EMPIRE STATE BUILDING CASE STUDY Cost-Effective Greenhouse Gas Reductions via Whole-Building Retrofits: Process, Outcomes, and What is Needed Next For more information, please visit www.esbsustainability.com

I. MOTIVATION

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LASALLE'

Real value in a changing world

1) Prove or disprove the economic viability of whole-building energy efficiency retrofits.

INITIATIVE

Prior to 2008, the Empire State Building's performance was average compared to most U.S. office buildings.



Annual utility costs:

• \$11 million (\$4/sq. ft.)

Rocky Mountain Institute Johnson

Controls

Annual CO2 emissions:

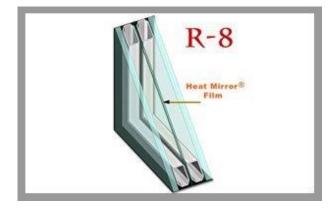
• 25,000 metric tons (22 lbs/sq. ft.)

Annual energy use:

• 88 kBtu/sq. ft.

Peak electric demand:

• 9.5 MW (3.8 W/sq. ft. inc. HVAC)



WINDOWS

Remanufacture 6,500 existing dual glazed windows Add suspended film between panes, fill with argon gas R-2 to R-8



RADIANT BARRIERS Install more than 6,000radiant barriers behind existing radiators at perimeter of building



CHILLER PLANT RETROFIT Retrofit + controls, variable speed drives and primary loop bypass



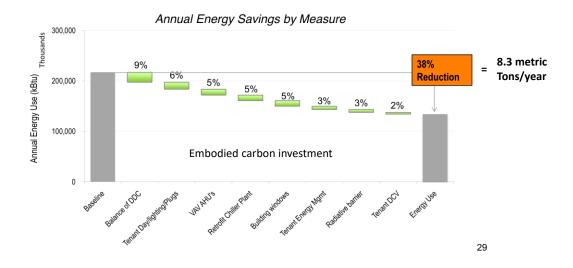
VAV AIR HANDLING UNITS

Replace existing constant volume units with Variable Air Volume units using 2 floor mounted instead of 4 ceiling mounted

III. KEY FINDINGS

1) Eight interactive levers ranging from base building measures to tenant engagement deliver these results.

Energy and CO2 savings in the optimal package result from 8 key projects.



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1) Eight interactive levers ranging from base building measures to tenant engagement deliver these results.

Though it is more informative to look at financials for the package of measures, capital costs and energy savings were determined for each individual measure.

| Project Description | Projected Capital Cost | 2008 Capital Budget | Incremental Cost | EstimatedAnnual Energy Savings* |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Windows | \$4.5m | \$455k | \$4m | \$410k |
| Radiative Barrier | \$2.7m | \$0 | \$2.7m | \$190k |
| DDC Controls | \$7.6m | \$2m | \$5.6m | \$741k |
| Demand Control Vent | Inc. above | \$0 | Inc. above | \$117k |
| Chiller Plant Retrofit | \$5.1m | \$22.4m | -\$17.3m | \$675k |
| VAV AHUs | \$47.2m | \$44.8m | \$2.4m | \$702k |
| Tenant Day/Lighting/Plugs | \$24.5m | \$16.1m | \$8.4m | \$941k |
| Tenant Energy Mgmt. | \$365k | \$0 | \$365k | \$396k |
| Power Generation (optional) | \$15m | \$7.8m | \$7m | \$320k |
| TOTAL (ex. Power Gen) | \$106.9m | \$93.7m | \$13.2m | \$4.4m |

*Note that energy savings are also incremental to the original capital budget.

Consider Carbon Payback

Embodied carbon "investment"

Reduced operational carbon "savings" or "return"

Energy efficiency measures can have short or long "payback" high or low ROI

Panelists



Larry Strain,





Bruce King, Nick Dirr, Siegel & Strain Architects Ecological Building Network Association for Energy Affordability

