

Decarbonization Pathways for Affordable Housing

presentations by

Katie Schwamb, Director, Educational Resources, Building Energy Exchange
Jennifer Leone, Chief Sustainability Officer, NYC HPD
Tony Piscopia, Director of Housing Preservation, Senior Associate,
Magnusson Architecture & Planning, PC

moderator

Katie Schwamb, Director, Educational Resources, Building Energy Exchange

panelists

Jennifer Leone, Chief Sustainability Officer, NYC HPD
James Henshaw, Manager, Sustainability Services, Bright Power
Tony Piscopia, Director of Housing Preservation, Senior Associate,
Magnusson Architecture & Planning, PC
Jerry Mascuch, Vice President of Real Estate, Samaritan Daytop Village

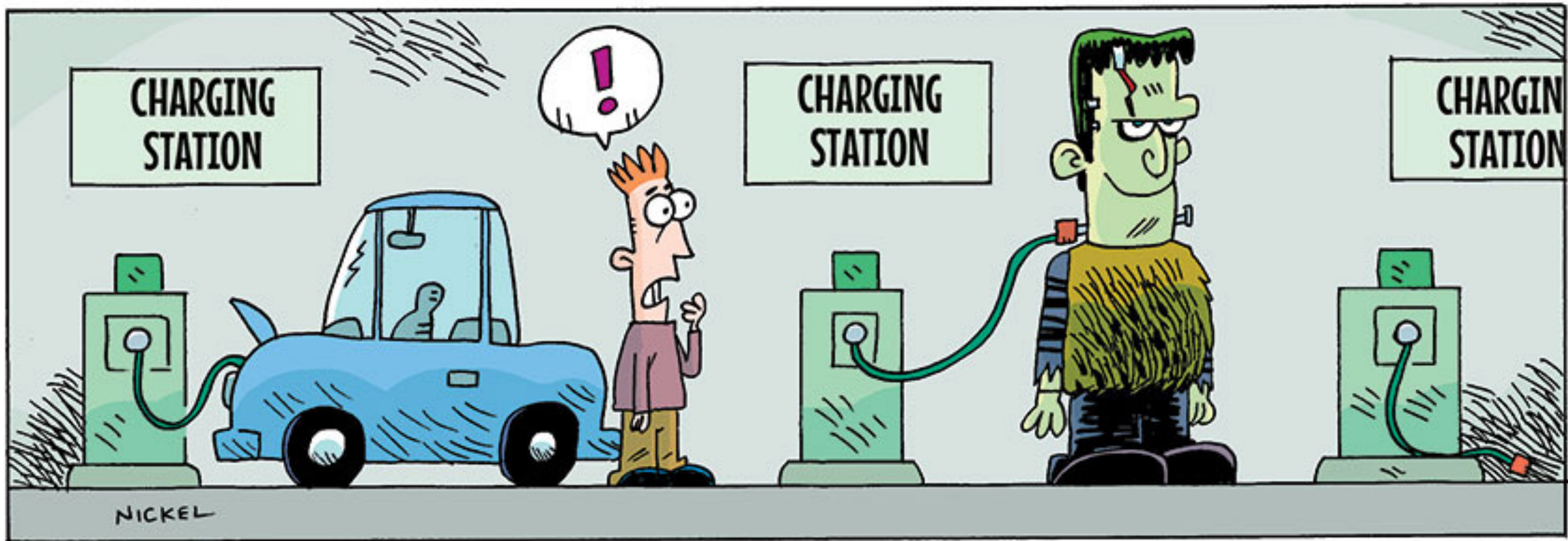
be
ex

building
energy
exchange

31 Chambers Street
New York, NY

October 31, 2023
9:30 to 11 am

1.5 AIA
LU | HSW



Frankenstein's charging station

Comic by Scott Nickel

<https://jokes.scoutlife.org/comics/frankensteins-charging-station/>

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Decarbonization Roadmap for Multifamily Affordable Housing



**October 31, 2023
31 Chambers Street
New York, NY**

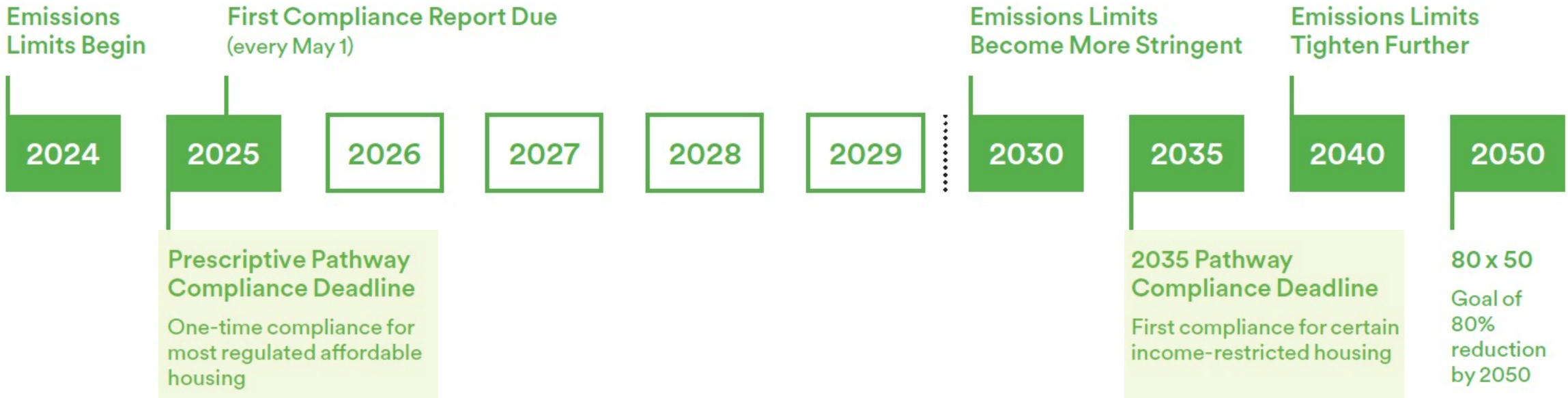
Project Team



Project Goals

To understand how affordable housing *could* comply with LL97's short- and long-term limits and to inform project scopes and policy decisions.

LL97 Timeline



Building Typologies



post-1980 mid-rise senior rental

year built: 1988
size: 99 units · 70,460 sq. ft.
heating system: hydronic baseboard
LL97 path: Prescriptive Pathway



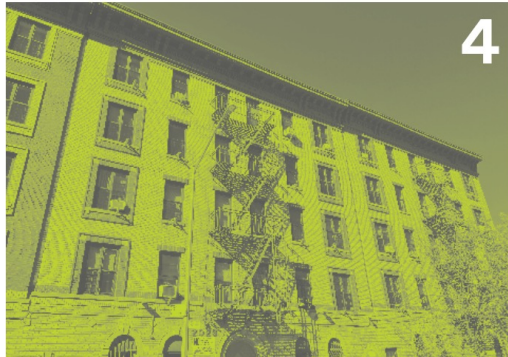
post-war high-rise Mitchell-Lama

year built: 1975
size: 182 units · 127,009 sq. ft.
heating system: two pipe steam w/baseboard
LL97 path: 2035 Pathway



pre-war low-rise rent stabilized rental

year built: 1927
size: 52 units · 44,250 sq. ft.
heating system: hydronic convectors
LL97 path: Prescriptive Pathway



pre-war low-rise HDFC co-op

year built: 1913
size: 40 units · 40,850 sq. ft.
heating system: one-pipe steam radiators
LL97 path: Prescriptive Pathway



post-1980 high-rise rental

year built: 1995
size: 198 units · 182,828 sq. ft.
heating system: steam PTACs
LL97 path: Prescriptive Pathway

see pages 4-5
of the Manual

Scoping for Compliance

Low Carbon Retrofit

No Carbon Retrofit

Enhancing Efficiency

baseline building conditions		low carbon retrofit package		GHG savings	no carbon retrofit package		GHG savings			
		<p>This post-war high-rise building has a brick masonry assembly, balconies, and no insulation. No connecting buildings makes it ideal for full envelope upgrades, especially insulated over-cladding. Natural gas heating and thru-wall ACs for cooling provide an opportunity for central VRF heat pumps. Master metered electric also makes the building a good candidate for solar on the roof.</p>		<p>Low Carbon improvements include new steam boilers and thru-wall ACs, an electric air source heat pump DHW system, rooftop post & rail solar PV, and LED lighting. Envelope upgrades include new roof insulation, windows and doors, air sealing measures, and optional above grade wall R-15 EIFS over-cladding that also covers the underside of the balconies. GHG savings for this scope of work are based on the 2030 emissions factor.</p>		<p>No Carbon improvements include all 2030 measures plus additional upgrades which may supersede some 2030 measures. These include central VRF heat pumps, electric stoves and dryers, and energy recovery ventilation resulting in whole building electrification. New high-performance windows and doors and optional above grade wall R-15 EIFS over-cladding upgrade the envelope. GHG savings for this scope of work are based on the 2050 emissions factor.</p>				
BUILDING SYSTEM	% OF GHG EMISSIONS	SYSTEM COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION	ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES (ECMs)	ESTIMATED COST/DU*	RELATIVE TO BASELINE BUILDING AND BASED ON THE 2030 EMISSIONS FACTOR	ESTIMATED COST/DU*	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU*	RELATIVE TO BASELINE BUILDING AND BASED ON THE 2050 EMISSIONS FACTOR	
envelope	n/a	Roof Insulation	Concrete deck, 2" rigid insulation	■ R-49 blown-in insulation	\$1,250	2%		\$1,250	0% ***	
		Windows/Glazing	Aluminum, double hung	■ New aluminum, double hung, double pane, low-e, argon filled ■ New storefront/entry doors	\$6,650			\$10,850		
		Air Sealing & Weatherization	Leaky windows & doors	■ Door & window weatherstripping	\$1,000			\$1,000		
		Above Grade Walls	Uninsulated brick wall assembly	+ Optional R-15 EIFS over-cladding, including underside of balconies	\$17,250			\$17,250		
heating	63%	Heating	(2) Scotch Marine steam boilers with baseboards, outdoor air reset and pressure controls	■ New steam boilers with east/west zone valves ■ Heat Timer boiler controls with indoor temp feedback ■ Real Time Energy Management (RTEM)	\$3,350 \$500 \$2,000	24% +8% WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING		\$10,050	67% *** +0% *** WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING	
		Cooling	Thru-wall ACs	■ New thru-wall ENERGY STAR ACs	\$2,000			\$2,000		
		Pumps	0.75 hp single speed pump	■ No additional measures	\$0			\$0		
		Pipe Insulation	Piping mostly insulated	■ New pipe insulation	\$300			\$300		
		Ventilation	Common Areas: passive Apartment, Bath, Kitchen; central exhaust fans	■ Direct drive, variable speed EC motor central exhaust fans with timers & CAR dampers	\$1,300			\$1,300		
domestic hot water	17%	DHW	Tankless coils in steam boilers	■ Central air source heat pump (ASHP) with storage ♣ †	\$6,450	16%		\$6,450	20% ***	
		Plumbing Fixtures	Standard flow fixtures	■ Low flow fixtures (WaterSense where applicable)	\$300			\$300		
lighting	6%	Common Area	Fluorescent/CFL/Incandescent	■ LEDs with occupancy/vacancy sensors	\$800	1%		\$800	4% ***	
		Exterior	Fluorescent/CFL/Incandescent	■ LEDs with photocells & timeclock	(see above)			(see above)		
		In-unit	Fluorescent circline	■ LEDs	\$1,000			\$1,000		
appliances	14%	Appliances	Non-ENERGY STAR refrigerators Gas stoves	■ ENERGY STAR refrigerators	\$1,350	1%		\$950	9%	
		Central Laundry	(4) Non-ENERGY STAR washers (4) Electric dryers	■ (4) ENERGY STAR washers	\$0 (per equipment lease agreement)			\$0 (per equipment lease agreement)		
renewables		None		■ 65KW post & rail rooftop solar PV system	\$1,700	2%		\$1,700	0%	
		ASSOCIATED UPGRADES		♣ electrical service and distribution upgrades † structural/finish upgrades including dunnage, patching, & sealing	\$1,600 \$10			\$6,750 \$4,200	\$8,350 \$4,210	
				2030 Emissions Factor The 2030 emissions factor reflects an electric grid powered 70% by renewable energy.	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU \$31,560	46%			ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU \$55,010	100%
					ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING \$48,810	54%			ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING \$72,260	100%

Low Carbon Retrofit Package

Provides moderate emissions reductions and meets near-term LL97 limits through strategic system upgrades and partial electrification.

baseline building conditions		low carbon retrofit package		GHG savings	no carbon retrofit package		GHG savings			
		<p>This post-war high-rise building has a brick masonry assembly, balconies, and no insulation. No connecting buildings makes it ideal for full envelope upgrades, especially insulated over-cladding. Natural gas heating and thru-wall ACs for cooling provide an opportunity for central VRF heat pumps. Master metered electric also makes the building a good candidate for solar on the roof.</p>		<p>Low Carbon improvements include new steam boilers and thru-wall ACs, an electric air source heat pump DHW system, rooftop post & rail solar PV, and LED lighting. Envelope upgrades include new roof insulation, windows and doors, air sealing measures, and optional above grade wall R-15 EIFS over-cladding that also covers the underside of the balconies. GHG savings for this scope of work are based on the 2030 emissions factor.</p>		<p>RELATIVE TO BASELINE BUILDING AND BASED ON THE 2030 EMISSIONS FACTOR</p>	<p>No Carbon improvements include all 2030 measures plus additional upgrades which may supersede some 2030 measures. These include central VRF heat pumps, electric stoves and dryers, and energy recovery ventilation resulting in whole building electrification. New high-performance windows and doors and optional above grade wall R-15 EIFS over-cladding upgrade the envelope. GHG savings for this scope of work are based on the 2050 emissions factor.</p>		<p>RELATIVE TO BASELINE BUILDING AND BASED ON THE 2050 EMISSIONS FACTOR</p>	
BUILDING SYSTEM	% OF GHG EMISSIONS	SYSTEM COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION	ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES (ECMs)	ESTIMATED COST/DU*		ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES (ECMs)	ESTIMATED COST/DU*	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU*	
envelope	n/a	Roof Insulation	Concrete deck, 2" rigid insulation	■ R-49 blown-in insulation	\$1,250	2%			\$1,250	0% ***
		Windows/Glazing	Aluminum, double hung	■ New aluminum, double hung, double pane, low-e, argon filled ■ New storefront/entry doors	\$6,650		■ New uPVC, thermally broken, casement windows & ENERGY STAR balcony doors	\$10,850	\$10,850	
		Air Sealing & Weatherization	Leaky windows & doors	■ Door & window weatherstripping	\$1,000			\$1,000		
		Above Grade Walls	Uninsulated brick wall assembly	+ Optional R-15 EIFS over-cladding, including underside of balconies	\$17,250		+ Optional R-15 EIFS over-cladding, including underside of balconies	\$17,250	\$17,250	
heating	63%	Heating	(2) Scotch Marine steam boilers with baseboards, outdoor air reset and pressure controls	■ New steam boilers with east/west zone valves ■ Heat Timer boiler controls with indoor temp feedback ■ Real Time Energy Management (RTEM)	\$3,350 \$500 \$2,000	24% +8% WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING	■ Central VRF with rooftop units # T ■ RTEM via programmable thermostat	\$10,050 \$2,000	\$10,050 \$2,000	67% *** +0% *** WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING
		Cooling	Thru-wall ACs	■ New thru-wall ENERGY STAR ACs	\$2,000		(see above) VRFs also provide cooling			
		Pumps	0.75 hp single speed pump	■ No additional measures	\$0					
		Pipe Insulation	Piping mostly insulated	■ New pipe insulation	\$300					
		Ventilation	Common Area: passive Apartment, Bath, Kitchen; central exhaust fans	■ Direct drive, variable speed EC motor central exhaust fans with timers & CAR dampers	\$1,300		■ Central ERVs serving corridors # T ■ Central ERVs serving apartments # T	\$4,750	\$4,750 (see above)	
ductwork	17%	Ductwork	In-unit leaky	■ Clean & seal ducts; conduct testing, adjusting, & balancing	(see above)					
		DHW	Tankless coils in steam boilers	■ Central air source heat pump (ASHP) with storage # T	\$6,450	16%	No additional recommended measures	\$6,450	\$6,450	20% ***
lighting	6%	Plumbing Fixtures	Standard flow fixtures	■ Low flow fixtures (WaterSense where applicable)	\$300			\$300		
		Common Area	Fluorescent/CFL/Incandescent	■ LEDs with occupancy/vacancy sensors	\$800	1%	No additional recommended measures		\$800	4% ***
		Exterior	Fluorescent/CFL/Incandescent	■ LEDs with photocells & timeclock	(see above)			(see above)		
appliances	14%	In-unit	Fluorescent circline	■ LEDs	\$1,000			\$1,000		
		Appliances	Non-ENERGY STAR refrigerators Gas stoves	■ ENERGY STAR refrigerators	\$1,350	1%	■ Electric stoves # T	\$950	\$2,300	9%
renewables	None	Central Laundry	(4) Non-ENERGY STAR washers (4) Electric dryers	■ (4) ENERGY STAR washers	\$0 (per equipment lease agreement)		■ (4) Heat pump dryers # T	\$0 (per equipment lease agreement)	\$0	
				■ 65KW post & rail rooftop solar PV system	\$1,700	2%	No additional recommended measures		\$1,700	0%
		ASSOCIATED UPGRADES		■ electrical service and distribution upgrades	\$1,600		■ electrical service and distribution upgrade	\$6,750	\$8,350	
				■ structural/finish upgrades including dunnage, patching, & sealing	\$10		■ structural/finish upgrades including dunnage, patching, & sealing	\$4,200	\$4,210	
				2030 Emissions Factor The 2030 emissions factor reflects an electric grid powered 70% by renewable energy.	\$31,560	46%	2050 Emissions Factor The 2050 emissions factor reflects a zero-emissions electric grid powered 100% by renewable energy.	\$55,010	\$55,010	100%
				ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING	\$48,810	54%	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING	\$72,260	\$72,260	100%

