



A GREENER, GREATER NEW YORK



Energy

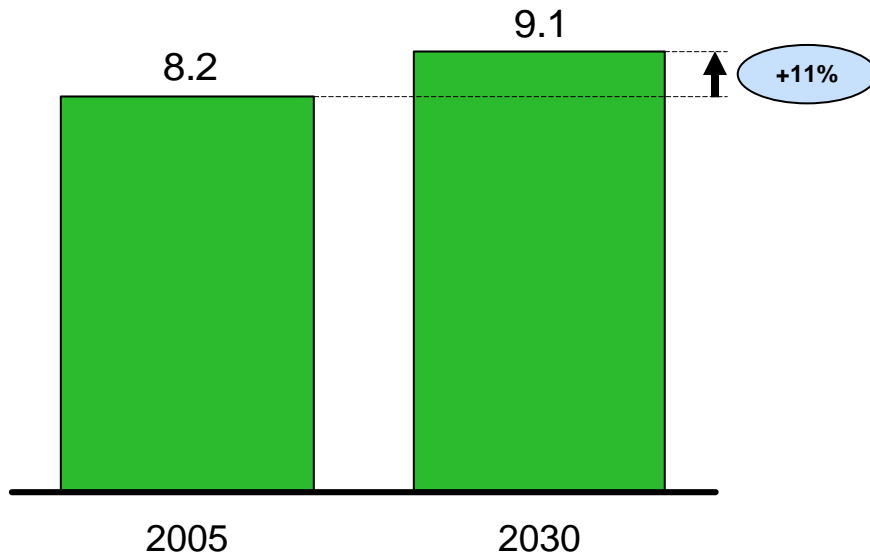


- **Population and economic growth will strain the City's energy infrastructure**
- **Three challenges must be overcome to improve the consequences of growth**
- **We're recommending an aggressive, integrated plan that puts PlaNYC's targets within reach**
- **This recommended plan requires significant effort, capital, and political will, but over the long-run, would provide significant and measurable City benefits**

- 1. The case for action – improving the long-term consequences of NYC’s growth on power and heat infrastructure**
2. Challenges the City faces in reforming energy supply and demand
3. Our plan for achieving PlaNYC energy goals

New York City population forecast

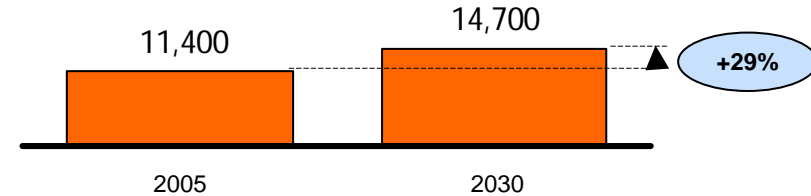
Millions of residents



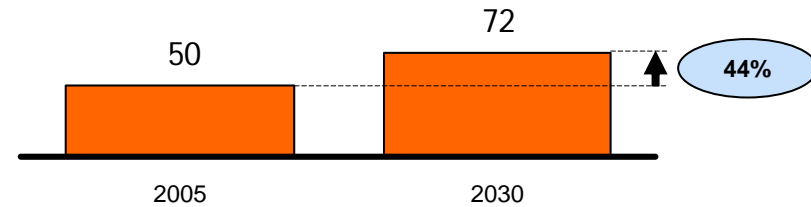
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Increased use of appliances and air conditioning

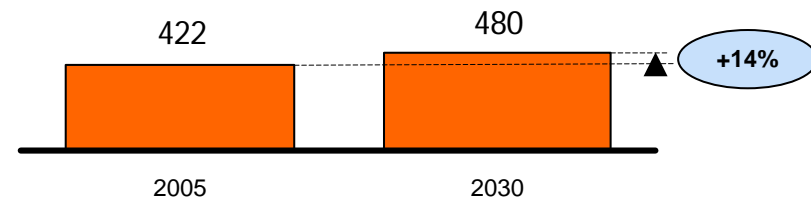
Electrical capacity requirement forecast Summer peak load, MW



