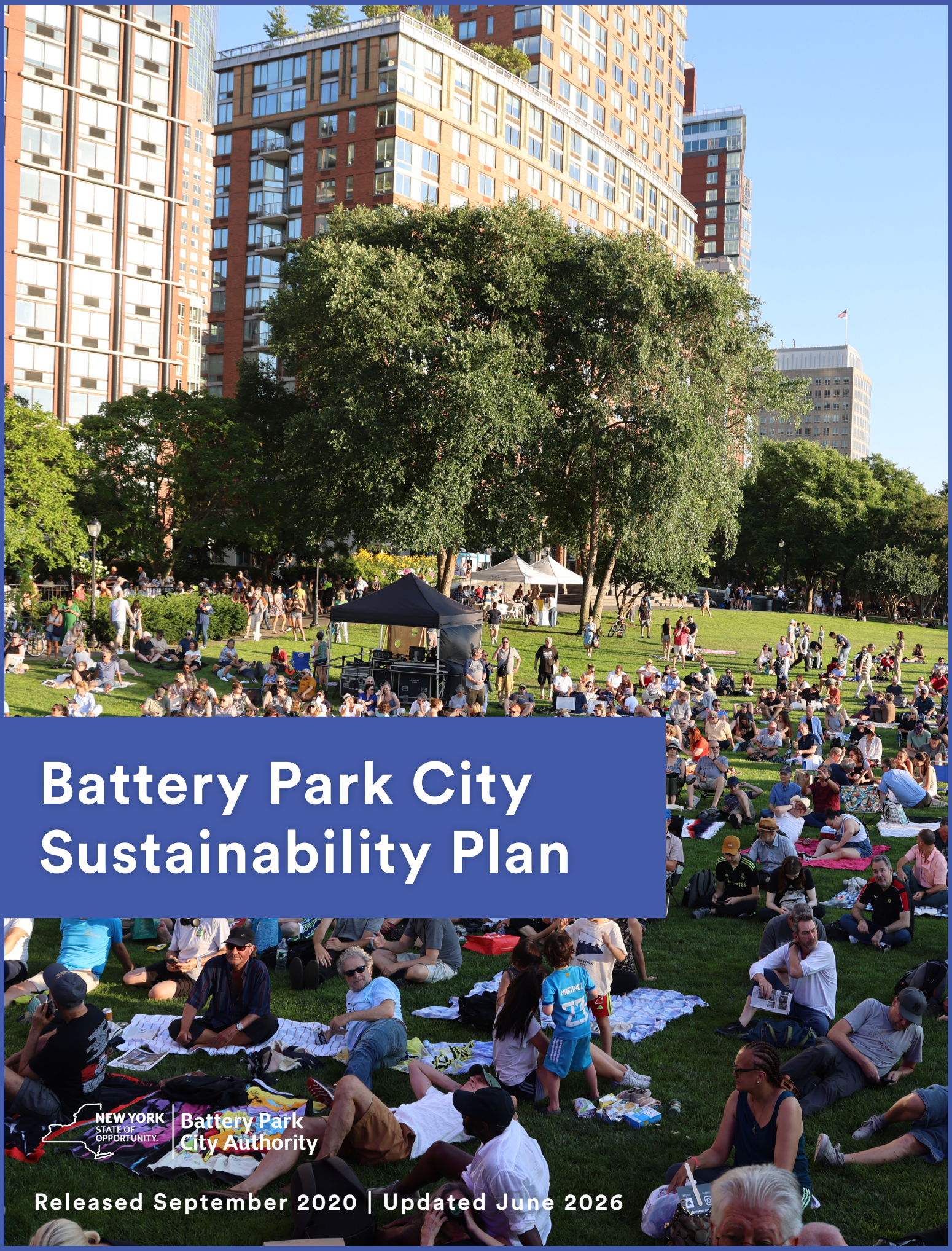


Battery Park City Sustainability Plan

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.
Battery Park City Authority