No Carbon Retrofit Package

Provides **deep** emissions reductions and meets **long-term LL97 limits**, through more robust system upgrades and **full building electrification**.

baseline building conditions		low carbon retrofit package		GHG savings	no carbon retrofit package		GHG savings				
		<p>This post-war high-rise building has a brick masonry assembly, balconies, and no insulation. No connecting buildings makes it ideal for full envelope upgrades, especially insulated over-cladding. Natural gas heating and thru-wall ACs for cooling provide an opportunity for central VRF heat pumps. Master metered electric also makes the building a good candidate for solar on the roof.</p>		<p>Low Carbon improvements include new steam boilers and thru-wall ACs, an electric air source heat pump DHW system, rooftop post & rail solar PV, and LED lighting. Envelope upgrades include new roof insulation, windows and doors, air sealing measures, and optional above grade wall R-15 EIFS over-cladding that also covers the underside of the balconies. GHG savings for this scope of work are based on the 2030 emissions factor.</p>		<p>RELATIVE TO BASELINE BUILDING AND BASED ON THE 2030 EMISSIONS FACTOR</p>	<p>No Carbon improvements include all 2030 measures plus additional upgrades which may supersede some 2030 measures. These include central VRF heat pumps, electric stoves and dryers, and energy recovery ventilation resulting in whole building electrification. New high-performance windows and doors and optional above grade wall R-15 EIFS over-cladding upgrade the envelope. GHG savings for this scope of work are based on the 2050 emissions factor.</p>		<p>RELATIVE TO BASELINE BUILDING AND BASED ON THE 2050 EMISSIONS FACTOR</p>		
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envelope	n/a	Roof Insulation	Concrete deck, 2" rigid insulation	■ R-49 blown-in insulation	\$1,250	2%			\$1,250	0% ***	
		Windows/Glazing	Aluminum, double hung	■ New aluminum, double hung, double pane, low-e, argon filled ■ New storefront/entry doors	\$6,650			■ New uPVC, thermally broken, casement windows & ENERGY STAR balcony doors	\$10,850		\$10,850
		Air Sealing & Weatherization	Leaky windows & doors	■ Door & window weatherstripping	\$1,000				\$1,000		
		Above Grade Walls	Uninsulated brick wall assembly	+ Optional R-15 EIFS over-cladding, including underside of balconies	\$17,250			+ Optional R-15 EIFS over-cladding, including underside of balconies	\$17,250		\$17,250
heating	63%	Heating	(2) Scotch Marine steam boilers with baseboards, outdoor air reset and pressure controls	■ New steam boilers with east/west zone valves ■ Heat Timer boiler controls with indoor temp feedback ■ Real Time Energy Management (RTEM)	\$3,350 \$500 \$2,000	24% +8% WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING	■ Central VRF with rooftop units # T ■ RTEM via programmable thermostat	\$10,050 \$2,000	\$10,050 \$2,000	67% *** +0% *** WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING	
		Cooling	Thru-wall ACs	■ New thru-wall ENERGY STAR ACs	\$2,000		(see above) VRFs also provide cooling				
		Pumps	0.75 hp single speed pump	■ No additional measures	\$0						
		Pipe Insulation	Piping mostly insulated	■ New pipe insulation	\$300						
		Ventilation	Common Areas: passive Apartment, Bath, Kitchen; central exhaust fans	■ Direct drive, variable speed EC motor central exhaust fans with timers & CAR dampers	\$1,300		■ Central ERVs serving corridors # T ■ Central ERVs serving apartments # T	\$4,750	\$4,750 (see above)		
ductwork		Ductwork	In-unit leaky	■ Clean & seal ducts; conduct testing, adjusting, & balancing	(see above)						
		DHW	Tankless coils in steam boilers	■ Central air source heat pump (ASHP) with storage # T	\$6,450	16%	No additional recommended measures	\$6,450	\$6,450	20% ***	
plumbing fixtures		Plumbing Fixtures	Standard flow fixtures	■ Low flow fixtures (WaterSense where applicable)	\$300			\$300			
		Common Area	Fluorescent/CFL/Incandescent	■ LEDs with occupancy/vacancy sensors	\$800	1%	No additional recommended measures		\$800	4% ***	
			Exterior	Fluorescent/CFL/Incandescent	■ LEDs with photocells & timeclock		(see above)		(see above)		
In-unit	Fluorescent circline	■ LEDs	\$1,000		\$1,000						
appliances	14%	Appliances	Non-ENERGY STAR refrigerators Gas stoves	■ ENERGY STAR refrigerators	\$1,350	1%	■ Electric stoves # T	\$950	\$2,300	9%	
		Central Laundry	(4) Non-ENERGY STAR washers (4) Electric dryers	■ (4) ENERGY STAR washers	\$0 (per equipment lease agreement)		■ (4) Heat pump dryers # T	\$0	\$0 (per equipment lease agreement)		
renewables		None		■ 65KW post & rail rooftop solar PV system	\$1,700	2%	No additional recommended measures	\$1,700	\$1,700	0%	
		ASSOCIATED UPGRADES		# electrical service and distribution upgrades T structural/finish upgrades including dunnage, patching, & sealing	\$1,600 \$10		# electrical service and distribution upgrade T structural/finish upgrades including dunnage, patching, & sealing	\$6,750 \$4,200	\$8,350 \$4,210		
				2030 Emissions Factor The 2030 emissions factor reflects an electric grid powered 70% by renewable energy.	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU \$31,560	46%			ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU \$55,010	100%	
					ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING \$48,810	54%			ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING \$72,260	100%	

Enhancing Efficiency

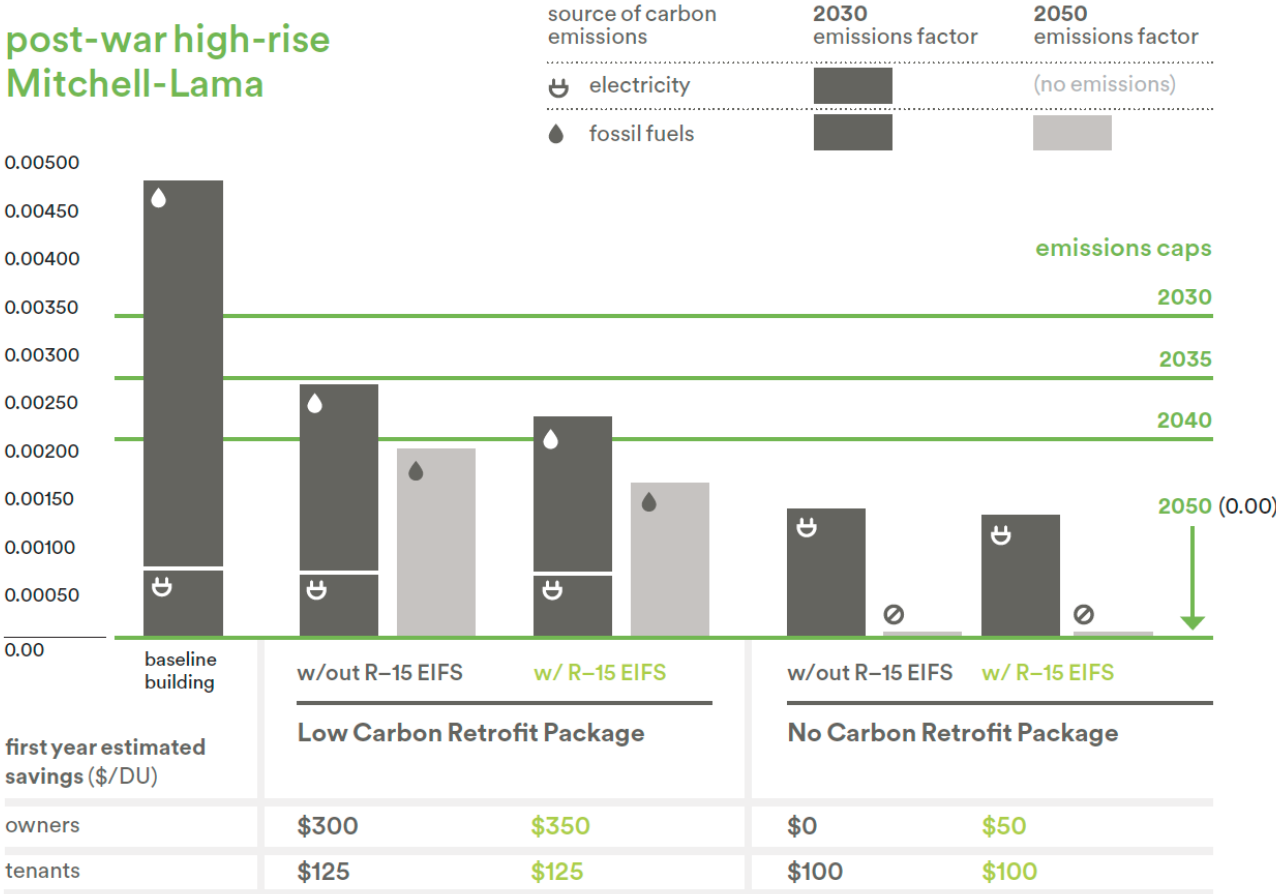
Each retrofit package includes an **optional over-cladding** scope to show how more **comprehensive envelope upgrades** provide additional benefits and savings.

baseline building conditions		low carbon retrofit package		GHG savings	no carbon retrofit package		GHG savings				
		<p>This post-war high-rise building has a brick masonry assembly, balconies, and no insulation. No connecting buildings makes it ideal for full envelope upgrades, especially insulated over-cladding. Natural gas heating and thru-wall ACs for cooling provide an opportunity for central VRF heat pumps. Master metered electric also makes the building a good candidate for solar on the roof.</p>		<p>Low Carbon improvements include new steam boilers and thru-wall ACs, an electric air source heat pump DHW system, rooftop post & rail solar PV, and LED lighting. Envelope upgrades include new roof insulation, windows and doors, air sealing measures, and optional above grade wall R-15 EIFS over-cladding that also covers the underside of the balconies. GHG savings for this scope of work are based on the 2030 emissions factor.</p>		<p>RELATIVE TO BASELINE BUILDING AND BASED ON THE 2030 EMISSIONS FACTOR</p>	<p>No Carbon improvements include all 2030 measures plus additional upgrades which may supersede some 2030 measures. These include central VRF heat pumps, electric stoves and dryers, and energy recovery ventilation resulting in whole building electrification. New high-performance windows and doors and optional above grade wall R-15 EIFS over-cladding upgrade the envelope. GHG savings for this scope of work are based on the 2050 emissions factor.</p>		<p>RELATIVE TO BASELINE BUILDING AND BASED ON THE 2050 EMISSIONS FACTOR</p>		
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envelope	n/a	Roof Insulation	Concrete deck, 2" rigid insulation	■ R-49 blown-in insulation	\$1,250	2%		\$1,250	\$17,250	0% ***	
		Windows/Glazing	Aluminum, double hung	■ New aluminum, double hung, double pane, low-e, argon filled ■ New storefront/entry doors	\$6,650			\$10,850			\$10,850
		Air Sealing & Weatherization	Leaky windows & doors	■ Door & window weatherstripping	\$1,000			\$1,000			
		Above Grade Walls	Uninsulated brick wall assembly	■ R-15 EIFS over-cladding, including underside of balconies	\$17,250		+	\$17,250			\$17,250
heating	63%	Heating	(2) Scotch Marine steam boilers with baseboards, outdoor air reset and pressure controls	■ New steam boilers with east/west zone valves ■ Heat Timer boiler controls with indoor temp feedback ■ Real Time Energy Management (RTEM)	\$3,350 \$500 \$2,000	24% +8%	■ Central VRF with rooftop units # T ■ RTEM via programmable thermostat	\$10,050 \$2,000	\$10,050 \$2,000	67% *** +0% ***	
		Cooling	Thru-wall ACs	■ New thru-wall ENERGY STAR ACs	\$2,000		(see above) VRFs also provide cooling				
cooling		Pumps	0.75 hp single speed pump	■ No additional measures	\$0						
		Pipe Insulation	Piping mostly insulated	■ New pipe insulation	\$300						
ventilation		Ventilation	Common Areas: passive Apartment, Bath, Kitchen; central exhaust fans	■ Direct drive, variable speed EC motor central exhaust fans with timers & CAR dampers	\$1,300		■ Central ERVs serving corridors # T ■ Central ERVs serving apartments # T	\$4,750	\$4,750	(see above)	
		Ductwork	In-unit leaky	■ Clean & seal ducts; conduct testing, adjusting, & balancing	(see above)						
domestic hot water	17%	DHW	Tankless coils in steam boilers	■ Central air source heat pump (ASHP) with storage # T	\$6,450	16%	No additional recommended measures	\$6,450	\$6,450	20% ***	
		Plumbing Fixtures	Standard flow fixtures	■ Low flow fixtures (WaterSense where applicable)	\$300			\$300			
lighting	6%	Common Area	Fluorescent/CFL/Incandescent	■ LEDs with occupancy/vacancy sensors	\$800	1%	No additional recommended measures	\$800	\$800	4% ***	
		Exterior	Fluorescent/CFL/Incandescent	■ LEDs with photocells & timeclock	(see above)			(see above)			
		In-unit	Fluorescent circline	■ LEDs	\$1,000			\$1,000			
appliances	14%	Appliances	Non-ENERGY STAR refrigerators Gas stoves	■ ENERGY STAR refrigerators	\$1,350	1%	■ Electric stoves # T	\$950	\$2,300	9%	
		Central Laundry	(4) Non-ENERGY STAR washers (4) Electric dryers	■ (4) ENERGY STAR washers	\$0 (per equipment lease agreement)		■ (4) Heat pump dryers # T	\$0 (per equipment lease agreement)			\$0 \$0
renewables		None		■ 65KW post & rail rooftop solar PV system	\$1,700	2%	No additional recommended measures	\$1,700	\$1,700	0%	
		ASSOCIATED UPGRADES		# electrical service and distribution upgrades † structural/finish upgrades including dunnage, patching, & sealing			# electrical service and distribution upgrade † structural/finish upgrades including dunnage, patching, & sealing		\$6,750 \$4,200	\$8,350 \$4,210	
				2030 Emissions Factor The 2030 emissions factor reflects an electric grid powered 70% by renewable energy.	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU \$31,560	46%	2050 Emissions Factor The 2050 emissions factor reflects a zero-emissions electric grid powered 100% by renewable energy.		ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU \$55,010	100%	
				ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING	\$48,810	54%	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST/DU WITH R-15 EIFS OVER-CLADDING		\$72,260	100%	