Electrical consumption forecast Millions of MWh per year



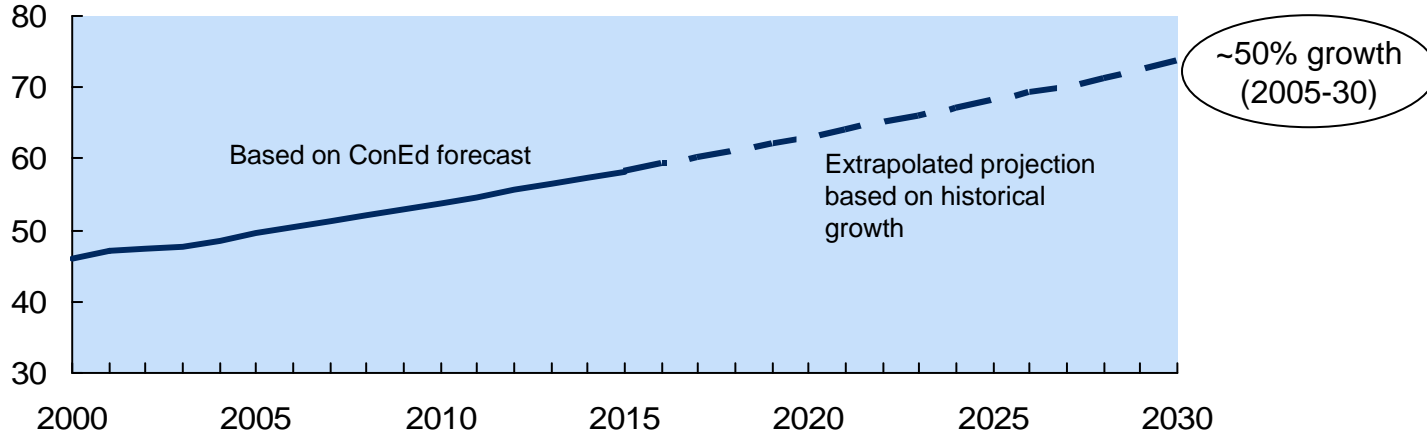
Heating fuels demand forecast Million MMBtu per year