Released September 2020 | Updated June 2026

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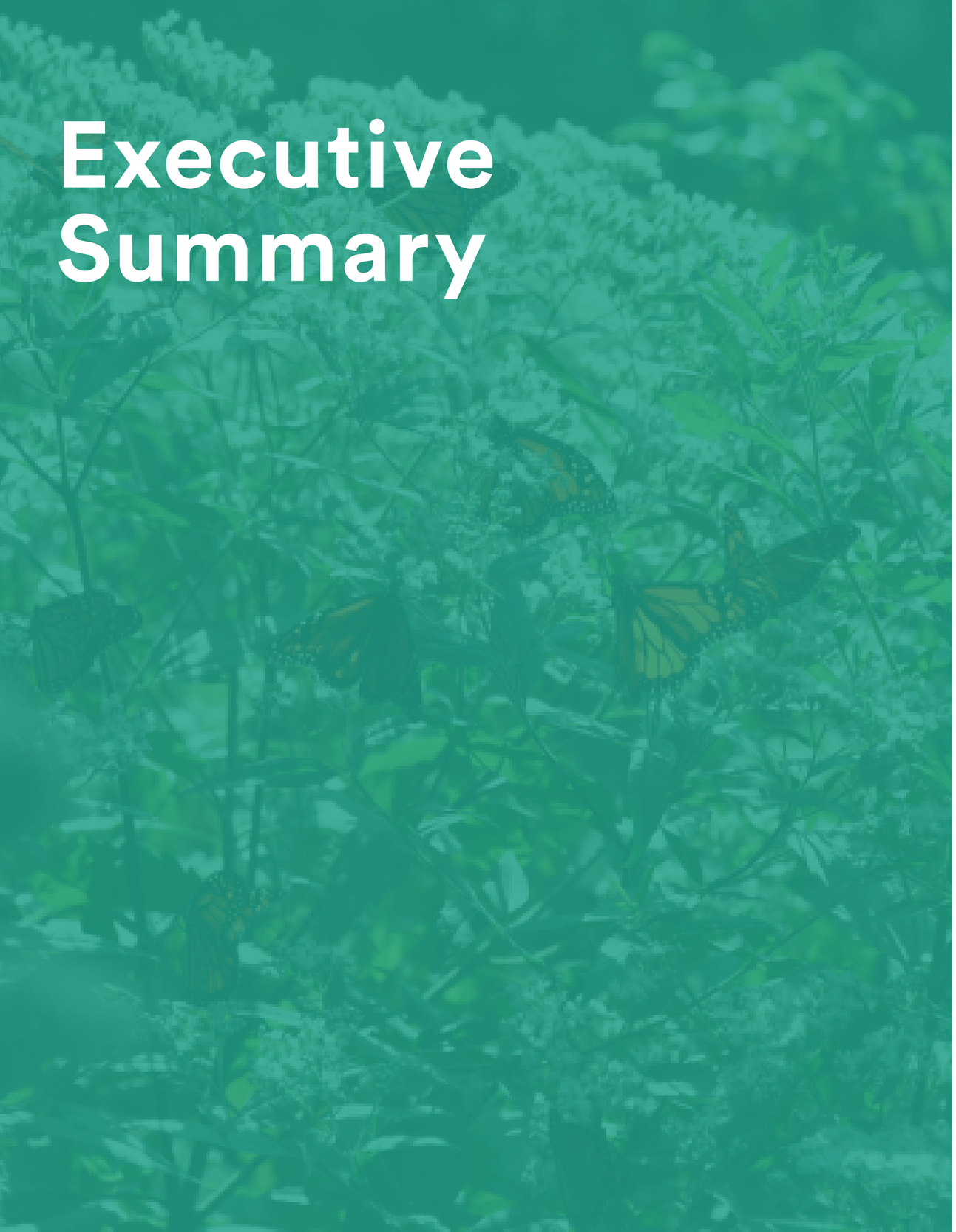
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Executive Summary

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Background

Battery Park City has a long history of environmental leadership. Since its inception, the parks and open spaces in Battery Park City were designed with environmental quality as a priority—for many, the quality of these spaces is the first thing that comes to mind when they envision the neighborhood. Starting in 2000, the Battery Park City Authority (BPCA) released environmental guidelines for residential buildings, leading to the development of buildings that were well ahead of city, and even global standards at the time. Two years later, similar guidance was provided for commercial buildings, with the original residential guidelines updated afterward. Decades of proactive leadership have resulted in Battery Park City being one of the most sustainable communities in New York City.

However, global challenges necessitate further action. The challenges—such as rising temperatures, constraints on water resources, and increasing amounts of waste—are problems that cannot be addressed by the Battery Park City Authority alone. The Battery Park City community has a part to play, and is in a unique position to leverage its global visibility and credibility as a successful urban district that will showcase to New York City and beyond what compelling and equitable urban sustainability can look like.

In response to a resolution passed by its board in 2019, BPCA prepared the ten-year Sustainability Plan to ensure that its environmental leadership continues through 2030 and sets the groundwork for continued progress for the years beyond. In the following sections, we invite you to learn about our Sustainability Vision, what we must do as a community to become more sustainable, and how we plan to reach our goals.

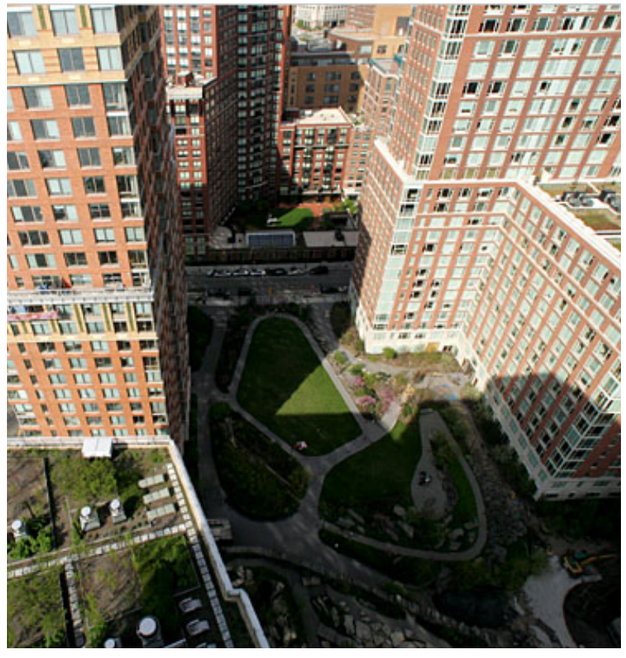
Our Sustainability Vision is for Battery Park City to build on its past achievements and its renewed commitment to take and facilitate bold and effective action to effectuate environmental sustainability and rigorous greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions. Broad stakeholder engagement and creative partnerships are necessary to achieve our goals. We will work together with diverse user groups in the community to realize these efforts across various scales—from individual action, to actions at a single building level, to actions taking place in the neighborhood at-large. Looking beyond our neighborhood, we seek to inspire, collaborate with, and offer guidance to other urban communities, whether new or well-established, to take resolute action on environmental sustainability.