Assessing for Compliance

Each retrofit package is compared to LL97 emissions caps using the 2030 and 2050 emissions factors to demonstrate compliance as the grid also transitions to clean energy sources.

post-war high-rise Mitchell-Lama

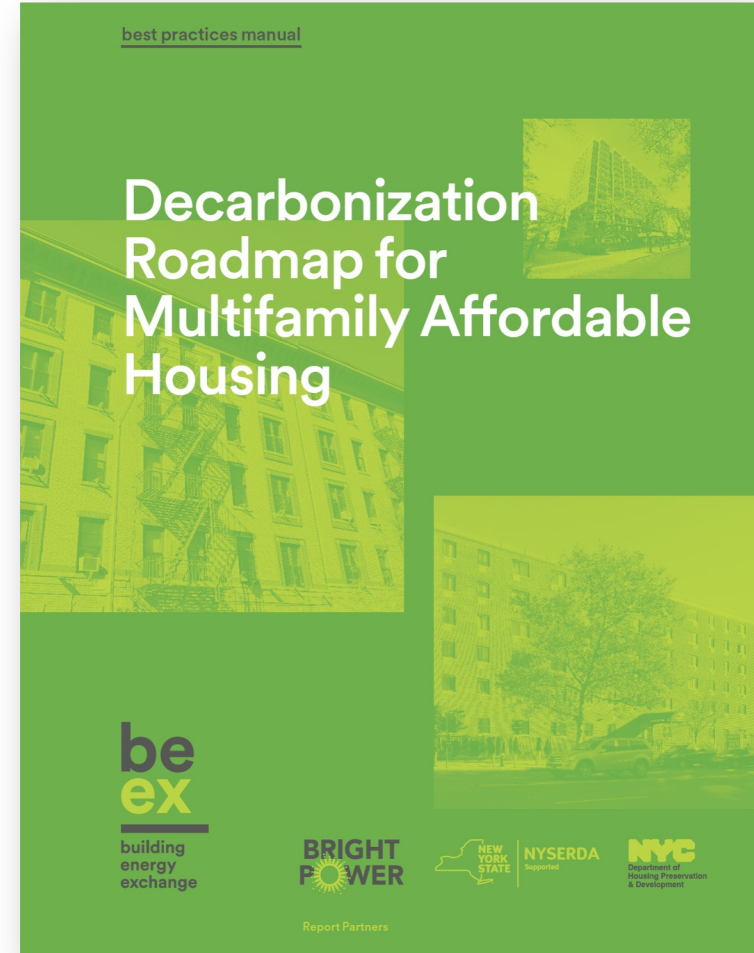


Resources

Tear Sheets








Best Practices Manual



Manual | Performance of the Case Studies

The Low Carbon retrofit package helps all buildings meet 2035 limits and three buildings meet 2040 limits.

building typology	key takeaways	low carbon retrofit		no carbon retrofit		
		W/OUT EIFS	W/ EIFS	W/OUT EIFS	W/ EIFS	
1 post-1980 mid-rise senior rental  <p>LL97 path Prescriptive Pathway existing heating system gas-hydronic baseboards proposed heating system Packaged cold climate heat pump (PTHP)</p>	<p>Simple, freestanding, low-rise buildings can be a good fit for prefabricated Deep Energy Retrofit projects like RetrofitNY, but the high costs are an impediment; whereas the Low Carbon retrofit package would comply with LL97 2030 emissions limits. Adding PTHPs into existing AC sleeves, while retaining the existing gas/hydronic heating system, can provide cooling to vulnerable seniors while enabling a future cost-effective phase-out of fossil-fuels when the building is overlaid and/or the boiler is converted to a heat pump.</p>	GHG Emissions Reductions	53%	65%	100%	100%
		Meets 2030 GHG limits?	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Meets 2035 GHG limits?	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Meets 2040 GHG limits*	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Estimated Cost per dwelling unit	\$38,360	\$48,360	\$56,050	\$66,050
		Estimated Savings per dwelling unit Owner / Tenant	\$320 / \$10	\$400 / \$50	\$95 / \$0	\$200 / \$10
		2 post-war high-rise Mitchell-Lama  <p>LL97 path 2035 Pathway existing heating system two-pipe steam with baseboards proposed heating system central VRF</p>	<p>Many Mitchell-Lamas (ML) have poorly performing steam systems and building envelopes, so the Low Carbon retrofit package, which would meet the 2035 emissions limits, may not meet the 2040 limits, leading to penalties within a 15-year financing cycle. However, by phasing in electric heating, after 2035, penalties could be avoided. Leaving the steam system in place provides a temporary backup, until the building can be fully electrified and insulated, before the 2050 deadline. As a master-metered building, this wouldn't cause a shift in heating costs to the tenants.</p>	GHG Emissions Reductions	46%	54%
Meets 2030 GHG limits?	✓			✓	✓	✓
Meets 2035 GHG limits?	✓			✓	✓	✓
Meets 2040 GHG limits*	■			■	✓	✓
Estimated Cost per dwelling unit**	\$31,560			\$48,810	\$55,010	\$72,260
Estimated Savings per dwelling unit Owner / Tenant	\$300 / \$125			\$350 / \$125	\$0 / \$100	\$50 / \$100
3 pre-war low-rise rent stabilized rental  <p>LL97 path Prescriptive Pathway existing heating system gas-hydronic convectors proposed heating system central ASHP & WSHP</p>	<p>Many low-rise rentals can electrify hydronic heating systems without significant tenant disruption. Because the Low Carbon retrofit package would comply with 2030 emissions limits, and electrifying heating will increase utility costs, these buildings should typically focus on insulation and air sealing to improve comfort and reduce utility costs. They should also consider electrifying cooking and/or installing mechanical ventilation to improve comfort and air quality in the near term and convert to electric heating when the boiler fails.</p>			GHG Emissions Reductions	59%	62%
		Meets 2030 GHG limits?	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Meets 2035 GHG limits?	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Meets 2040 GHG limits*	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Estimated Cost per dwelling unit**	\$42,050	\$55,850	\$82,650	\$96,450
		Estimated Savings per dwelling unit Owner / Tenant	\$425 / \$10	\$450 / \$25	-\$45 / \$80	\$25 / \$80
		4 pre-war low-rise HDFC co-op  <p>LL97 path Prescriptive Pathway existing heating system one-pipe steam radiators proposed heating system mini-split heat pumps</p>	<p>Low-rise co-ops are often a good fit for resident-paid, multi-split heat pumps because utility cost-shifting is not an issue for them; however, the Low Carbon retrofit package complies with 2030 emissions limits without electrifying heating, which would increase utility costs. Focusing on envelope improvements, ventilation, and electrification of cooking now can reduce utility costs while improving comfort and air quality. These buildings should develop a plan for future electrification, anticipating laws that will phase out fossil-fuel equipment.</p>	GHG Emissions Reductions	52%	57%
Meets 2030 GHG limits?	✓			✓	✓	✓
Meets 2035 GHG limits?	✓			✓	✓	✓
Meets 2040 GHG limits*	■			■	✓	✓
Estimated Cost per dwelling unit**	\$48,050			\$81,900	\$107,300	\$141,150
Estimated Savings per dwelling unit Owner / Tenant	\$225 / \$150			\$250 / \$150	-\$200 / \$200	-\$125 / \$200
5 post-1980 high-rise rental  <p>LL97 path Prescriptive Pathway existing heating system steam PTACs proposed heating system packaged cold climate heat pumps (PTHPs)</p>	<p>The Low Carbon retrofit package for high rise buildings complies with 2030 emissions limits, because improvements to the envelope and ventilation system can significantly reduce their energy use. Replacing steam PTACs with cold-climate PTHPs is a simple future retrofit project. Over-cladding, especially if it can offset LL11 costs, can yield additional savings and allow for conversions from exhaust-only ventilation to ERVs within the cavity behind the cladding.</p>			GHG Emissions Reductions	56%	58%
		Meets 2030 GHG limits?	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Meets 2035 GHG limits?	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Meets 2040 GHG limits*	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Estimated Cost per dwelling unit**	\$26,800	\$43,600	\$74,600	\$91,400
		Estimated Savings per dwelling unit Owner / Tenant	\$450 / \$400	\$475 / \$450	\$250 / \$300	\$275 / \$325

see pages 16-17 of the Manual

Manual | Benefits & Impacts

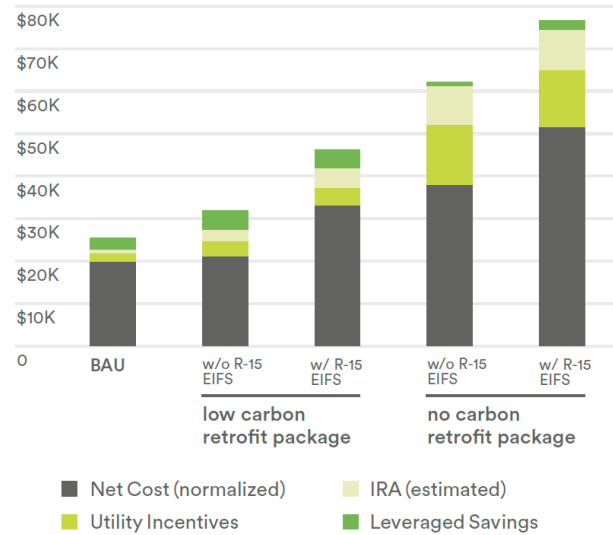
BUILDING SYSTEM	SYSTEM COMPONENT ¹	benefits				impacts				when to implement		
		GHG SAVINGS	COMFORT	HEALTH/IAQ	ENERGY COST SAVINGS	COSTS	LIFESPAN (YRS) ⁴	MAINTENANCE	TENANT DISRUPTION	NOW	MID-CYCLE	FUTURE REFI
envelope	Roof Insulation	☆☆☆☆☆	low	low	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	20	medium	low	as needed	✓	✓
	Windows/Doors	☆☆☆☆☆	high	medium	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	20	medium	high	as needed	✓	✓
	Air Sealing & Weatherization ²	☆☆☆☆☆	high	medium	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	15	medium	low	✓	✓	✓
	Exterior Wall Insulation	☆☆☆☆☆	high	medium	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	20	low	medium	if feasible	■	✓
HVAC	Heating System Upgrades ²	☆☆☆☆☆	medium	medium	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	10–20	medium	low	per HPD guidelines ⁵	✓	✓
	Electrify Heating	☆☆☆☆☆	high	high	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	15	medium	high	per HPD guidelines ⁵	■	✓
	Pipe Insulation ²	☆☆☆☆☆	medium	low	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	15	low	low	✓	✓	✓
	Ventilation Upgrades	☆☆☆☆☆	medium	high	\$/\$\$\$\$\$ (ERV)	\$\$\$\$\$	15	medium/ high (ERV)	high	per HPD guidelines ⁵	■	✓
domestic hot water	Electrify Hot Water Heating	☆☆☆☆☆	low	high	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	10	medium	low	per HPD guidelines ⁵	✓	✓
	Plumbing Fixture Upgrades	☆☆☆☆☆	low	low	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	10	low	low	✓	✓	✓
lighting	Common Area & Exterior Upgrades ²	☆☆☆☆☆	low	medium	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	15–20	low	low	✓	■	✓
	In-Unit Upgrades	☆☆☆☆☆	low	medium	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	15–20	low	medium	✓	✓	✓
plug loads	Appliance Upgrades	☆☆☆☆☆	low	low	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	15	low	medium	as needed	✓	✓
	Electrify Cooking	☆☆☆☆☆	medium	high	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	10	low	high	per HPD guidelines ⁵	■	✓
	Electrify Laundry	☆☆☆☆☆	low	medium	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	10	medium	low	as needed	✓	✓
renewables	Solar PV ³	☆☆☆☆☆	low	low	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	20–25	low	low	per HPD SWF ³	✓	✓

see pages 6-7
of the Manual

Manual | Key Considerations

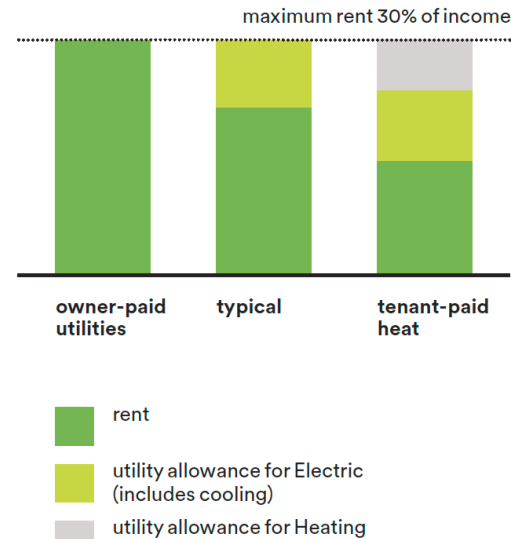
costs

Scope Cost Comparison: Full Cost vs. Net Cost (per apt.)



utility policies

Rent and Utility Allowances



phasing

Example Phased Scenarios

The following scenarios demonstrate how different buildings may consider phasing based on LL97 requirements, heating system type, or other capital needs:

