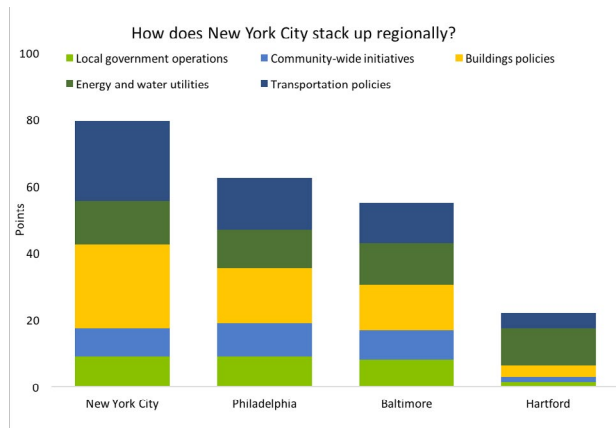
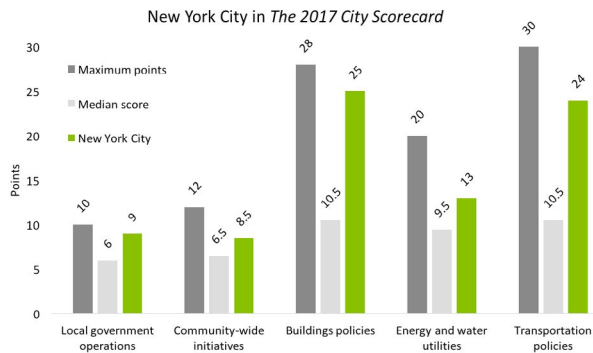


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New York



New York City ranked second in the 2017 *City Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, as it did in the 2015 edition. The city earned 79.5 points out of a possible 100, 1.5 points more than last time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (9 OF 10 POINTS)

New York City has energy savings and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals for its local government operations. The city annually reports progress toward these goals and is projected to meet its emissions reduction target. New York has taken steps to better manage energy use in its buildings by adopting a comprehensive retrofit strategy and benchmarking the energy use of more than 95% of public buildings. Efforts to increase efficiency in its vehicle fleet, public lighting, and new buildings and equipment also help New York City lead by example.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (8.5 OF 12 POINTS)

In 2014 New York City passed Local Law 66, which establishes the city's goal for reducing GHG emissions, reducing them 2.1% annually through 2050. The city identified several high-priority community sites for district energy facilities and developed a policy requiring city agencies to evaluate future developments for potential district energy systems. To mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city established a goal to install 10 million square feet of cool roof space, and it provides no-cost cool roof installations across the city.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (25 OF 28 POINTS)

New York state allows local jurisdictions to adopt building energy codes that are more stringent than the minimum state standards. New York City has used its authority to adopt the 2016 New York City Energy Conservation Code (NYCECC). The city encourages energy efficiency in buildings through green building and retrocommissioning requirements. New York City has both commercial and residential benchmarking requirements, and the city offers support and outreach to help property owners comply with them.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (13 OF 20 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, ConEdison, National Grid, and NYSERDA have low to moderate energy savings and efficiency spending. Both ConEdison and National Grid received credit for running low-income and multifamily efficiency programs to reach traditionally underserved households. New York City earned full credit for data access and efficiency in the water services categories.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (24 OF 30 POINTS)

New York City was one of the leading cities for transportation policies. The Roadmap to 80x50 and the Department of Transportation's strategic plan both articulate a vision for reducing private vehicle miles travelled (VMT) by prioritizing low-carbon and sustainable modes of transportation. The plans do not have VMT or GHG reduction targets, but they aim for 80% of all person-trips to be made by sustainable modes (walking, bicycling, or public transit) by 2050. The city's zoning code designates a number of districts for the creation of mixed-use development and eliminates parking requirements for multiple dwellings in transit zones. New York is also one of the few cities in the *Scorecard* to outline sustainable freight strategies as part of its overall transportation plan.

HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

New York maintained the second spot in the rankings by continuing to prioritize energy efficiency in its local policy decision making. The city had the second highest score for transportation policies and earned a top-five score for buildings due to its Greener, Greater Buildings Plan and related policies. New York City's strong policies should continue to keep it at the top, but the city's score could boost its score by increasing spending and savings in energy efficiency programs run by ConEdison, National Grid, and NYSERDA.