ILLUSTRATIVE
POWER EXAMPLE

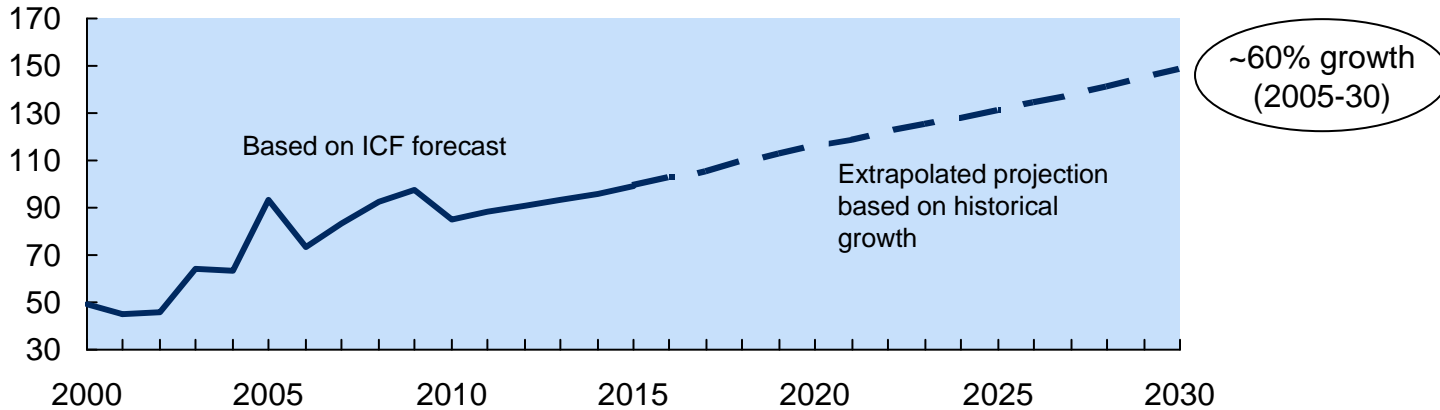
NYC Power demand

Millions of MWh



Wholesale power prices

\$/MWh (nominal) – assuming constant real gas price after 2009

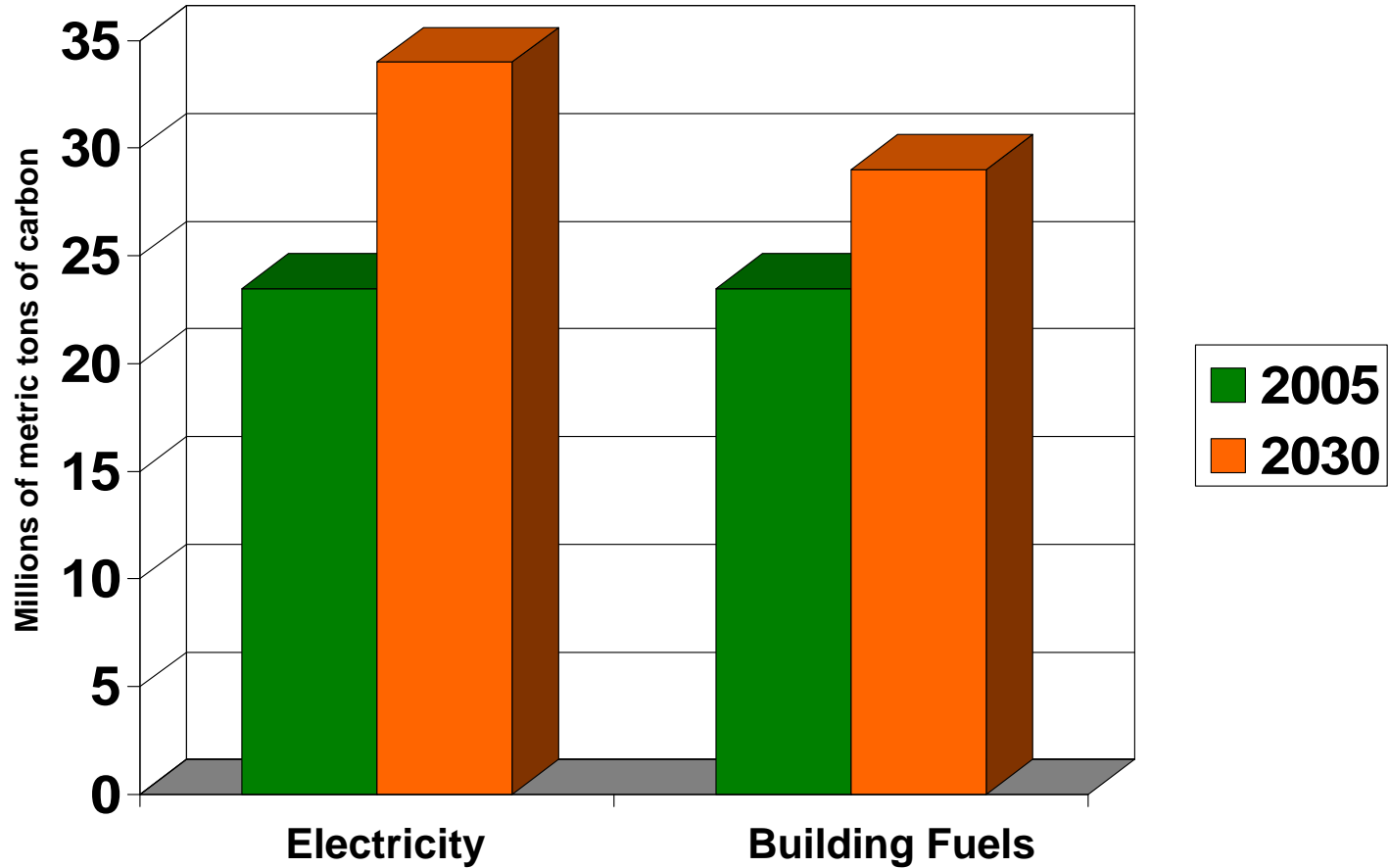


Could represent a 125-175% increase in City power expenses alone (4% CAGR)