	What to do now:	What to do next:	What to do at refinancing:
Project subject to the 2035 Pathway where electrification isn't financially viable	Implement a Low Carbon Retrofit Package	Phase in or partially electrify heating ahead of the 2040 compliance deadline	Insulate and ventilate building, and decommission (remove) existing fossil fuel system before 2050 compliance deadline.
Buildings with oil or electric resistance heat	Implement a No Carbon Retrofit Package	Replace electric equipment in kind as needed	Replace systems as needed and overclad if economics allow
Buildings with gas-hydraulic heating where electrification isn't financially viable	Implement a Low Carbon Retrofit Package	If boiler fails, replace with minimally disruptive central heat pump to comply with new laws	Insulate building & add ventilation
Buildings needing significant facade work, e.g. to comply with LL11	Implement a Low Carbon w/ EIFS Retrofit Package	Maintain boiler until refinancing	At system end of life: Refinance and electrify heating system

see pages 18-21 of the Manual

Taking Action | A Roadmap for Decarbonization



see pages 23
of the Manual

Decarbonization Roadmap Resources

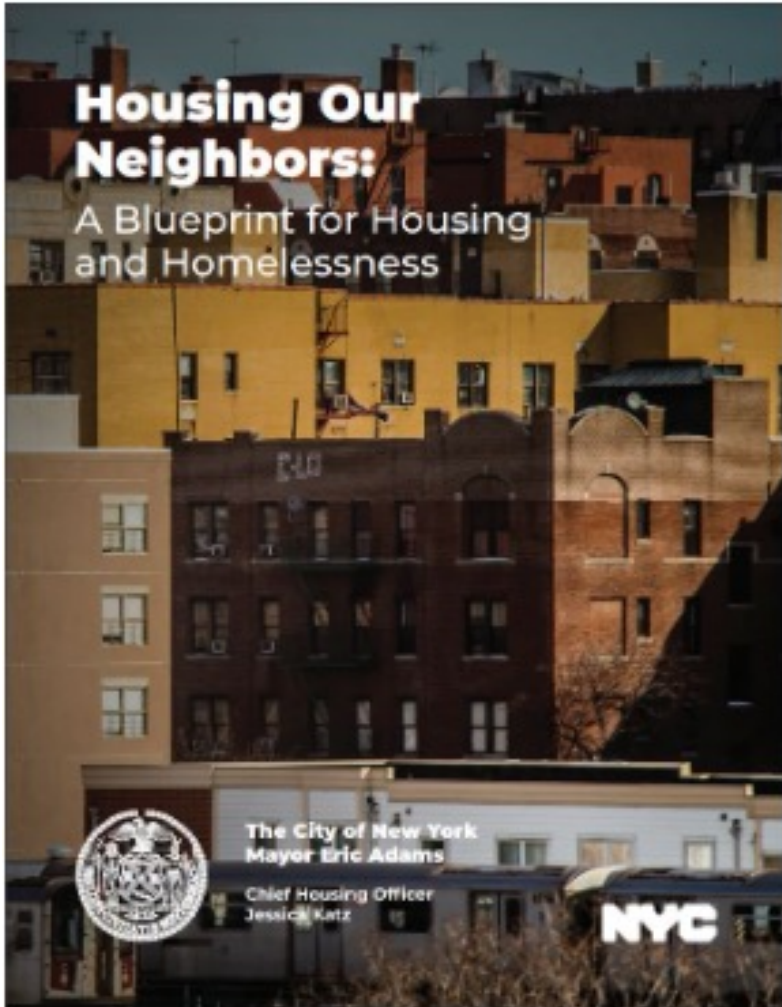


<https://be-exchange.org/report/hpd-ll97-decarbonization-roadmap/>

HPD-NYSERDA Retrofit Electrification Pilot

Building Energy Exchange: Fall 2023

A Blueprint for Housing: 2022



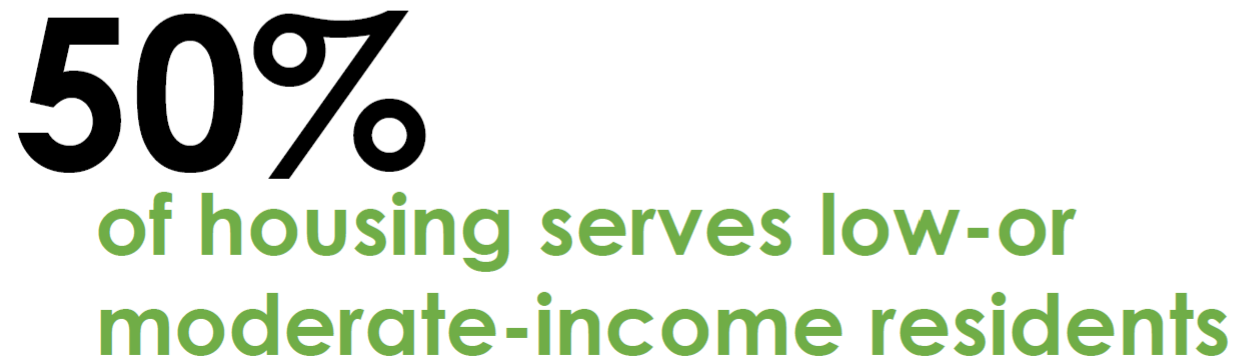
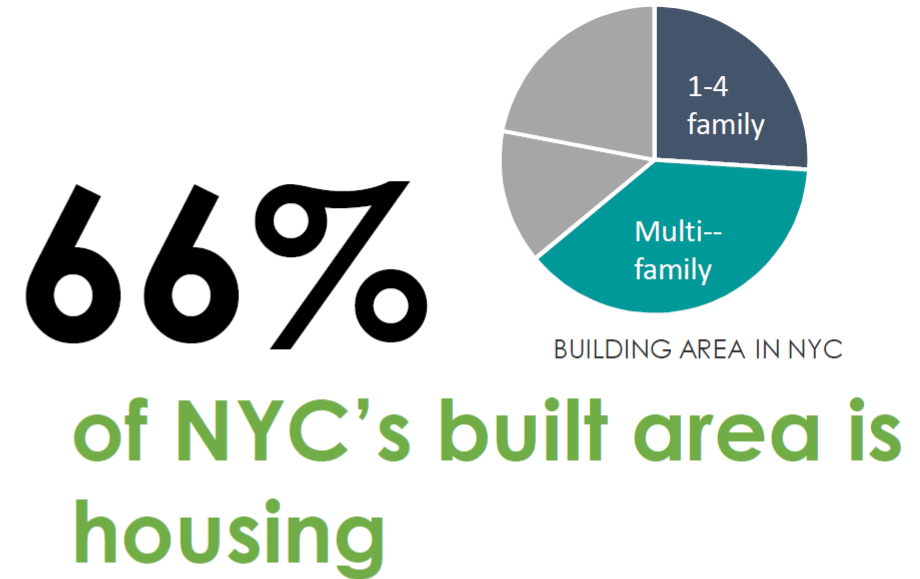
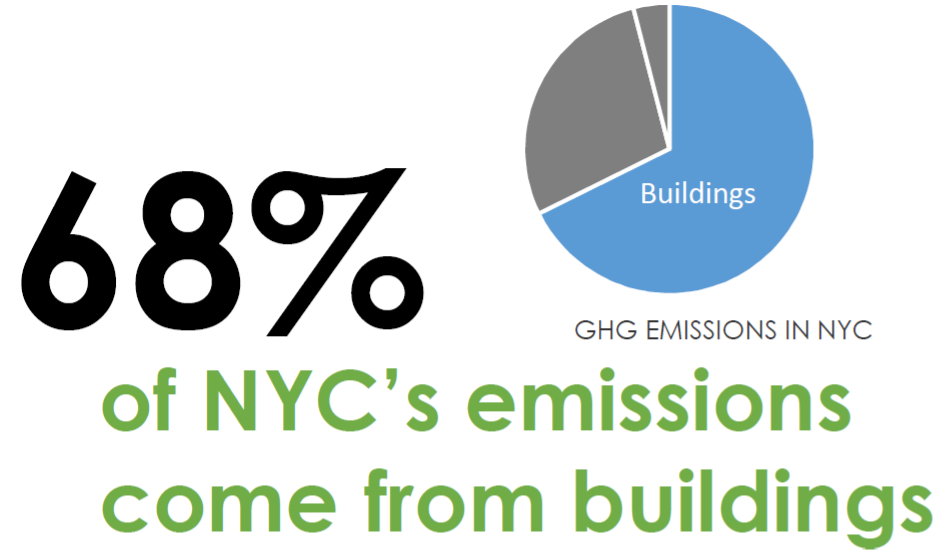
Fast-track equitable decarbonization and beneficial electrification to serve low-income households

We must ensure that the transition from a fossil-fueled economy is fair and equitable. Reaching New York City's ambitious climate targets while meeting our environmental justice goals will require significant investments in our housing stock, including scaling up beneficial electrification. Beneficial electrification reduces building emissions without creating additional costs for residents, and without stretching the energy grid in ways that may increase pollution and other environmental burdens in communities already disproportionately impacted by climate change.

SPOTLIGHT; Incubate new ideas to scale beneficial electrification & resiliency

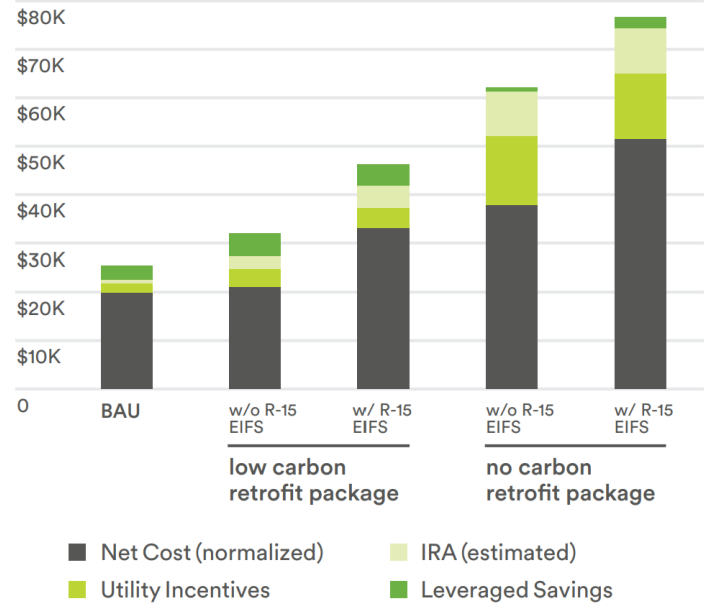
SPOTLIGHT: Release Sustainable Design Guidelines that create a clear and equitable pathway to decarbonization

Why it matters:



Decarbonization Challenges

Scope Cost Comparison: Full Cost vs. Net Cost (per apt.)

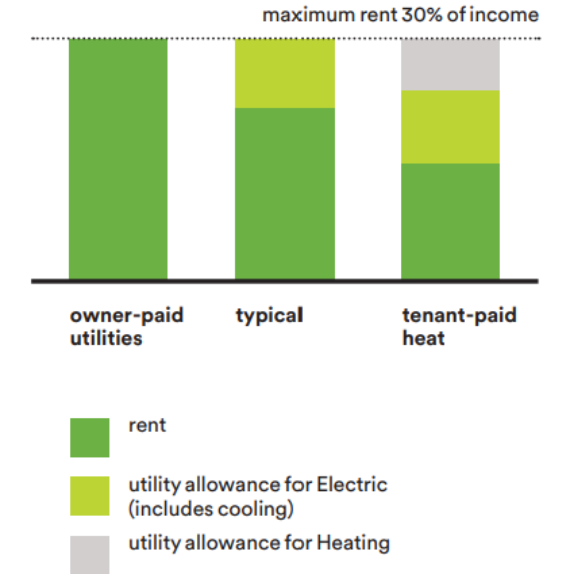


high costs



complexity

Rent and Utility Allowances



policy challenges

HPD-NYSERDA Retrofit Electrification Pilot



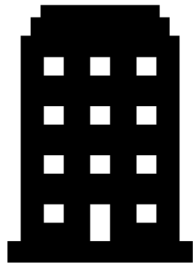
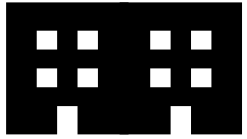
The HPD-NYSERDA \$24 million Retrofit Electrification Pilot was announced in 2021

*For projects in HPD's Preservation Pipeline
Up to \$26,400 per dwelling unit to electrify heating & hot water paid directly to building owners during construction
Free Technical Support*

Nearly 50% of funding has been allocated to electrify 21 buildings

HPD-NYSERDA Retrofit Electrification Pilot

Pilot will assist ~1,500 units in
35 Buildings



Small & Large Buildings



Multi-Building Clusters

Across multiple billing
arrangements

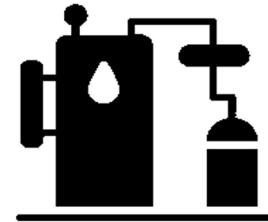
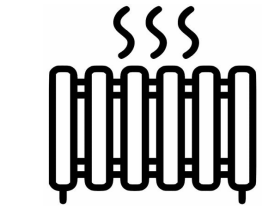


Rentals & Coops

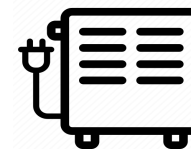


Metering Configurations

To transition Fossil
Fueled Systems

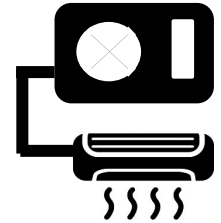


Fossil-Fueled (mainly oil)

