owner / tenant collaboration

While LL97 places the responsibility to meet emissions limits on building owners, close collaboration between tenants and owners is critical to achieving the required GHG reductions. As part of tenant lease negotiations and tenant improvement projects, energy efficiency and GHG reduction will be an important element to reduce both base building and tenant emissions. Achieving LL97 compliance will require thoughtful owner-tenant engagement, to inform choices and behaviors that result in greater energy efficiency and emissions reductions.

C. Deep tenant fitout measures

learn more: be-exchange.org

tearsheet

Turning Data into Action GHG Reduction Pathways for Commercial Office Buildings

typology 4/4

Decentralized Cooling Systems with Steam Heating

Cooling Systems

- · Ductless Mini Split
- · PTAC
- · Split System Central Air

building

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energy

Heating System

· Steam Boiler

Heating Fuel

- · District Stean
- · Dual Fuel

 Through Wall A/C Electric · Window A/C Natural Gas · Oil

Report Partners

typology 4: Decentralized Cooling **Systems with Steam Heating**

Typology at a Glance

The statistics below reflect this typology's fraction of citywide office building floor area, and the resulting energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of all large office buildings, citywide.

Gross SF 40.5M SF # of NYC buildings





Site Energy Use 3.1B kBtu



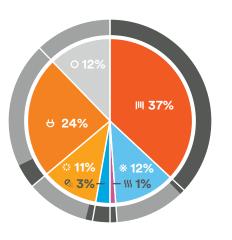
275,000 tCo_e

Average Site EUI 76 kBtu/sf/yr

Whole-building GHG distribution

This pie chart depicts the breakdown of GHG emissions by end-use system, as well as the split between base building and tenant usage for each system.

•••••





sustainable

partnerships

energy

read the report: be-exchange.org/beexreport/commercialdata

| building emissions by system This shows the breakdown of GHG emissions by end-use system, as well as bar charts depicting base building vs. tenant usage for each system. | | retrofit packages | | retrofit packages | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | moderate decarbonization | The potential GHG savings percentages listed below reflect estimated base building and/or tenant space emissions savings from baseline whole-building emissions. The total savings range for moderate decarbonization measures includes the combined savings from both base building measures and existing tenant measures. | deep decarbonization | Achieving deeper GHG savings for buildings more than 25% over emissions limits will require significant investment, often including electrification solutions (*) for heating, cooling, and hot water. A detailed engineering analysis is needed to determine the best measures for each building. GHG savings listed below are from baseline whole-building emissions. |
| | | base building | existing tenant measures | base building | tenant fitout measures |
| BUILDING SYSTEM | %GHG (WHOLE BUILDING) | EMISSIONS REDUCTION POTENTIAL GHG SAVINGS MEASURES (ERMS) (WHOLE BUILDING) | EMISSIONS REDUCTION POTENTIAL GHG SAVINGS MEASURES (ERMS) (WHOLE BUILDING) | EMISSIONS REDUCTION POTENTIAL GHG SAVINGS MEASURES (ERMS) (WHOLE BUILDING) | EMISSIONS REDUCTION POTENTIAL GHG SAVINGS MEASURES (ERMS) (WHOLE BUILDING) |
| heating | 37% 100% 0% BASE BUILDING TENANT | Repair/replace steam traps and control valves Install TRVs Install or Upgrade EMS/BMS & other controls Upgrade zone controls Insulate pipes Install heat recovery | | # Convert to water source heat pump or other electrification option, as appropriate Upgrade window glazing | # Convert to water source heat pump or other electrification option, as appropriate ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** |
| * cooling | 12% 10% BASE BUILDING 90% TENANT | Install economizers Adjust setpoints and setbacks Install demand controlled ventilation Install VAV and thermostats in tenant spaces Map tenant BMS oversight into base building system Reset chilled water differential pressure setpoint | Optimize server room cooling Optimize setpoints and schedules for occupied hours Calibrate sensors and controls Clean coils Upgrade packaged units Upgrade to EC motors | # Convert to water source heat pump or other electrification option, as appropriate Upgrade window glazing 1.0% | # Convert to water source heat pump or other electrification option, as appropriate 2.5% |
| ventilation | 1% 0% 100% BASE BUILDING TENANT | Install VFDs on AHUs Convert CV system to VAV type system Install demand controlled ventilation Install exhaust fan timers Upgrade fans/air handlers | Install demand controlled ventilation | Install dedicated outside air system (DOAS) Install demand controlled ventilation | Install dedicated outside air system (DOAS) Install demand controlled ventilation |
| % hot water | 3% 100% 0% BASE BUILDING TENANT | Install DHW Controls Install Low-Flow Aerators Install Low-Flow Showerheads Insulate DHW Tank | | # Convert to water source heat pump for DHW ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** | # Convert to electric point-of-use DHW, where applicable |
| # lighting | 11% 5% 95% BASE BUILDING TENANT | Install Occupancy/Vacancy Sensors and Timers Upgrade Lighting to LED Lighting Upgrades - Bi-Level Fixtures for Stairwells Delamp | Install occupancy/vacancy sensors and timers Upgrade lighting to LEDs Upgrade to bi-level lighting fixtures in stairwells Delamp overlit spaces | Install occupancy/vacancy sensors and timers Upgrade lighting to LEDs Upgrade to bi-level lighting fixtures in stairwells Delamp overlit spaces | Install new LED lighting systems Install advanced daylighting & occupancy controls 5.5% |
| plug loads & conveyance | 24% 15% 85% BASE BUILDING TENANT | Plug Load Controls/Timers Add Elevator Regenerative Drives Upgrade Motors O.5% | Install plug load controls/timers Use ENERGY STAR appliances Utilize sleep modes on IT equipment Move onsite IT to cloud, when possible | Install plug load controls/timers Add elevator regenerative drives Upgrade elevator and escalator motors O.5% | Install plug load controls/timers Utilize sleep modes on IT equipment Use ENERGY STAR appliances Move onsite IT (e.g. server rooms) to cloud |
| 0 | 12% | GHG savings from base building measures 10-12% | GHG savings from existing tenant measures 4–6% | GHG savings from base building measures 12–14% | GHG savings from new tenant measures 15-17% |
| process / other GHG | 1% 99% BASE BUILDING TENANT 45% 55% | total savings from moderate decarbonization measures | 14-18% | total savings from deep decarbonization measures | 27-31% |
| breakdown | 75/0 55/0 | ★ For end uses where there are measures listed but no savings shown, the whole-building | GHG savings is counted in the base building column for that end use. The transition to all-electric eq | uinment will shift some energy loads between base building and tenant systems, which is not estimated in | n this table |

^{*} For end uses where there are measures listed but no savings shown, the whole-building GHG savings is counted in the base building column for that end use. The transition to all-electric equipment will shift some energy loads between base building and tenant systems, which is not estimated in this table.

BASE BUILDING

[•] Emissions reductions are shown using the electricity carbon coefficient specified in Local Law 97 for the 2024-2029 compliance period; it is likely that the final electricity coefficient for 2030-2034 will be lower, resulting in bigger GHG reductions.