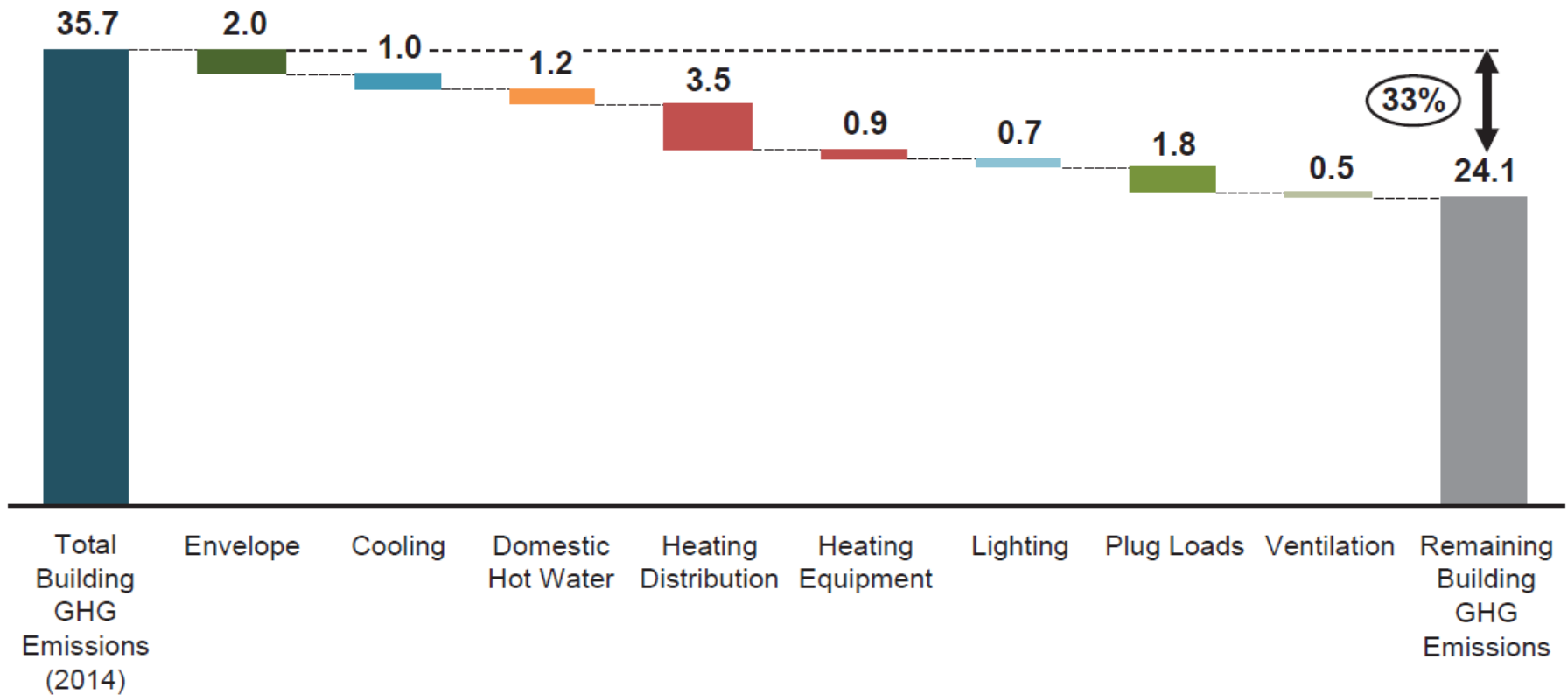
** Assumes a 50% reduction from ASHRAE 2013 standards for new construction and substantial renovations in public buildings beginning in 2017, and a 70% reduction from ASHRAE 2013 standards implemented in 2022 for both public and private buildings.

***Includes 100% overlap with *One City Built to Last initiatives* and TWG ECMs. 50-60% of buildings implement strategies that include high efficiency electric technologies for heat and hot water.

Low- and Medium-Difficulty ECMs

Low- and medium-difficulty ECMs are not sufficient to achieve the necessary GHG reductions from buildings.

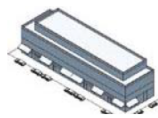
Technical Potential for GHG Reductions from ECMs by Building System



Deep Energy Retrofit Paths

Models of deep energy retrofit paths show that **40-60 percent energy reductions are possible using existing technologies and strategies.**

Eight Key Building Typologies



Commercial,
Pre-war,
≤ 7 Stories

Citywide Building Area: 2.7%
Citywide Building-based GHG: 5.4%



1-4
Family
Home

Citywide Building Area: 25.7%
Citywide Building-based GHG: 18.9%



Commercial,
Pre-war,
> 7 Stories

Citywide Building Area: 2.7%
Citywide Building-based GHG: 5.5%



Multifamily,
Pre-war,
≤ 7 Stories

Citywide Building Area: 15.8%
Citywide Building-based GHG: 11.5%



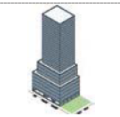
Commercial,
Post-war,
> 7 Stories

Citywide Building Area: 0.7%
Citywide Building-based GHG: 1.3%



Multifamily,
Post-war,
> 7 Stories

Citywide Building Area: 5.9%
Citywide Building-based GHG: 4.3%



Commercial,
Very Large

Citywide Building Area: 5.9%
Citywide Building-based GHG: 11.7%

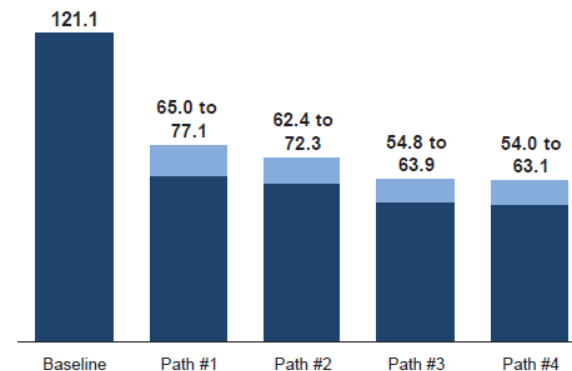


Multifamily,
Post-1980,
> 7 Stories

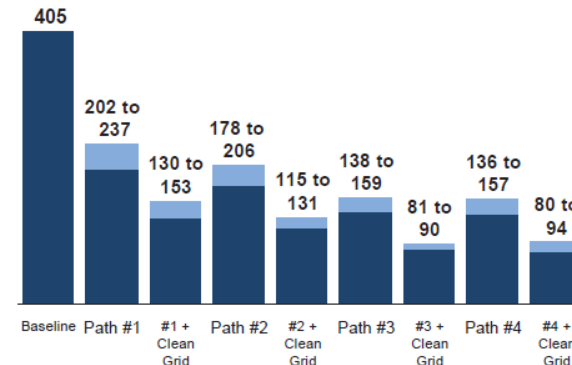
Citywide Building Area: 3.3%
Citywide Building-based GHG: 2.4%

Sample Deep Retrofit Path Results Multifamily, Post-War, > Seven Stories

Path Source EUI Reduction (kBtu/SF)



Path GHG Emissions Reduction (MtCO₂e)



Next Steps

The High Performance Retrofit Track

- Pilot deep energy retrofits in real buildings
- Phase in retrofits as part of a long-term capital plan
- Provide free technical assistance through the Retrofit Accelerator
- Develop a pathway for implementation across larger portfolios



Thank You

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nyc.gov/retrofitaccelerator