General

Building Name

Project Name

* Budgeting Agency (1)

* Is a city agency managing construction (2)?
  - No
  - Yes

Non-City Entity Managing Construction (4)

* City Agency Holding Funding Agreement with the Non-City Entity Managing Construction

Primary Occupancy Group per 1968 NYC Building Code (5)

Cost and Schedule (where actual cost and dates are not available, they must be estimated)

Project Cost (6)

FY of Report for which Form is Being Submitted: 2010

FY Capital Allocation Amount (7)

FY of Design Start (FY of CP for Design or Equivalent)

FY of Construction Start (FY of CP for Construction or Equivalent)

FY of Completion (10)

LL86 Requirements, Construction Costs, LEED® Project Floor Area and Type (s.f.)

* LEED® Rating Level Requirements:
  - No
  - Yes
  - LEED Silver (All covered occupancies except G, H-2)
  - LEED Certified (Only G, H-2 Occupancies)

System Specific Energy Cost Reduction Requirements:

- Boiler - Min. 10%
- Lighting - Min. 10%
- HVAC Comfort Controls - Min. 5%

* Domestic Water Use Reduction Requirements:
  - No
  - Yes
  - Minimum 20%
  - Minimum 30%

* Requirement to Apply to the USGBC for LEED® Rating Certification
  - No
  - Yes

Domestic Plumbing Construction Cost: $500,000.00

Construction Cost of Work Subject to LEED® Requirements (8): $12,000,000.00

* LEED® Project Energy Cost Reduction Requirements
  - 20-25%
  - 20-30%
  - 25-30%

Floor Area Subject to LEED® Requirements (s.f.): 0

Primary Project Type

Exemption

* Has a whole or partial exemption been granted from any LL86 requirement?
  - No
  - Yes

FY Exemption was Granted

Exemption Value

Total Value of City Contribution to Project: $.00

Schedule of FY Allocations to Project Receiving Exemption

Add Fiscal Year | Delete

Export | 3 total found

Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year Allocation
2010	$.00 US Dollars
2012	$.00 US Dollars
2013	$.00 US Dollars
	$.00 US Dollars

Notes:

1. The budgeting agency is the agency whose budget carries funding for the project until a Certificate to Proceed (CP) is approved by OMB that authorizes the transfer of funds to the city agency managing construction or to the city agency that holds the funding agreement or contract with a non-city entity managing construction.
2. This is the city agency that manages construction of the project and/or that holds the lease for such to be constructed by others.
3. In the case of a project where a non-city entity is managing construction and/or holds the lease for such to be constructed by others, indicate here the city agency that holds the funding agreement or contract for the release of city funds to such non-city entity.
4. A non-city entity, as opposed to a city agency, is an entity that has not been created through the enactment of NYC municipal law. Examples of non-city entities are state agencies, cultural organizations, developers, and other private companies or non-profit organizations. Indicate here the non-city entity that holds the contracts needed to construct the building/project and/or that holds the lease for such to be constructed by others.
5. The primary occupancy group classification is that under which the building/project would have been filed with the Department of Buildings (DOB) in accordance with the 1968 NYC Building Code, i.e. the code that was in effect in 2005 when LL86 was enacted. The classification should be consistent with the PW-1 form approved by the DOB when the project is filed.
6. Project cost is the sum of capitally eligible costs (per NYC Comptroller Directive 10) associated with an entire capital project, as such project is described in the supporting documentation of the OMB approved CP for construction or CP for design and construction. Project cost include those related to site acquisition, site preparation, furniture, fittings, and equipment, as well as design and construction, and covers work on all portions of the project described in the CP, including portions that may not be subject to the provisions of LL86.
7. Since a building/project typically takes several years to complete and the city budget process runs on an annual cycle, a portion of the total city funds budgeted to the building/project is allocated each fiscal year over several years until it is completed and budgeted funds are expended. The allocations requested here represent the amount spent during the fiscal year (FY) of the LL86 report for which this form is being submitted. Note that the phrase building/project is intended to encompass the range of building/project combinations that need to be separately reported. For example, several new buildings that are part of a single project need to be reported separately from each other as do separate rehabilitation projects that are located in a single existing building.
8. Construction costs requested here are only for the portion of the work that is subject to the LL86 LEED® related provisions. For example, where a building/project is subject to the LEED® related provisions of the law and involves a landscaping component as well as a building component, the construction cost that should be indicated here should reflect only the building portion that contains enclosed space. Note that all construction costs reported should be derived from or anticipate costs in the final CP for Construction or for Design and Construction and should include all construction related costs, such as furniture, fittings and equipment, contractor mark-ups, contingencies and management fees.
9. Provide the construction cost for the portion of the building/project that is subject to the relevant LL86 system specific energy cost reduction provisions. For example, where a boiler installation is part of a larger building/project, the construction cost indicated should reflect only the boiler work. Note that all construction costs reported should be derived from or anticipate costs in the final CP for Construction or the CP for Design and Construction and should include all mark-ups and contingencies as well as construction management fees.
10. FY of Completion represents the fiscal year that the required LEED rating level was achieved or, if certification by the USGBC of the LEED rating is also required, the fiscal year such certification was received.