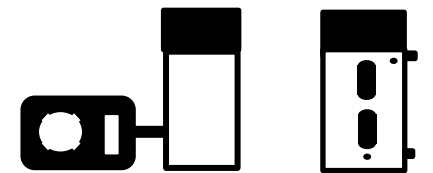


Electric Resistance

To Cold Climate Electric Heat
Pumps

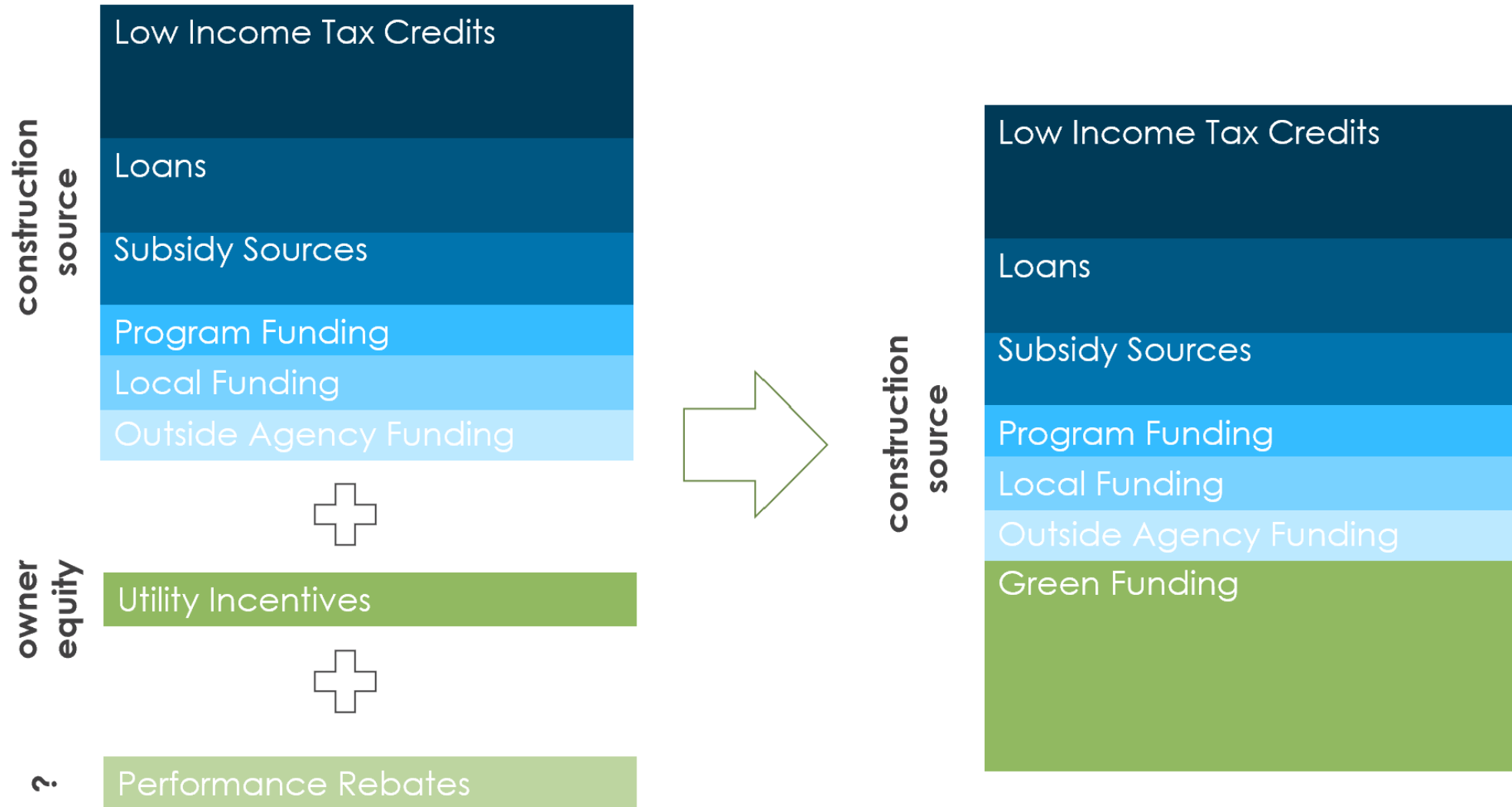


Space Heating



Domestic Hot Water

“Directly Injected” Funding



Technical & Policy Support - Pilot

Heat Pump System Decision Matrix								
Billing Strategy	Can be used for...	Possible Heat Pump Configurations	Building / Apartment Configuration	Considerations	First Cost	Service Cost	Energy Cost	Refrigerant Leak Risk
					estimates may vary			
1 Resident-paid Heating & Cooling* (requires HPD approval)	Co-ops, Rentals in certain HPD programs with prior HPD approval For existing buildings, resident-paid heat is limited to coops/ coop conversions and rentals where tenants already pay heating	Mini-split on apartment meter	< 7 stories or where building can accommodate limited refrigerant pipe lengths	Simple option when tenant-paid heating is allowed. Must comply w/ HPD's Electric Heating Policy.	\$\$\$	\$	\$	High
		Room Heat Pumps** on apartment meter	Buildings w/ PTAC or AC sleeves, small apartments where wall penetration is feasible	No utility allowance available, not currently allowed by HPD	\$\$\$**	\$	\$\$\$	Low
2 Owner-paid Heat/ Resident-paid Cooling	Rental buildings where tenant-paid heat is not allowed by HPD	Central VRF on house meter w/ submetered cooling	7+ stories	Billing for cooling usually requires a 3rd party and collecting can be difficult. Can be designed with heat recovery.	\$\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$	High
		Mini-Split on house meter w/ submetered cooling	< 7 stories or where building can accommodate limited refrigerant pipe lengths		\$\$\$\$	\$	\$	High
4		Room Heat Pumps** on apartment meter w/ heating wired to house meter	Any size buildings, buildings w/ PTAC or AC sleeves, smaller apartments	Simplest solution for split-billing, but new to market, dual wiring adds cost, requires wall penetrations at each unit	\$\$\$\$**	\$	\$	Low
5 Owner-paid Heating & Cooling	Senior/ Supportive Housing, rental buildings where cooling can be included in the M&O budget	Central VRF on house meter	7+ stories	Simple & minimizes risk for residents, but cost for cooling adds ~\$65/year/room** to M&O budget.	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$	High
		Mini-Split on house meter	< 7 stories or where building can accommodate limited refrigerant pipe lengths		\$\$\$	\$	\$	High

* Tenant-paid heating is only allowed with prior HPD & HCR permission and must comply with all HPD resident-paid heat requirements. Shifting heating costs to tenants is NOT allowed for rent-stabilized or rent-controlled apartments

HPD-NYSERDA RETROFIT ELECTRIFICATION PILOT AND FUTURE HOUSING INITIATIVE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

Space Heating Heat Pump Technical Requirements: Split Systems

(redline version appended to this document)

August 2023

The following practices shall be followed for all projects. These are in addition to all requirements outlined in NYC codes, zoning, NYS/ConEd Clean Heat Program Requirements, and the HPD specifications. In some cases, these requirements are more stringent than required by codes or by the NYS/ConEd Clean Heat requirements, and in those cases, these requirements shall be followed.

Split Systems

- Must meet or exceed
- Minimum 10-year part
- Design requirements
 - System shall serve >= 90% limited except limited duration
 - Locate outdoor
 - Electric resist
 - Heat pump sh
 - Size the heat p
 - Consider best
 - 1. Roof
 - 2. Elec

These can be found at <https://www.electrification.org>

- Comply with a condensate fr acceptable, but such that it do below. Condic connection by

HPD and NYSEERDA Electrification Pilot - FAQ Series

Heat Pumps & Billing - 101

Choosing the right heat pump systems is complicated. Heat pump technology is 2-3 times more efficient and significantly less carbon intensive than gas or oil heating, but most heat pumps provide both heating and cooling, making billing complex. This is especially marked in NYC affordable housing where owners typically only pay for heating and residents pay for cooling.

Heat Pump Types

The diagram on the right illustrates the different heat pump typologies used in the HPD Retrofit Electrification Pilot, and the different ways they can be metered/billed:

- Resident-paid heating & cooling**
- Owner-paid heating & cooling
- Split billing (owner-paid heating and resident-paid cooling)

*Note that HPD only allows resident-paid heating in certain situations, and prior HPD approval is required.

What are the pros and cons of each billing model?

RESIDENT-PAID UTILITIES	OWNER-PAID HEATING & COOLING	SPLIT BILLING	BUILDING-PAID UTILITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents can conserve energy and protect the savings. • Equipment and installation is simpler & cheaper. • Increases burden of building collecting the fees for cooling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is "business as usual" for HPD. • Shares the CM's resources of costs and savings between building and resident. • Protects vulnerable residents. • Building is most likely to design & maintain systems for efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSEI can turn off electric grid heating for non-payment. • Utility protection programs like DRMP are reserved for very low-income customers. • Less incentive for owner to design and maintain the system for efficiency. • HPD HCR approval is required, which can be cumbersome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher up-front costs for dual-wiring or sub-metering equipment. • For sub-metered systems, it can be challenging and costly to collect fees for cooling. • Reduced likelihood of residents trying to conserve energy in both summer and winter.

When does HPD allow resident-paid heating?

Per HPD's Electric Heating Policy, resident-paid heating is allowed only with explicit permission of HPD and project must comply with the strict Terms and Conditions of HPD's Resident-Paid Heat Pilot Policy, which include protections for residents that are written into the regulatory agreement. Continue to pages 2-3 for more information.

Logos: NYC Department of Housing Preservation & Development, NYSEERDA, Tarterm, and NYSEERDA logo.

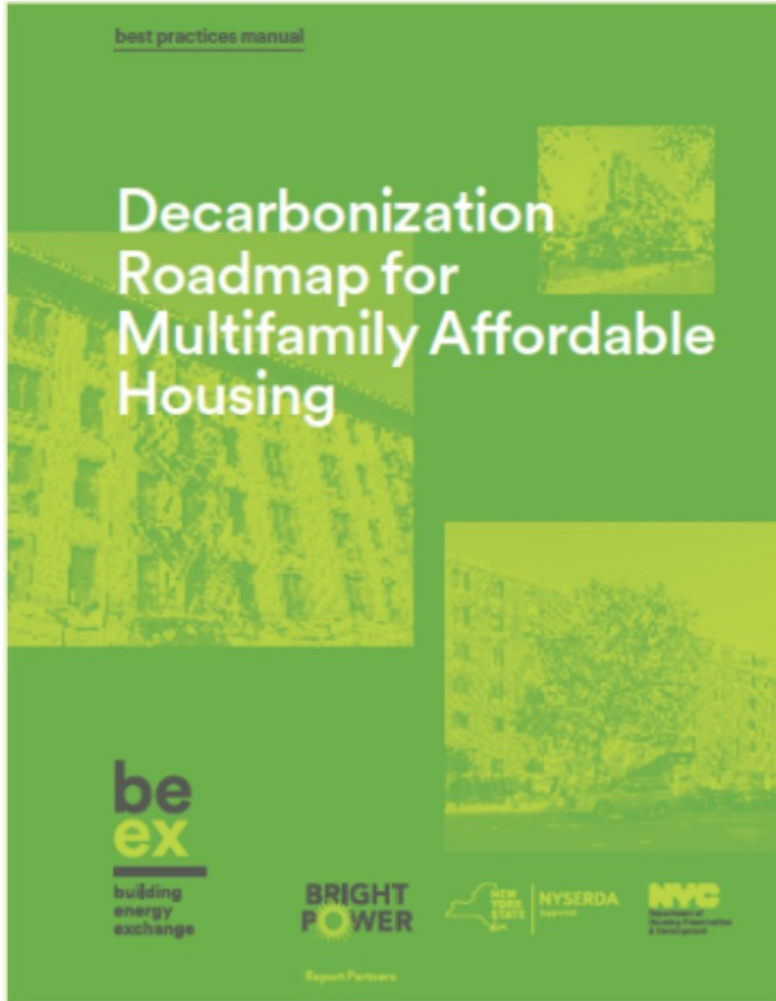
HPD and NYSEERDA Electrification Pilot - FAQ Series

HPD/ NYSEERDA Retrofit Electrification Pilot

Best Practices + Case Studies

Logos: NYC Department of Housing Preservation & Development, NYSEERDA, Tarterm, and NYSEERDA logo.

Technical & Policy Support - Roadmap



Decarbonization Roadmap for Multifamily Affordable Housing

tear sheet
4 / 5

pre-war low-rise HDFC co-op

Based on the 2023 Monterey Ave. affordable housing project

existing building overview

location: Bronx, NY
dwelling units: 40
building area: 40,850 sq. ft.
metering: gas: master; electricity: direct
heating fuel: natural gas
heating system: one-pipe steam radiators
cooling system: window ACs
ventilation system: passive via windows
utility payment structure: heating: owner-paid; cooling: tenant-paid
Local Law 97 2030 emissions limits: not compliant

be ex building energy exchange

BRIGHT POWER

NEW YORK STATE | **NYSERDA** | **NYC** Department of Housing Preservation & Development

April 2023

1 calculate carbon emissions → **2 compare to the LL97 emissions limits** → **3 develop a retrofit master plan** → **4 implement building decarbonization measures**

carbon emissions intensity: pre-war low-rise co-op

The following graph illustrates the carbon emissions intensity associated with the *Low Carbon* and *No Carbon* retrofit packages outlined on the previous pages.

Scenario	w/out R-15 EIFS	w/ R-15 EIFS
baseline building	~0.0045	~0.0020
Low Carbon Retrofit Package	~0.0015	~0.0010
No Carbon Retrofit Package	~0.0010	~0.0005

first year estimated savings (\$/DU)

Category	w/out R-15 EIFS	w/ R-15 EIFS
owners	\$225	\$250
tenants	\$150	\$150

Emissions Factors

Each scope of work is evaluated against the 2030 and 2050 emissions factors as defined under LL97:

- The 2030 emissions factor reflects an electric grid powered 70% by renewable energy.
- The 2050 emissions factor reflects a zero emissions electric grid powered 100% by renewable energy.

Emissions Caps

The graph includes carbon emissions caps for the LL97 reporting periods. Note the emissions cap for 2050 is at zero.

When the emissions associated with a scope of work exceeds a specific emissions cap, the building may be subject to financial penalties.

Emissions per Fuel Type

The graph distinguishes between the carbon emissions associated with each fuel type:

- electricity
- fossil fuels

key takeaway

Low-rise co-ops are often a good fit for resident-paid, multi-split heat pumps; however, the *Low Carbon* retrofit package complies with 2030 emissions limits without electrifying heating, which would increase utility costs. Focusing on envelope improvements, ventilation, and electrification of cooking now can reduce utility costs while improving comfort and air quality. These buildings should develop a plan for future electrification, anticipating laws that will phase out fossil-fuel equipment.



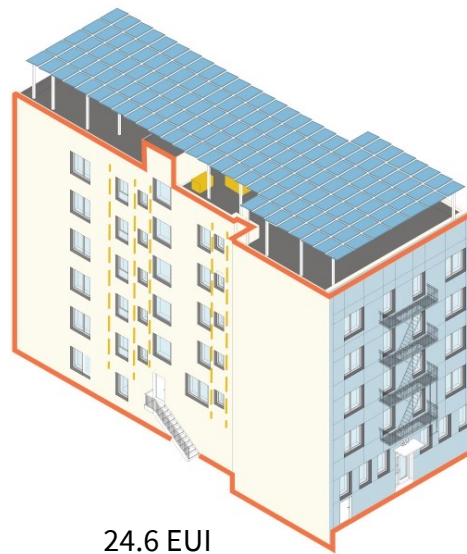
Sustainable,
Inclusive
Communities.



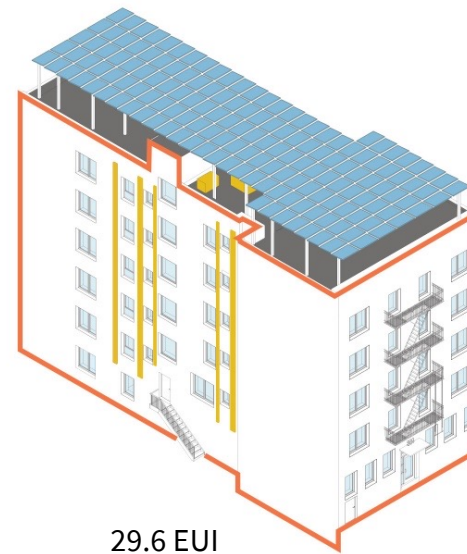


NYSERDA RetrofitNY Study

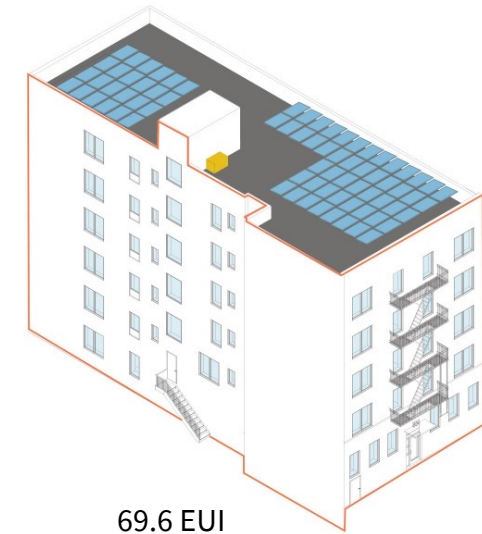
Efficiency Options:
Volmar Project



24.6 EUI



29.6 EUI
























69.6 EUI

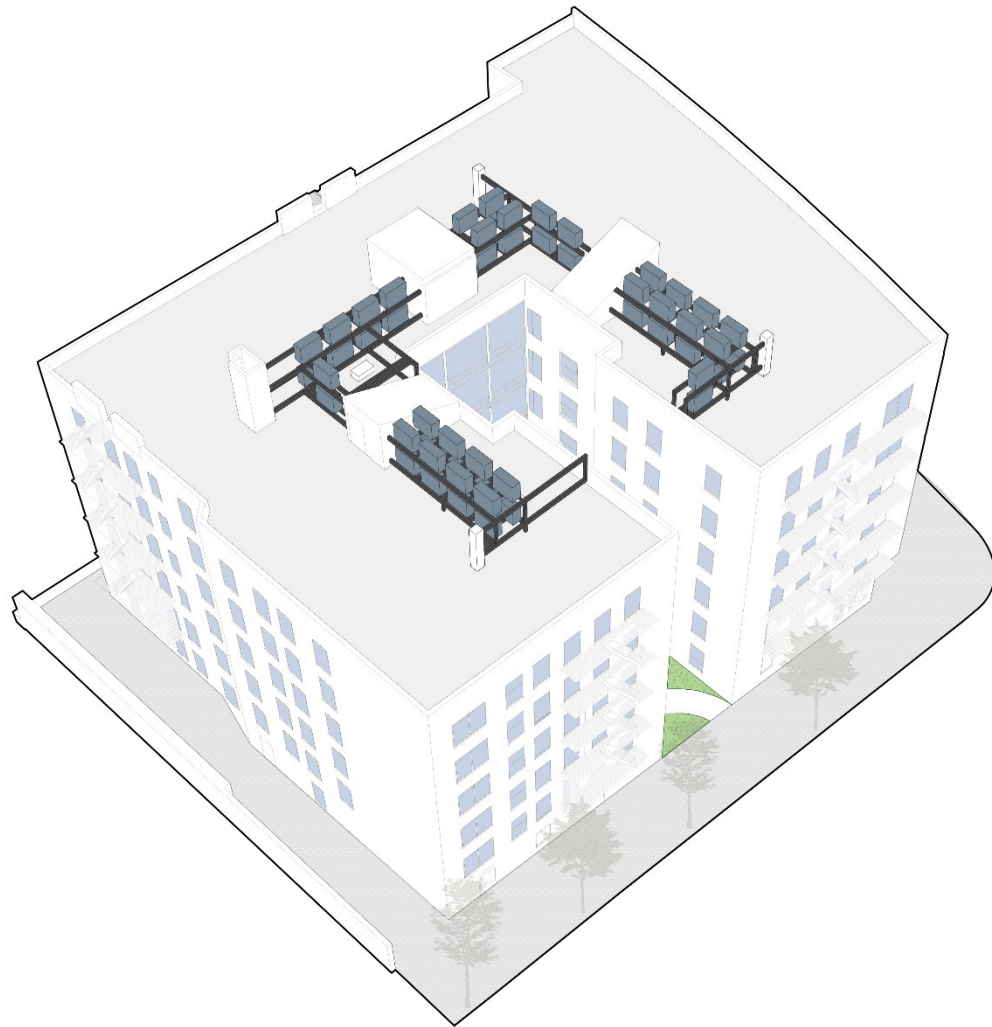
1 Most Efficient
Approaching Net Zero (EUI: 24.6, with solar: 15.4)