ESTIMATES

Assumptions

- Based on business as usual power and heating demand growth
- Includes impact of :
 - Changing Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)
 - RGGI ~\$4/ton carbon tax around 2010
 - National carbon tax ~\$10/ton by 2015

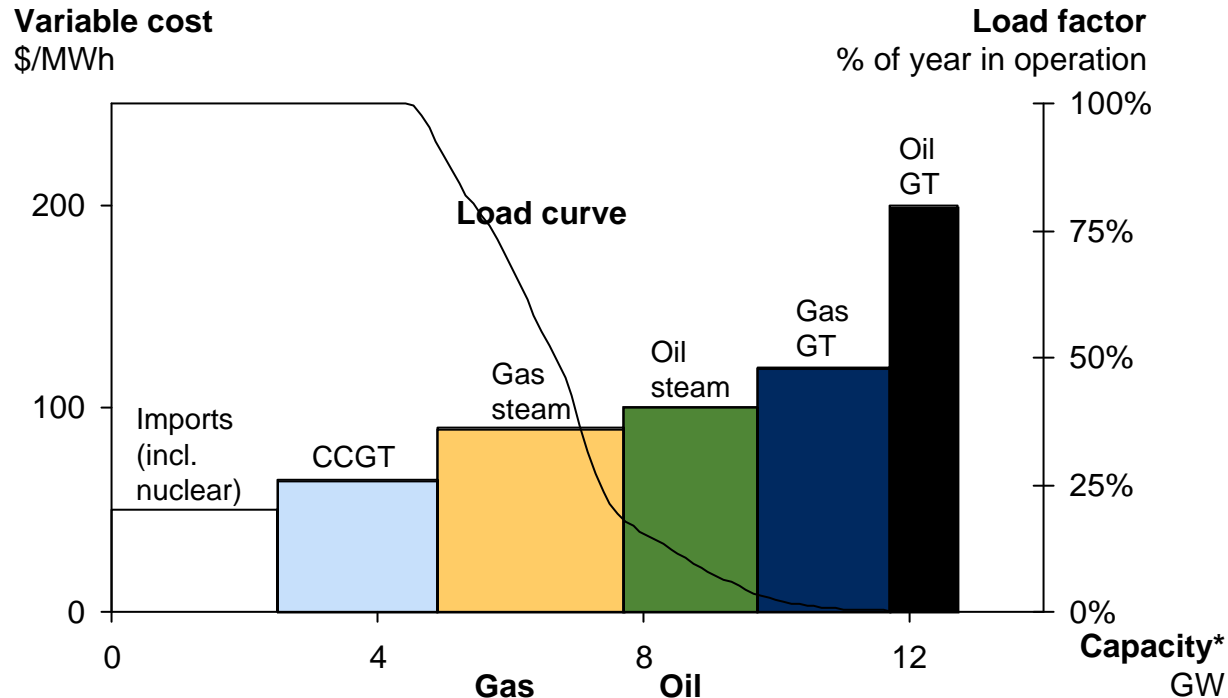


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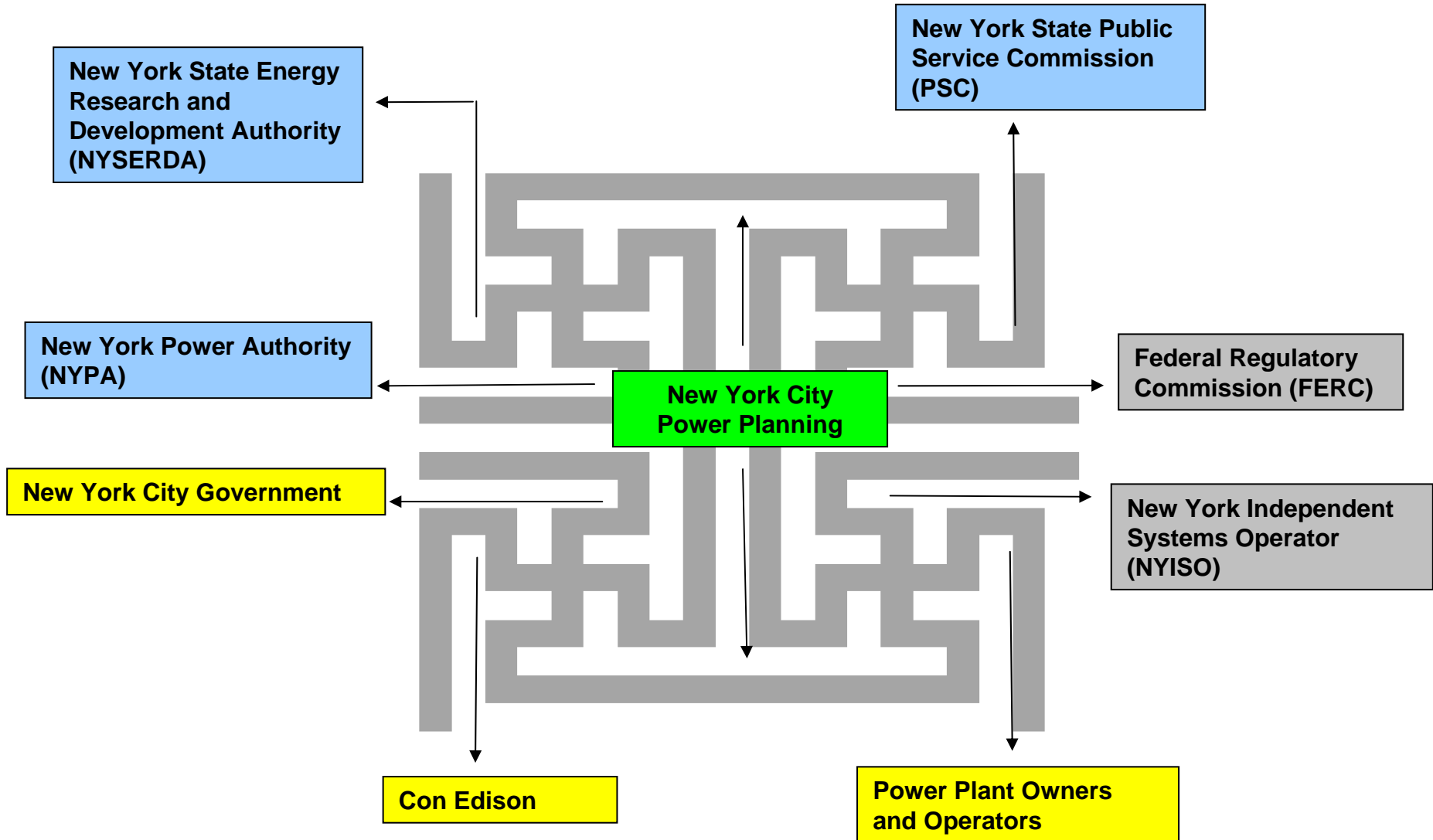
Reducing power prices and CO2 requires displacing inefficient plants



Marginal cost producers – generally older, costly facilities set power price

	Imports (incl. nuclear)	CCGT	Gas steam	Oil steam	Gas GT	Oil GT
Average age, yrs**		7	43	39	24	37
Total capacity, GW		2.4	2.8	2.0	2.0	1.0
Capacity factor		76%	21%	29%	18%	5%
Heat rate, Btu/kWh**		8,100	11,300	12,900	11,700	13,100

Power planning involves a maze of state and federal entities



Description

Split incentives

- Different parties “own” capital investments and savings

“I won’t fund new appliances, my tenants reap all the savings!”

Fragmentation of consumer base

- Consumers highly dispersed and partially hidden behind master-meters

Transaction costs/ Capital constraints

- Capital constraints on big-ticket investments
- Competing investment priorities

“Before I spend money on this, I need to keep my business running”

Consumer education

- Lack of information on energy efficiency programs
- Low consumer awareness of CO₂ impact

“Who knows how much I can save with retro-commissioning?”