LEED®

Green Building Rating System Utilized: LEED 2009 for New Construction and Major Renovations

* Have you invited LocalLaw86@cityhall.nyc.gov to view USGBC online application? ○ No ◉ Yes

Cost Attributable to LEED® Compliance (include fees for energy analysis, commissioning agent, USGBC filing and LEED® expert): $.00

Energy Reporting

Energy Sources Used in Completed Building/Project Area (3):

- Electric ☐
- Gas for Heating ☐
- Gas for Non-Heating ☐
- Purchased Steam ☐
- # 2 Oil ☐
- #4 (Mixed) Oil ☐
- # 6 Oil ☐

Electric Rate: NYPA Public Buildings Conv

Gas Rate for Heating: Gas, Firm-Heating

* Are all energy sources in the portion of building/project that is subject to LL86 requirements metered independently of other buildings or spaces? ◉ No ○ Yes

* Will the cost of all energy to be used in the completed building/project (3) area be paid out of the city treasury? ○ No ◉ Yes

	Baseline		Design Case		Percentage Cost Difference Between Baseline and Design Case
Annual Electric Use	100	kilowatt-hours	60	kilowatt-hours	-40 percent
Annual Peak Demand	100	kilowatts	60	kilowatts	
Annual Gas Use for Heating	100	therms	60	therms	
Annual Gas Use for Non-Heating	100	therms	60	therms	
Annual Purchased Steam Use	100	million pounds-mas	60	million pounds-mas	
Annual Oil # 2 Use	100	Gallons	60	Gallons	
Annual Oil # 4 Use	100	Gallons	60	Gallons	
Annual Oil # 6 Use	100	Gallons	60	Gallons	

Methodology Used to Establish Baseline: ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007, Appendix G

EEM's for LEED® Building/Project (3) with Construction Cost of $12,000,000 or More

Add | Delete

Export | 2 total found | Show: 10

Energy Efficiency Measure (EEM)	Incremental Construction Cost (2)	Annual Energy Cost Reduction
Increased Wall insulation	$100.00 US Dollars	$10.00 US Dollars
Daylight dimming controls	$100.00 US Dollars	$10.00 US Dollars

Incremental Construction Cost of All EEM's Listed Above (2): $200.00

Total Annual Energy Cost Reduction for All EEM's Listed Above: $20.00

Simple Payback in Years: 10

Water Reporting

	Baseline		Design Case		Percentage Difference Between Baseline and Design Case
Portable Water Use Reduction (1)	100	Gallons	60	Gallons	-40 percent
Storm Water Run Off (1)	100	Gallons	60	Gallons	-40 percent

Notes:

1. Consistent with the Rules for LL86, the baseline for storm water runoff and potable water use reduction must be calculated in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct 1992).
2. Incremental construction cost of energy efficiency measures represents the difference in construction cost between the project design that meets the energy cost reduction provisions in the law and what would have been incurred had the design only met the minimum requirements, as such are defined using the required calculation methodology.
3. The phrase building/project is intended to encompass the range of building/project combinations that need to be separately reported. For example, several new buildings that are part of a single project need to be reported separately from each other as do separate projects that are located in a single building.

LEED® Points and Rating Level Achieved

LEED® Rating Level Achieved Platinum

* **Was certification by USGBC received in FY of report for which this form is being submitted?**

- ○ No
- ◉ Yes

Checklist for Green Building Rating System Utilized (click on link to indicate points achieved) LEED 2009 for New Construction and Major Renovations *

Comparison of Actual Energy Use and Peak Demand with Design Projections

Energy Use and Peak Demand from SEPTS Building Record (Normalized for Weather)			Design Case		Percentage Cost Difference Between SEPTS Building Record and Design Case	
Annual Electric Use	100	kilowatt-hours	110	kilowatt-hours	10	percent
Annual Peak Demand	100	kilowatt-hours	110	kilowatts		
Annual Gas Use for Heating	100	therms	110	therms		
Annual Gas Use for Non-Heating	100	therms	110	therms		
Annual Purchased Steam Use	100	million pounds-mas	110	million pounds-mas		
Annual Oil #2 Use	100	Gallons	110	Gallons		
Annual Oil #4 Use	100	Gallons	110	Gallons		
Annual Oil #6 Use	100	Gallons	110	Gallons		