2 NYSERDA RetrofitNY Proposal
Approaching Net Zero (EUI: 29.6, with solar: 20.4)

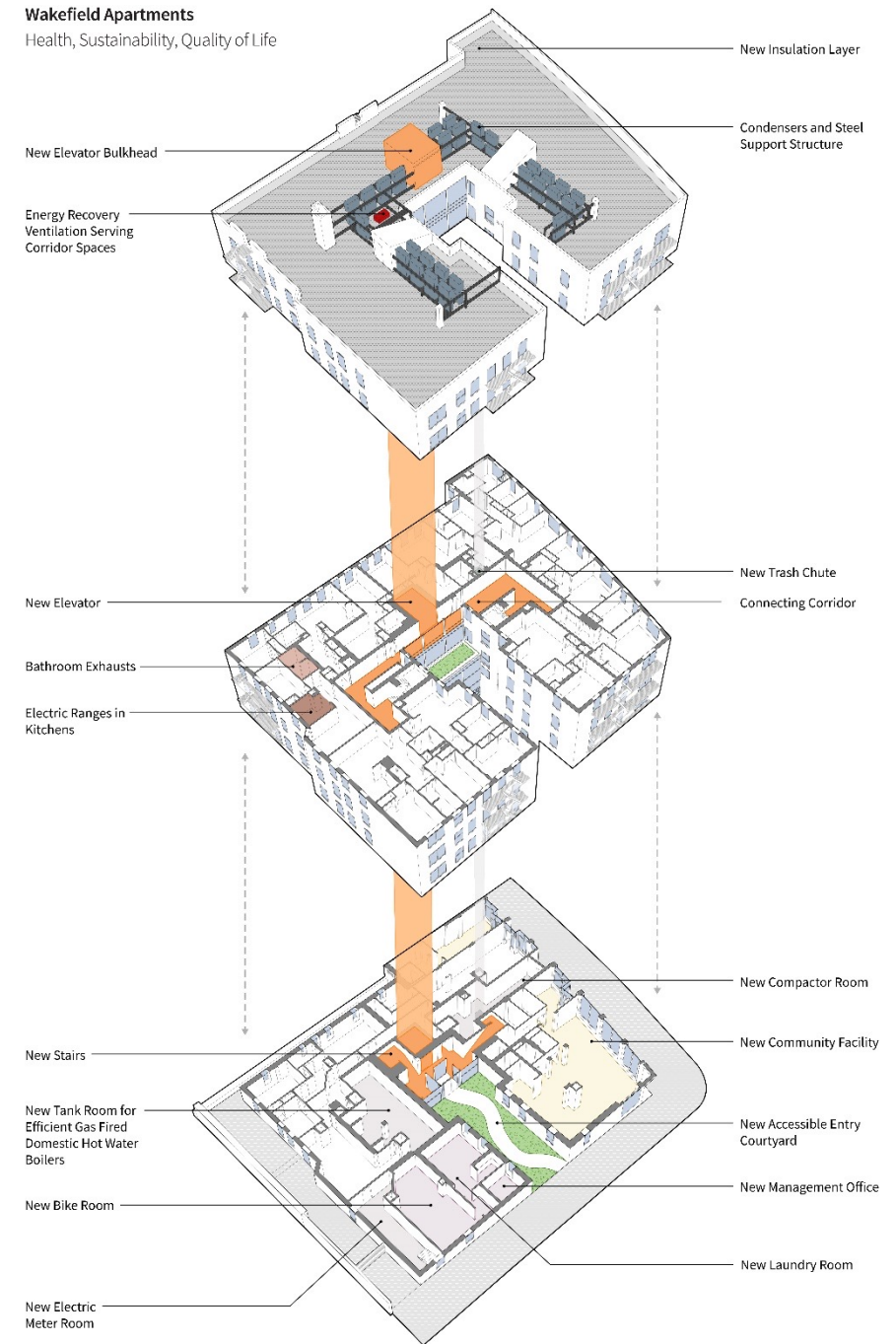
3 Final Plan for Development
(EUI: 69.6, with solar: 65.3)

	1	2	3	
Building Envelope	Street Facade	 Insulated panelized cladding system	Existing uninsulated brick walls	Existing uninsulated brick walls
	Sides and rear	 Stone wool 6" EIFS	Existing uninsulated brick walls	Existing uninsulated brick walls
	Roof	 R-30 Blown cellulose + R-16 Rigid insulation	 R-30 Blown cellulose + R-16 Rigid insulation	 R-30 Blown cellulose + R-16 Rigid insulation
	Air Tightness	 2.33 ACH50	 2.33 ACH50	 5.12 ACH50
	Windows	 Tilt & Turn Double glazed U-0.277 - SHGC 0.4	 Tilt & Turn Double glazed U-0.277 - SHGC 0.4	 Tilt & Turn Double glazed U-0.277 - SHGC 0.4 (AC panels)
	Building Systems	Heating & Cooling	 VRF	 VRF
Ventilation		 Central ERV with exterior risers (underneath insulation)	 Central ERV with exterior risers	Natural ventilation
DHW		 Heat pump water heater	 Heat pump water heater	 Heat pump water heater
Solar Array		 Pergola 42 kW	 Pergola 42 kW	 Roof mounted 19.76 kW
Lighting		LEDs + Daylight and occupancy sensors in common areas	LEDs + Daylight and occupancy sensors in common areas	LEDs + Daylight and occupancy sensors in common areas
Stoves		Standard Electric	Standard Electric	Existing Gas
Refrigerators		Energy Star	Existing	Existing

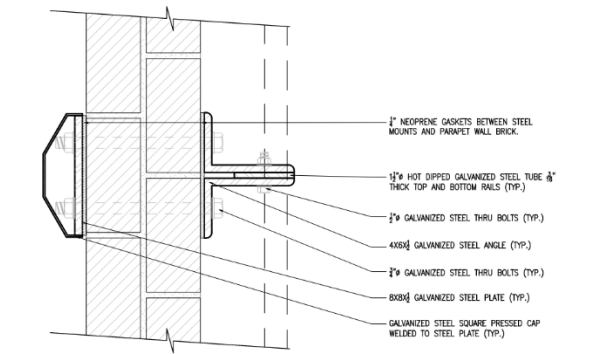
Electrification: Wakefield Apartments



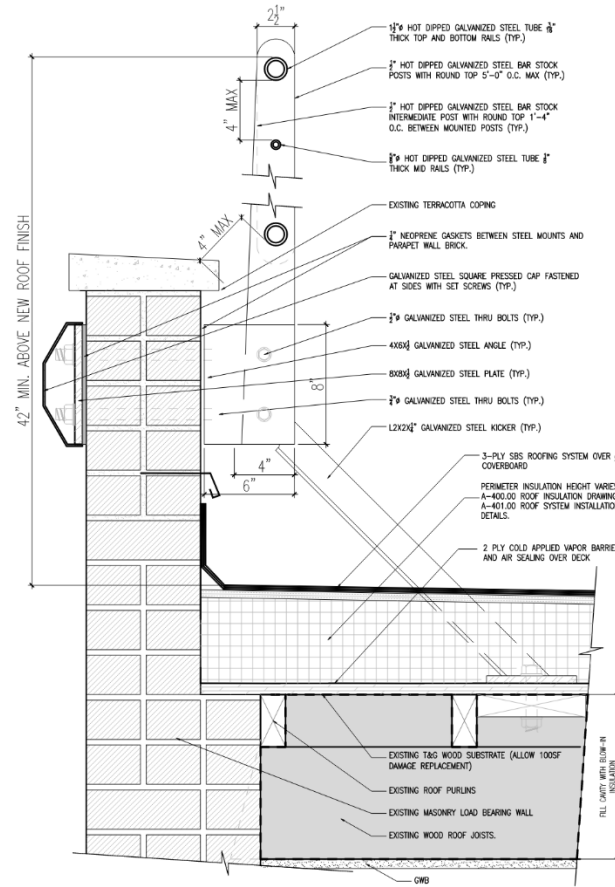
Wakefield Apartments Health, Sustainability, Quality of Life



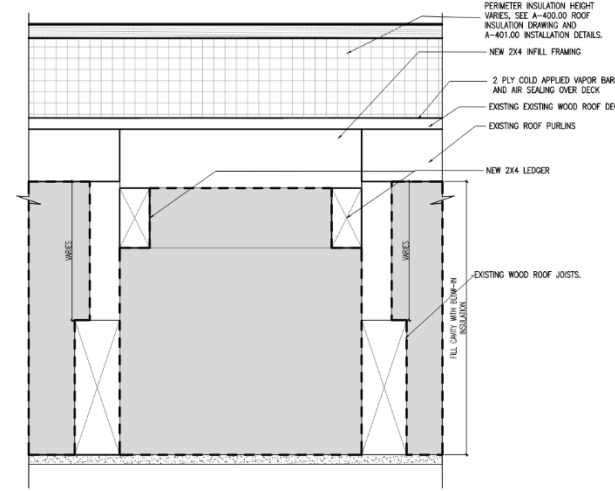
Thermal Control & Air Tightness



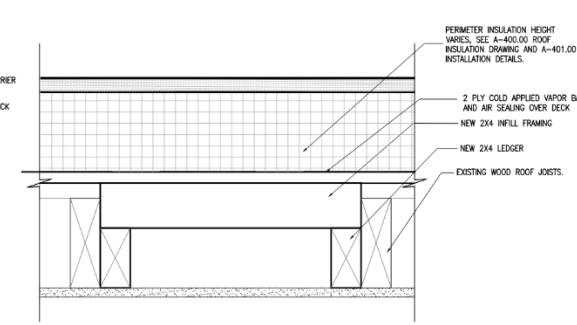
1 TYPICAL ROOF RAIL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL (PLAN)
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



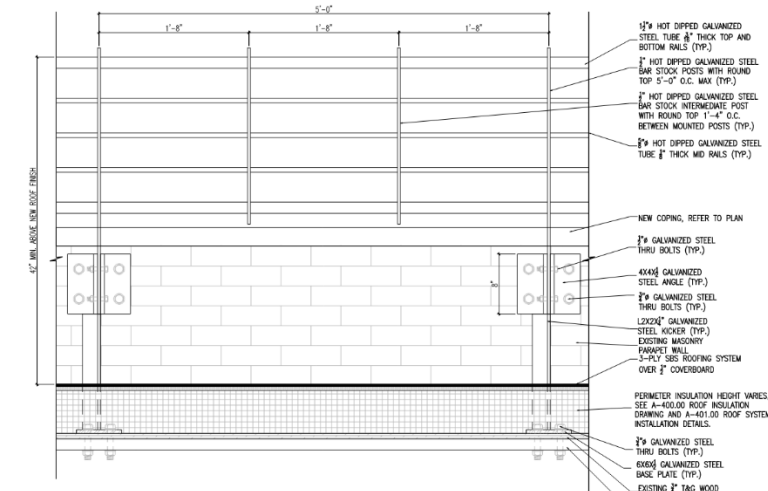
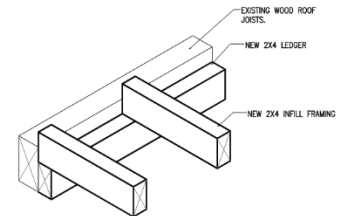
2 TYPICAL ROOF RAIL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL (SECTION)
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



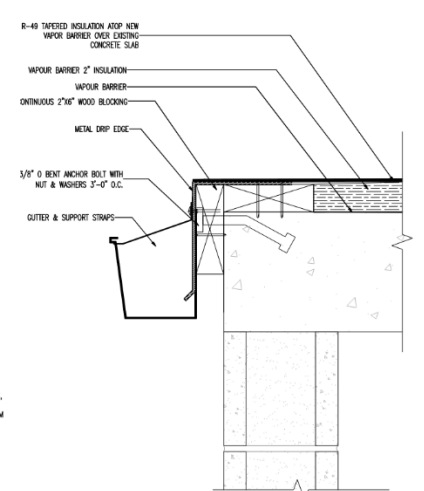
3 TYPICAL DETAIL FOR IN-FILLING EXISTING ROOF (SECTION)
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



4 TYPICAL DETAIL FOR IN-FILLING EXISTING ROOF STAIR BULKHEAD (SECTION)
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



6 TYPICAL ROOF RAIL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL (SECTION)
SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



5 ELEVATOR BULKHEAD GUTTER DETAIL
SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

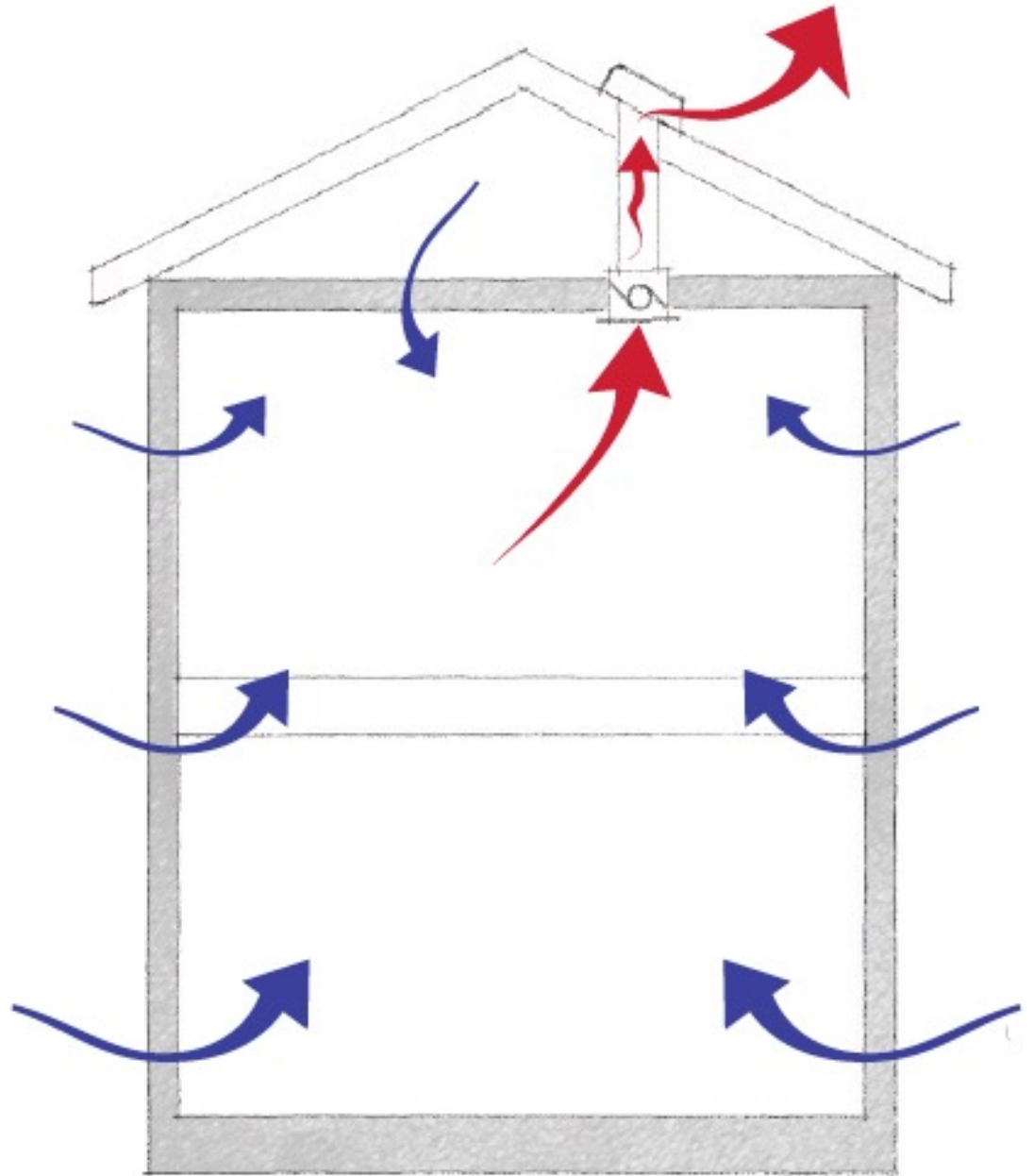
DOB STAMP:

Thermal Control & Air Tightness



Energy Recovery Ventilation

Non-airtight enclosure with exhaust only ventilation means “fresh” air comes from leaky walls!

