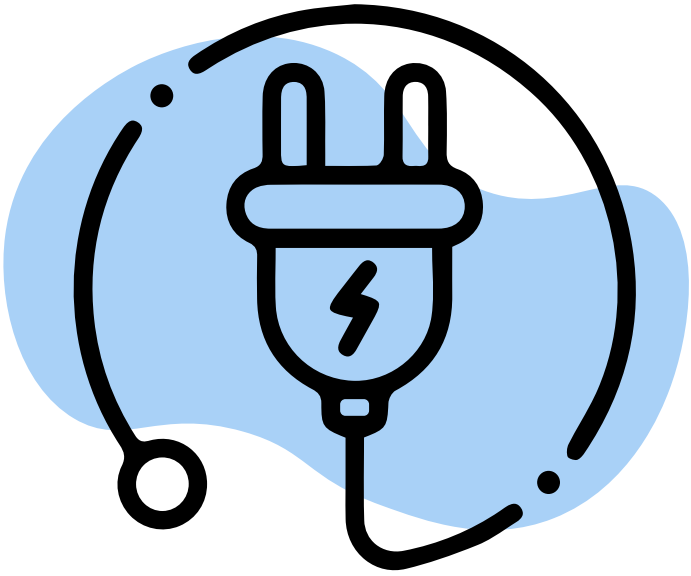
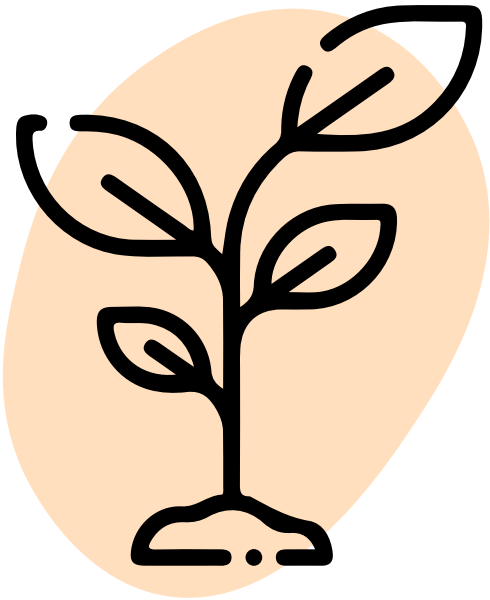
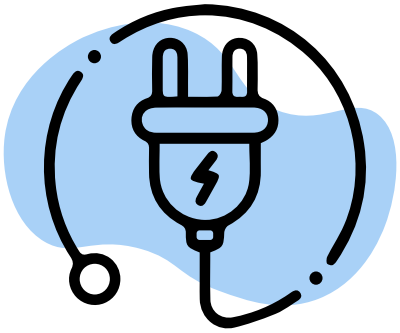




RENEWABLE HEAT NOW LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

RENEWABLE HEAT NOW
LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE



ALL-ELECTRIC BUILDING ACT

S6843C|A8431B

Sponsors: Senator Kavanagh and Assemblymember Gallagher

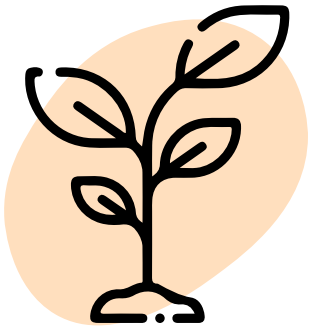
This common-sense first-step strategy for decarbonizing buildings requires that new buildings are built without fossil fuel combustion systems or appliances starting for small buildings in 2024 and large buildings in 2027. Exemptions are available for certain kinds of uses and emergency back-up systems. Requires state agencies to identify policies to ensure affordable electricity for all-electric buildings and preserve affordable housing.

ADVANCED BUILDING, APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT STANDARDS ACT

S7176|A8143

Sponsors: Senator Parker and Assemblymember Fahy

Reduces energy use and aligns the Energy Code with the CLCPA to improve energy efficiency standards for the construction, rehabilitation and operation of new buildings, products and appliances. The bill's product and appliance standards are estimated to result in over $15 billion utility bill savings by 2035 for consumers, including an estimated $6 billion for low- to moderate-income families.



GAS TRANSITION AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY ACT

S8198|A9329

Sponsors: Senator Krueger, Senator May and Assemblymember Fahy

Resolves contradictions between the Public Service Law and the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) and eliminates a fossil fuel subsidy that drives gas expansion and increases gas bills. Requires the Public Service Commission (PSC) to develop a statewide gas utility decarbonization plan based on biannual gas sales reduction targets, robust analysis, and consideration of electrification pathways, including transition of gas utilities to geothermal utilities. Directs the PSC to ensure affordable access to electric heating and cooling services and protects low- and moderate-income families from undue cost burdens as they electrify their buildings.

RENEWABLE HEAT NOW

WHY DO WE NEED TO GET FOSSIL FUELS OUT OF BUILDINGS?

