



The Challenge: 80x50

NYS

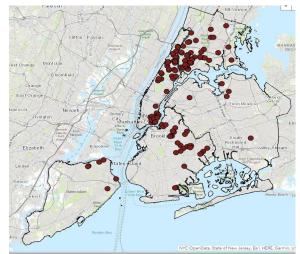
 New York State Climate Act set targets to reduce carbon emissions by 85% by 2050 and produce zero-emission electricity by 2040.

NYC LL97

 New York City's Local Law 97 of 2019 (LL97) introduced an aggressive schedule for carbon reductions from buildings. LL97 committed NYCHA to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030 and 80% by 2050 from a 2005 baseline.

Beneficial Electrification

 To align with required reductions, NYCHA must switch all future heating systems to distributed hydronic heat or high-efficiency electric heat pumps. NYCHA also seeks to decouple and electrify domestic hot water production as soon as practicable.



Low-temperature PTHPs (127)



Geothermal Heat Pumps (10)



Hydronic Conversions (63)



Combined Heat and Power (CHP) (6)



Next Steps

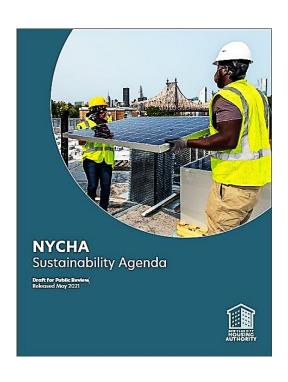
•Release 2021 Sustainability Agenda and NYCHA's public-facing decarbonization map during upcoming Climate Week

Bring to market a cold climate window heat pump (with NYSERDA/NYPA)









- Advocate for and secure funding for building envelope, heating, cooling and DHW upgrades
- Establish a "Clean Energy Academy"
- •Where NYCHA is targeting electrification options, make sure the grid is able to support the new loads

Benefits & Consequences

Benefits

- •The moment is right NYCHA's systems are in desperate need of recapitalization we get to do it right
- •Proposed technologies have the potential to include Environmental Justice Communities in career and job opportunities
- •NYCHA makes up about 3% of NYC's carbon emissions sizable reductions

Consequences

- Cooling as a "right"
- •NYCHA size can create an anchor market for new technologies



Final

• To achieve NY's 2050 Carbon & Equity goals, the most critical obstacle for NYCHA to overcome is electric grid capacity.