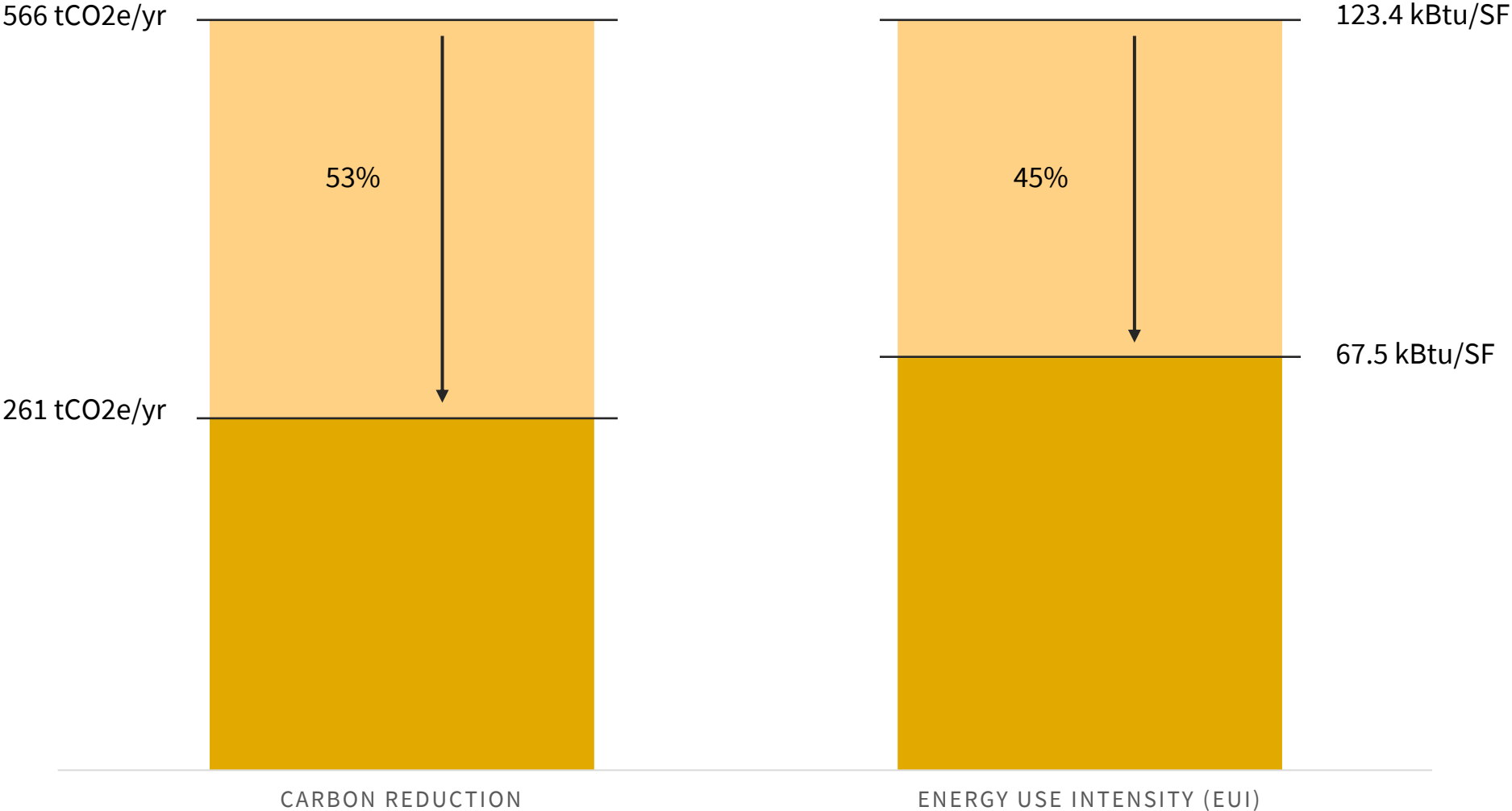


SOURCE: BUILDING SCIENCE CORP

Electrification: heating and cooling

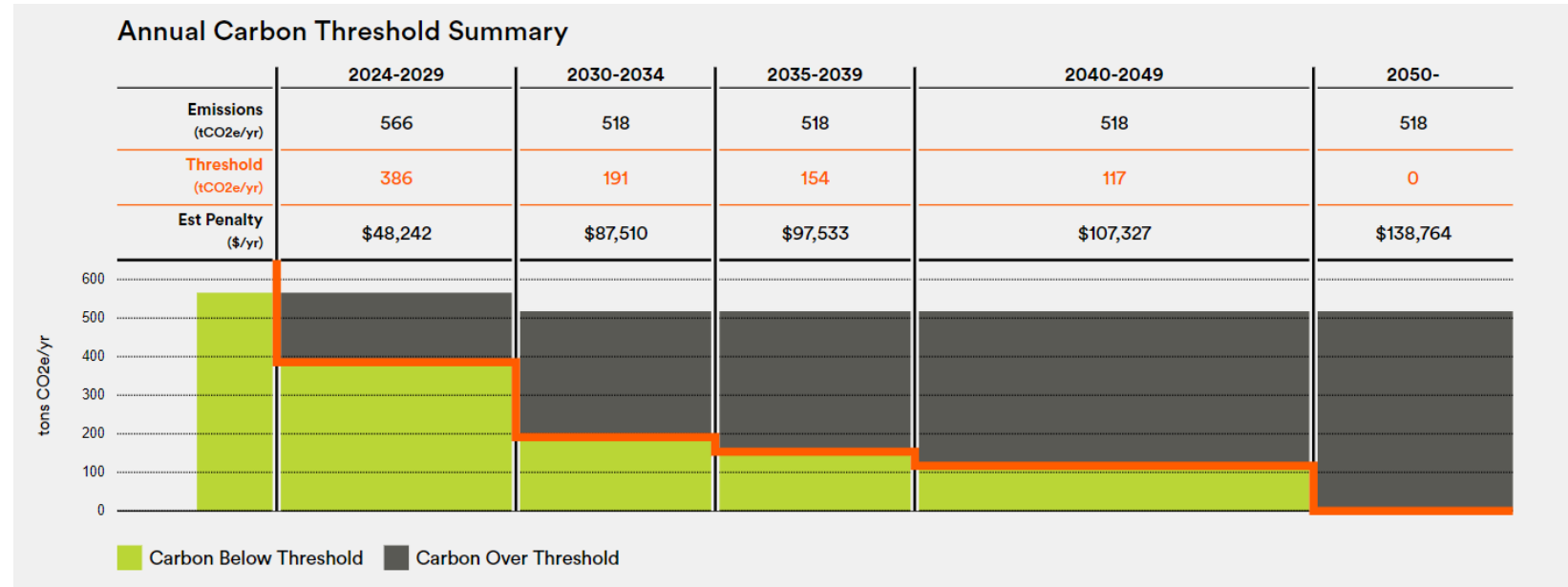


Carbon and Energy Reductions from Existing

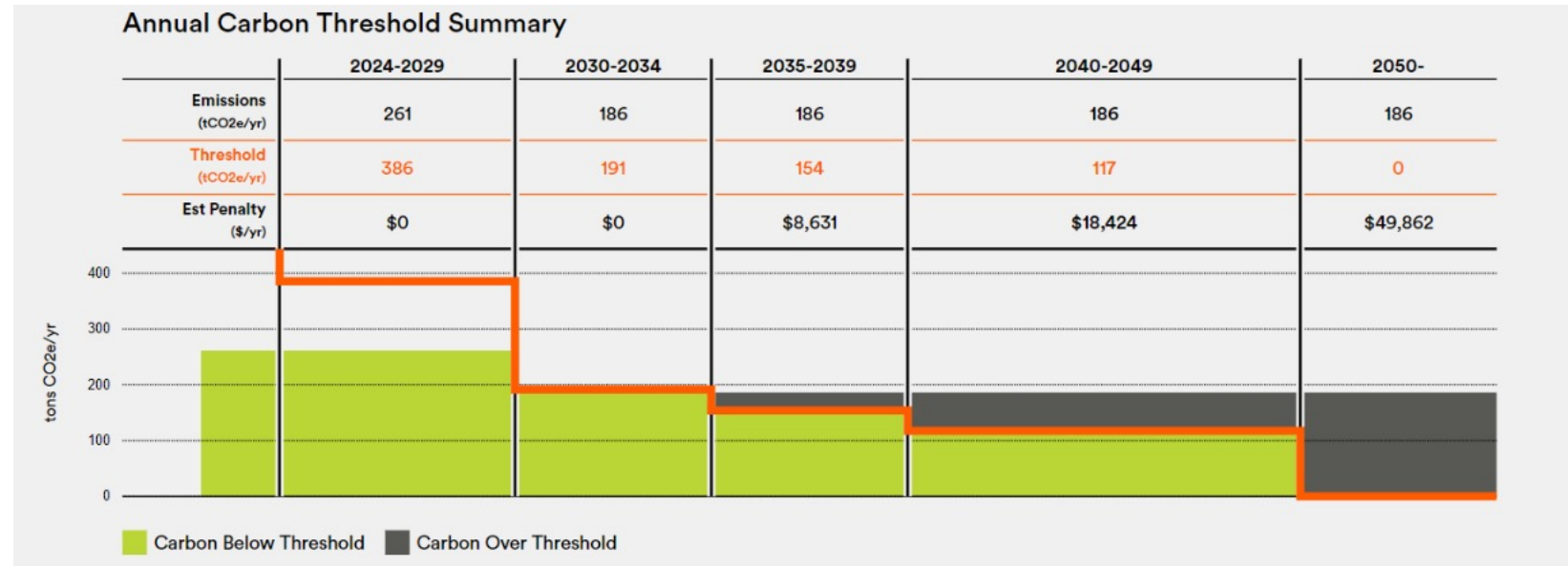


LL97

Pre retrofit carbon emissions



Post retrofit carbon emissions with VRF heating/cooling, electric cooking, and high efficiency gas boiler