CLIMATE

- **Buildings are New York's largest source of greenhouse gas emissions.** These emissions come from burning fossil fuels for heating, hot water, and cooking, as well as the methane leaks along the gas distribution system.
- "Natural" gas is **not a "bridge fuel"** because methane is 86x worse for the climate than CO2 over a 20-year period.
- The Climate Action Council has estimated that we need to install heat pumps in at least **1.5 million buildings** by 2030 to meet the State's legally mandated emissions reduction targets.
- Delay will lead to deaths, human suffering, and staggering costs from flooding, storms and heatwaves. From 2000 to 2021, the State experienced **51 billion-dollar climate disasters**. The cost of these disasters is up to $100 billion over the last 21 years, and in 2021 alone, up to $20 billion.
- Lack of action will cause the **health of communities of color and low-income** to be hit first and worst by the climate crisis: either by displacement from hurricanes, hospitalizations from heatwaves, or death from chronic air pollution.

HEALTH

- **New York leads the nation in premature deaths** caused by the air pollution from burning fossil fuels in buildings (around 1,000 early deaths/year).
- Gas stoves can cause and trigger asthma and worsen respiratory illnesses like COVID-19. For example, children living in homes with gas stoves have a 42% higher risk of experiencing asthma symptoms.
- The Climate Action Council (CAC) estimated that "decarbonizing New York can result in a **substantial health benefits** from improved air quality, on the order of $50 billion to $120 billion from 2020 through 2050 (based on reduced mortality and other health outcomes), plus $40 billion associated with the health benefits of increased active transportation, and $9 billion in health benefits associated with energy efficiency interventions in LMI homes.

ENERGY AFFORDABILITY

- New Yorkers have been shelling out money to the fossil fuel industry for decades with nothing but rising asthma rates, superstorms, and lighter wallets to show for it. **Fossil fuel prices are spiking** due to global events, and over 1 million New Yorkers can't afford their utility bills right now.
- By incorporating climate goals into the development of building codes, new buildings will be constructed to a high standard of efficiency and without fossil fuel systems, protecting New Yorkers from the fossil fuel price volatility we are suffering from today. The heat pumps in these new buildings will also provide **inexpensive, efficient air conditioning.**
- Public Service Law currently requires existing gas customers to pay for costly gas infrastructure expansion and for hooking new customers up to the gas system for free, driving up utility rates to unaffordable levels. Developing an equitable and orderly plan for eliminating gas expansion subsidies and replacing costly pipeline investments with cost-effective alternatives will help get gas utility rates under control.

JOBS AND ECONOMY

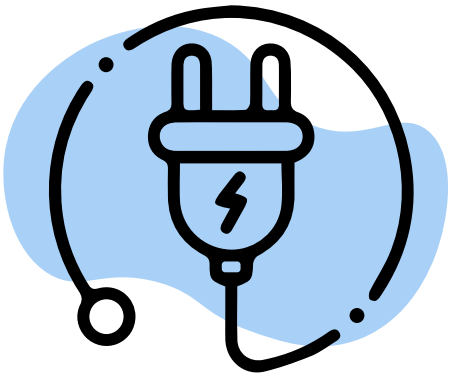
- Electrifying and weatherizing our buildings will create **140,000-152,000 new well-paying jobs** that are impossible to outsource by 2030, and **240,000-243,000 by 2050**.
- Right now, because we are so dependent on fossil fuels, $36 billion of the $61 billion New Yorkers annually pay for energy flows out of state, draining wealth from the state's economy. Heat pump installations will keep more of the dollars we spend on energy in New York.

RENEWABLE HEAT NOW

ALL-ELECTRIC BUILDING ACT

S6843C|A8431B

Sponsors: Senator Kavanagh and Assemblymember Gallagher



This common-sense first-step strategy for decarbonizing buildings requires that new buildings are built without fossil fuel combustion systems or appliances starting for small buildings in 2024 and large buildings in 2027. Exemptions are available for certain kinds of uses and emergency back-up systems. Requires state agencies to identify policies to ensure affordable electricity for all-electric buildings and preserve affordable housing.

Details:

- Provides that the state energy conservation construction code shall prohibit infrastructure, building systems, or equipment used for the combustion of fossil fuels in new construction statewide no later than December 31, 2023 if the building is less than seven stories and July 1, 2027 if the building is seven stories or more.
- Allows the building code council to exempt systems for emergency back-up power, or buildings specifically designated for occupancy by a commercial food establishment, laboratory, laundromat, hospital, or crematorium, but in doing so shall seek to minimize emissions and maximize health, safety, and fire-protection.
- Where exemptions are provided, the code shall limit the infrastructure, building systems, or equipment used for the combustion of fossil fuels to the area of the building that is exempt, and the building must be designed as all-electric ready.
- Exemptions or waivers shall be reviewed during each major code update cycle to determine whether they are still needed.
- Requires state agencies to identify policies to ensure affordable housing and affordable electricity (meaning that electricity costs no more than 6% of a residential customer's income) for all-electric buildings by February 1st, 2023.

Why is it important?

