

RANK

1 / 100

2020 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

New York City

For the first time ever, New York earned the top spot in the *City Scorecard*; its buildings policies were the key factor in its achievement. Since the previous edition of the *Scorecard*, New York has taken a major step forward by adopting Local Law 97 of 2019, which sets greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caps for buildings larger than 25,000 square feet (this policy begins in 2024, and caps become more stringent in 2030). New York also has strong building energy codes along with several policies to increase energy efficiency in existing buildings. New York earned its top ranking by redoubling its efforts to advance clean energy; it will need to continue doing so to hold onto the top position in the future.

OVERALL SCORE

77.5 / 100



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

6.5

2.5

10



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES

8

3

15



BUILDINGS POLICIES

28.5

7

30



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

10.5

5.5

15



TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

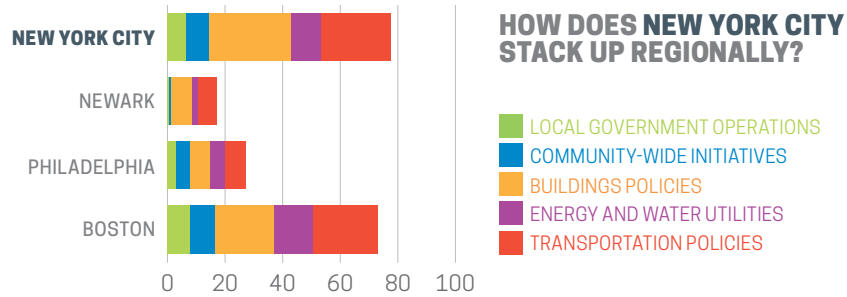
24

8.5

30

MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6.5 OF 10 POINTS)

New York has GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy goals for local government operations. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects the city will achieve its near-term climate mitigation goal for local government to reduce GHG emissions 40% below 2005 levels by 2025. New York benchmarks all municipal buildings over 10,000 square feet, conducts energy audits to measure the energy performance of its buildings portfolio, and retrofits buildings through the city's Accelerated Conservation and Efficiency (ACE) program.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (8 OF 15 POINTS)

New York's climate change mitigation and renewable energy goals set the vision for a clean energy future. The city has adopted a community-wide carbon neutrality goal by 2050 as well as several interim GHG emissions reduction targets prior to 2050. Based on emissions data from past years, ACEEE projects New York will not achieve its near-term, community-wide climate mitigation goal of 30% below 2005 levels by 2025. To advance equity-driven planning and implementation, Intro 886-A created an Interagency Working Group that seeks to develop an Environmental Justice Plan. New York supports the creation of district energy, microgrids, and community solar throughout the city.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (28.5 OF 30 POINTS)

New York was the highest scoring city for buildings policies. It adopted the 2020 New York City Energy Conservation Code for residential and commercial buildings. New residential and commercial buildings in the city must adhere to solar- and electric vehicle-readiness requirements. New York has adopted a host of policies to achieve energy reductions in existing buildings. Local Law 97 of 2019 sets building performance standards for buildings beginning in 2024. Local Law 84 of 2009 requires benchmarking in commercial and multifamily buildings while Local Law 33 of 2018 requires such buildings to display an energy efficiency grade. The city also has adopted lighting retrofit requirements through Local Law 33 and audit and retrocommissioning requirements through Local Law 87 of 2009.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (10.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, Consolidated Edison (ConEd) shows low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs. National Grid NY shows moderate savings as a percentage of sales for natural gas efficiency programs. Both utilities offer comprehensive programs for low-income and multifamily households. New York partners with NYSERDA, ConEd, and National Grid to increase demand for energy efficiency programs. New York participates in Public Service Commission proceedings in support of distributed energy resources, community shared solar, and microgrid tariffs and regulation.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (24 OF 30 POINTS)

The OneNYC 2050 plan includes a goal to reduce transportation emissions 70% below 2005 levels by 2050, but the goal has not been formally codified. The 80x50 roadmap sets a mode share target of using sustainable transportation modes in 80% of all trips by 2050. Relative to other systems, New York's transit system is well funded and accessible; however, ensuring continued financial support for service and operations will be crucial in a post-COVID world. New York's zoning code includes several location-efficient provisions, such as abolishing minimum parking requirements in transit zones. New York is the only city in the *Scorecard* with a congestion pricing program for its central buildings district.