Inconvenience

- Bureaucratic challenges with funding and contracting of work
- Energy efficiency products are often not the most convenient or readily accessible

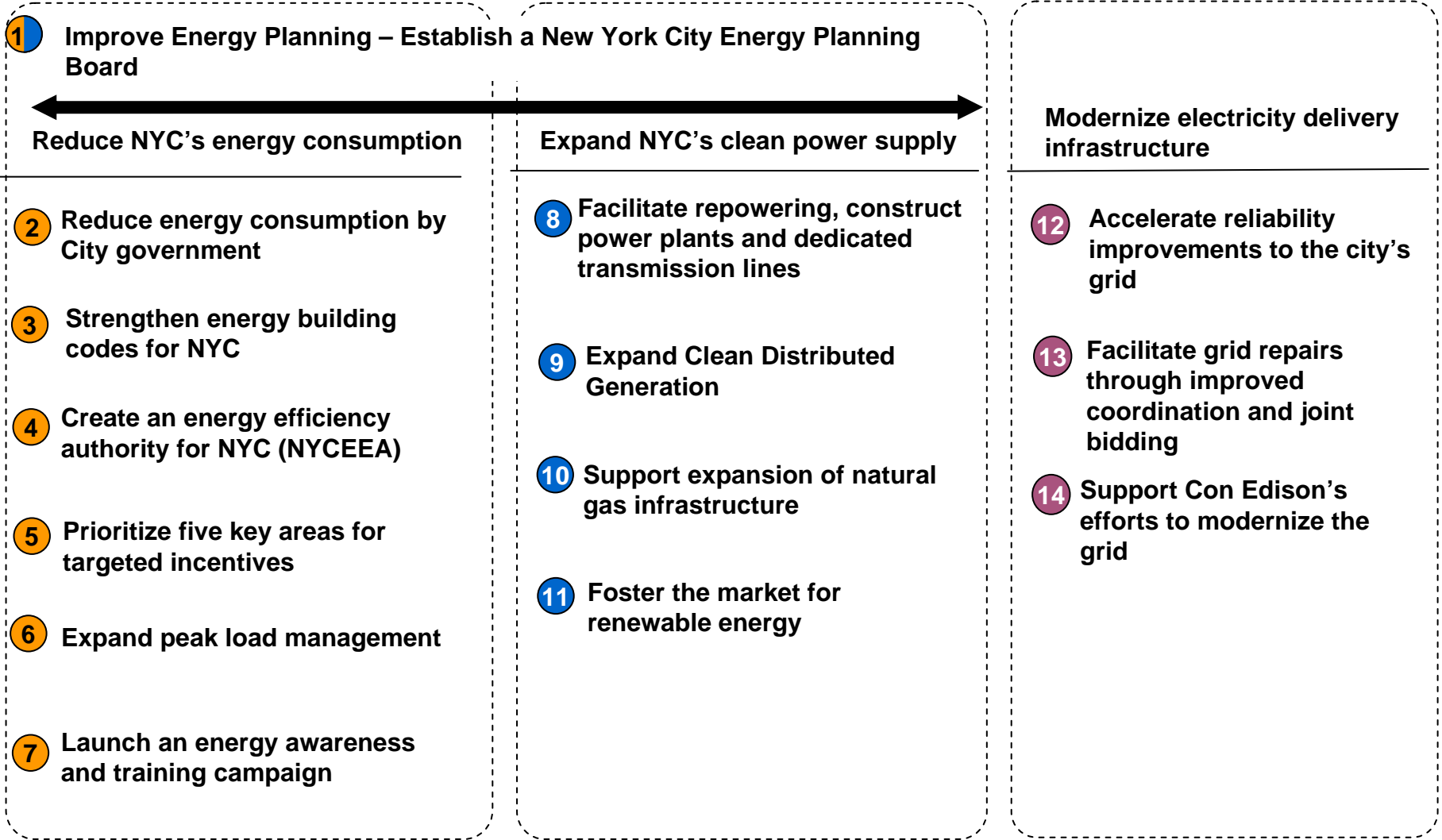
“Dinner for two is more expensive than my monthly ConEd bill!”

Generational equity

- Costs of climate change incurred by next generation

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Key: ● Energy Consumption ● Energy Supply ● Energy Infrastructure



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