Electrification: stoves and indoor air quality



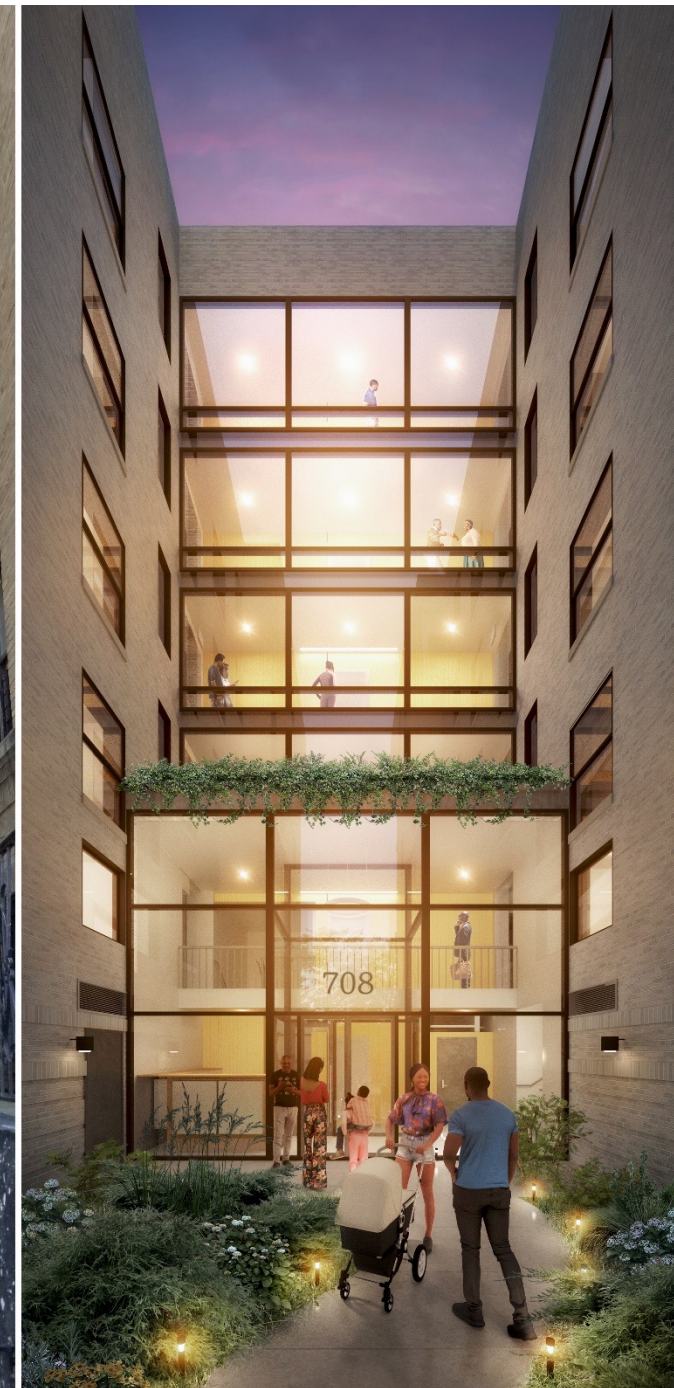
Electrification: Wakefield Apartments



Sustainability, health and inclusivity

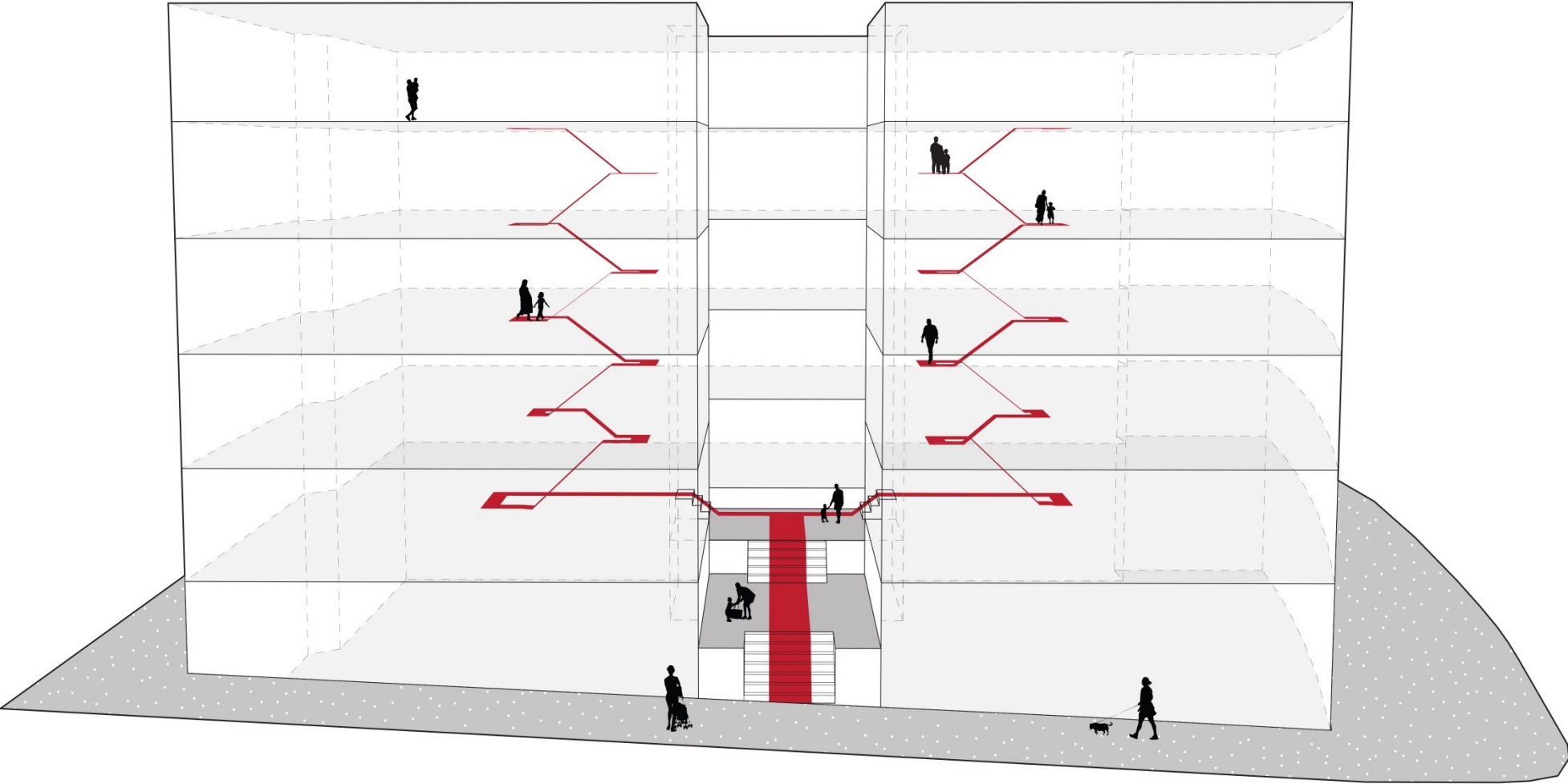
Wakefield Apartments

Existing entry on the left and proposed entry
on the right .

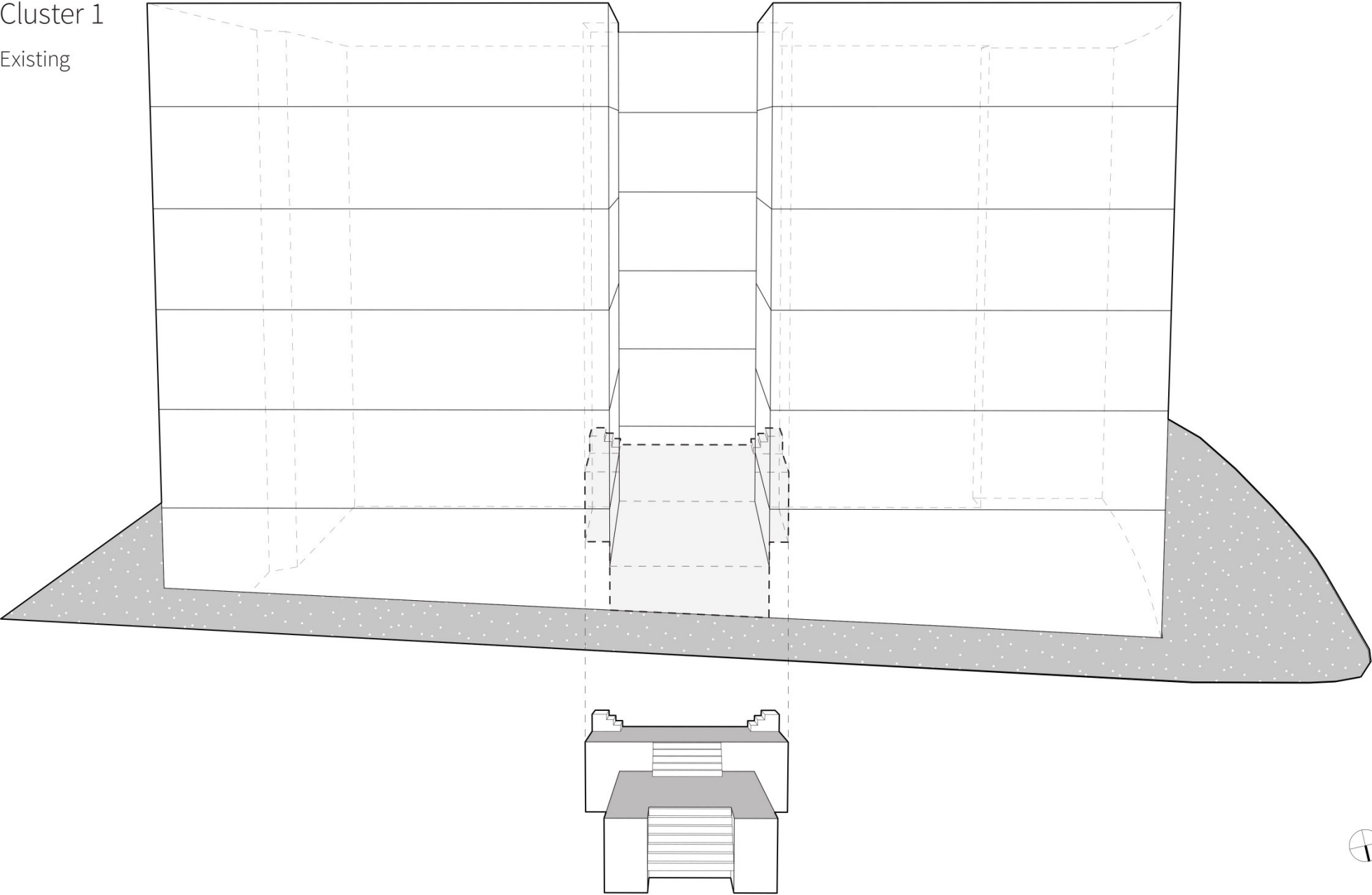


Cluster 1

Existing



Cluster 1
Existing



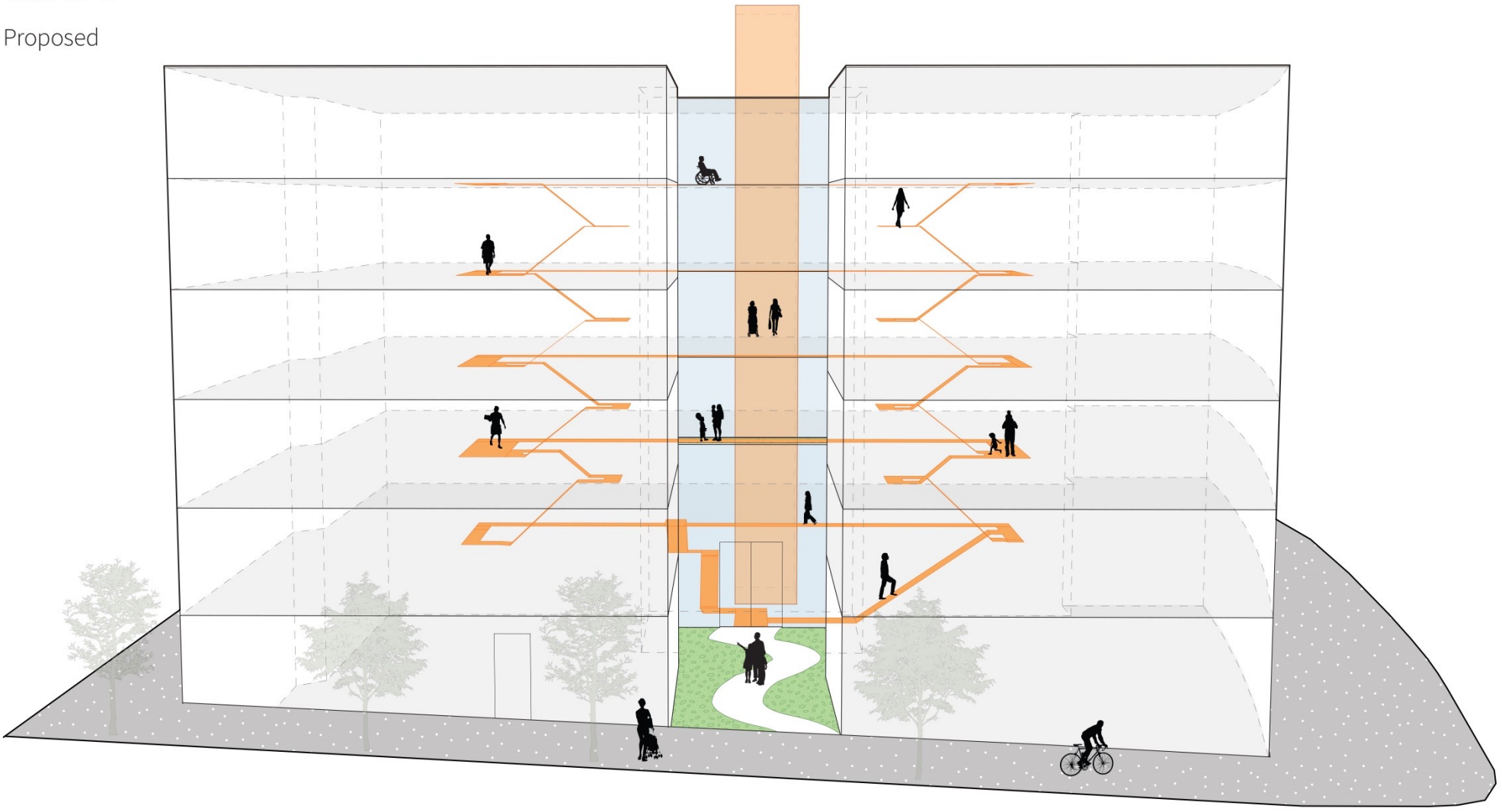
Cluster 1

Proposed



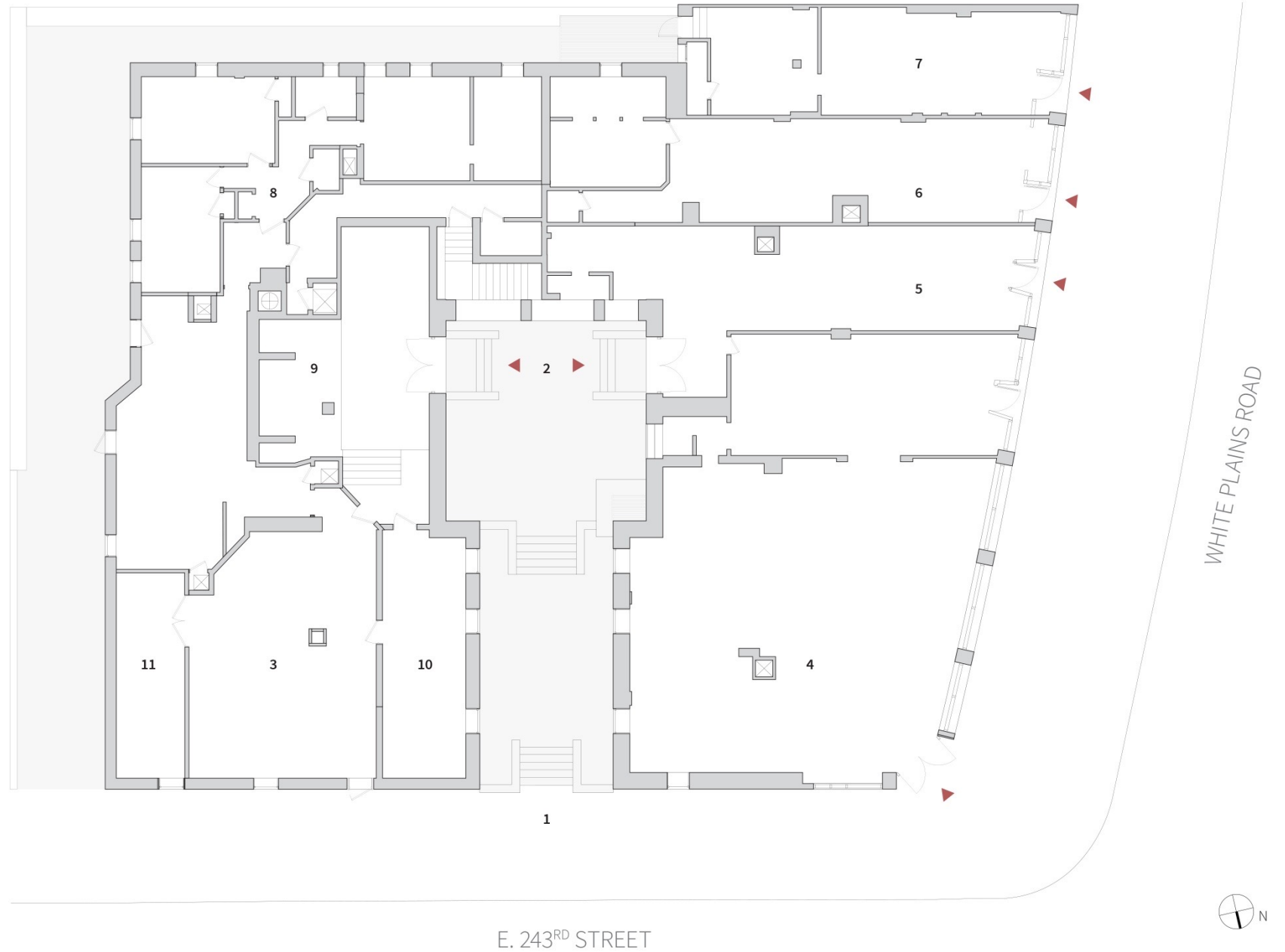
Cluster 1

Proposed



Existing Ground Floor

1. Entry Courtyard
2. Residential Entrances
3. Residential Utility & Storage Rooms
4. Retail 1
5. Retail 2
6. Retail 3
7. Retail 4
8. Super's Unit
9. Existing Fuel Oil Boiler Room
10. Existing Fuel Oil Tank Room
11. Existing Meter Room



Proposed Ground Floor

1. Residential Courtyard
2. Residential Entrance
3. Residential Lobby
4. New Elevator
5. Management Office
6. Laundry Room
7. Bike Room
8. Community Room
9. Existing Retail
10. Social Services Offices
11. Super's Unit
12. New Compactor Room
13. New Tank Room
14. New Electric Meter Room



discuss.

moderator

Katie Schwamb, Director, Educational Resources, Building Energy Exchange

panelists

Jennifer Leone, Chief Sustainability Officer, NYC HPD

James Henshaw, Manager, Sustainability Services, Bright Power

Tony Piscopia, Director of Housing Preservation, Senior Associate,
Magnusson Architecture & Planning, PC

Jerry Mascuch, Vice President of Real Estate, Samaritan Daytop Village

thank you.