- The Climate Action Council has said that in order to meet our CLCPA-mandated climate targets, we need to require all-electric new construction in small buildings by 2024 and large buildings by 2027.
- RMI found that this bill would save an additional 4 million metric tons of CO2 by 2040 beyond the reductions already expected from a similar law in NYC — the equivalent of keeping 870,000 cars off the road for one year.
- New all-electric buildings are often more affordable to build than new fossil-fueled buildings.
    - In every city studied by RMI including NYC, a new all-electric home was less expensive to build than a mixed-fuel home with gas and air conditioning.
    - The Long Island Power Authority found that a new all-electric home on Long Island costs less than a new home with gas and central air conditioning - even before rebates.

Read the full S6843C|A8431B bill here.

RENEWABLE HEAT NOW

ADVANCED BUILDING CODES, APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT EFFICIENCY STANDARDS ACT

S7176|A8143

Sponsors: Senator Parker and Assemblymember Fahy.

Reduces energy use and aligns the Energy Code with the CLCPA to improve energy efficiency standards for the construction, rehabilitation and operation of new buildings, products and appliances. The bill's product and appliance standards are estimated to result in over $15 billion utility bill savings by 2035 for consumers, including an estimated $6 billion for low- to moderate-income families.

Details:

Focuses on modernizing the state's building codes and expanding the state's appliance standards in three ways:

1. **Creates strong efficiency standards** for a number of appliances and equipment that are not currently regulated by the Department of Energy.
2. **Updates the process** for establishing the next state building and energy conservation code by incorporating an analysis of life cycle cost based on the actual useful life and cost effectiveness of measures that reduce GHG.
3. **Removes automatic exemptions** from the code, requiring instead that the Code Council determine if any exceptions should be included.

This bill applies to the codes governing the construction and operation of any new commercial, industrial, agricultural, and residential buildings, and in the rehabilitation of existing structures through heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, insulation, design techniques, energy audits and life-cycle costing analysis. The passage of this bill would also introduce new energy and water standards for commonly used products such as televisions, computers, and lighting, all of which were not previously included in state energy efficiency standards.

Why is it important?

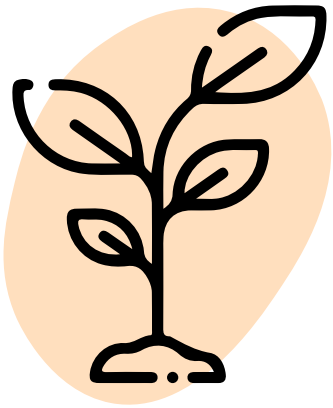
Implementation of advanced building codes is expected to reduce GHG emissions by 21 mmtCO2e and reduce utility bills by an estimated $2.5 billion by 2030 (NYSERDA). Implementation of advanced efficiency standards is expected to reduce GHG emissions by 17 MMCO2e by 2035 and save an additional $15 billion (NYSERDA).

This bill is foundational to implementing the Legislature's nation-leading climate law, and allows New Yorkers to benefit from the cost savings associated with highly efficient buildings, appliances, and equipment. It will reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come,
while saving New Yorkers billions of dollars on their utility bills.

Read the full S7176/A8143 bill here.

RENEWABLE HEAT NOW

GAS TRANSITION AND AFFORDABLE ENERGY ACT



S8198|A9329

Sponsors: Senator Krueger, Senator May and Assemblymember Fahy

Resolves contradictions between the Public Service Law and the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) and eliminates a fossil fuel subsidy that drives gas expansion and increases gas bills. Requires the Public Service Commission (PSC) to develop a statewide gas utility decarbonization plan based on biannual gas sales reduction targets, robust analysis, and consideration of electrification pathways, including transition of gas utilities to geothermal utilities. Directs the PSC to ensure affordable access to electric heating and cooling services and protects low- and moderate-income families from undue cost burdens as they electrify their buildings.

Details:

- The bill **aligns Public Service Law** regarding regulation and oversight of gas utilities with the climate justice and emission reduction mandates of the CLCPA to enable the timely and strategic retirement of the gas distribution system in a just and affordable manner.
- It **ends ratepayer-subsidized utility incentives** for fossil fuel expansion while ensuring the equitable provision of electric service and efficient heating, cooling, cooking, and hot water services.
- It requires the Public Service Commission, within one year, to **develop a state-wide gas utility services decarbonization plan** based on clear bi-annual gas sales reduction targets, robust analysis, and consideration of several electrification pathways.
- It **ensures affordable access** to electric heating and cooling services and to protect low-income and moderate-income customers from undue burdens as they electrify their buildings.
- **Necessary to stop gas expansion, achieve the state's climate mandates, and avoid the utility death spiral that will raise gas utility customer costs.**

Why is it important?

Decarbonization of buildings will require changes to the utility gas regulations and gas planning processes in order to ensure an equitable transition and manage economic risks to gas customers, municipalities, and the utilities as electrification proceeds. This bill provides clarity and direction to the Public Service Commission and to gas utilities that they must plan for and execute a strategic and equitable transition to building electrification. The bill also removed the legal barriers that the Public Service Commission now faces when attempting to implement the CLCPA as it relates to gas utilities.

Read the full S8198 bill here.

RENEWABLE HEAT NOW