Overview of the Plan

The Battery Park City Sustainability Plan is a ten-year plan that sets a high-level vision for Battery Park City through 2030. The Strategies and Actions laid out in this Plan create a roadmap to achieve progressive sustainability targets over a decade, and lay the groundwork for continued sustainability action after 2030.

This 2026 update to the Sustainability Plan reflects a refreshed strategy celebrating accomplishments of the last five years and focusing on the key actions for the next five. The plan was updated to reflect the latest progress towards BPC's sustainability goals as well as an alignment with capital planning and expected action within the neighborhood for the next five years.

The Sustainability Plan is centered around four Topic Areas: Energy, Water, Materials and Waste, and Site. Within these Topic Areas, there are key strategies and actions that chart a course toward making Battery Park City a model for sustainability.



Teardrop Park

Energy

In Battery Park City, building energy consumption is responsible for the majority of GHG emissions produced in the neighborhood. State and local laws have established mandates for reducing GHG emissions across all scales—from how energy is produced at a regional level to how it is consumed at a building level. The buildings in Battery Park City are more energy-efficient than typical buildings in New York City, but further improvements are required to meet the aspirations for a carbon neutral neighborhood by 2050. To achieve these goals, the Energy Strategies in this Plan focus on reducing building energy consumption and switching to cleaner energy sources.

Strategies:

- Deep energy retrofits
- Low-carbon district energy systems
- Renewable energy supply and storage
- GHG emissions monitoring and reporting

Water

Reducing potable water consumption is key to enhancing the long-term sustainability of not just the community, but New York City. Because of their forward-thinking design, buildings in Battery Park City already perform better than the city average, but this performance is not uniform. Mitigating the risks of flooding associated with sea level rise and major storms, like Superstorm Sandy, is the main focus of the ongoing BPC resiliency projects. Managing stormwater resulting from “everyday storms” is also important for Battery Park City to be better stewards of the environment, especially considering its waterfront location along the Hudson River. The Water Strategies in this Plan focus on improving the way buildings, parks, and open spaces both consume and respond to water.

Strategies:

- Water conservation
- Resiliency and stormwater management

Materials and Waste

For most of us, our first exposure to individual sustainability action is through recycling and composting. We learn about it in school, and it becomes part of our daily choices often without thought. Waste has a significant impact on the urban environment and public health, as well as on GHG emissions. In this Plan, Materials and Waste Strategies focus on the items we bring into and use in the neighborhood and the ways we handle and dispose of waste, as well as other special considerations such as mitigating the impacts of construction.

Strategies:

- Sustainable consumption
- Sustainable building materials
- Waste diversion
- Organics collection and composting
- Construction and demolition activities

Site

Many people experience Battery Park City through the streets and sidewalks, the parks, the Esplanade, and other open spaces. Improving sustainability for these spaces will improve health and wellness and make Battery Park City an even more desirable place to live, work, and visit—as well as a safer place to walk around and bike. With the goal of improving the overall quality of life, the Site Strategies in this Plan focus on the broader health and ecological and environmental quality topics in Battery Park City.

Strategies:

- Biodiversity and habitats
- Environmental monitoring and data sharing
- Active transportation
- Electric vehicle infrastructure

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Sustainability Vision

The Battery Park City Authority continues to be a leader in sustainability and, through this plan, identifies new pathways and strategies for making Battery Park City an exemplar of urban sustainability. Through the Sustainability Plan, Battery Park City is committing to more precisely define, enhance, and measure its sustainability objectives and achievements. Battery Park City will focus on efforts like deep energy retrofits and clean power, water conservation, organic waste collection and composting, resiliency and biodiversity—while in the process moving the community closer to carbon neutrality by 2050.

The substance of BPC's Sustainability Plan was informed through stakeholder engagement and existing conditions assessments that shed light on the potential of Battery Park City's future.

As part of the original plan development process, almost 500 people participated in the development of the plan, with public roundtables, pop-ups at public events and in the BPCA offices, and an online survey. This approach solicited ideas from the public and from BPCA staff for inclusion in this Plan—35% of the Plan Sub-Actions came directly from these engagements— as well as helped BPCA identify where there is opportunity to increase awareness, seek collaborations, and facilitate programs to promote sustainability. The plan was also informed by a robust interagency working group made up of representatives from New York State Energy Research & Development, New York Power Authority, Con Ed, Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Mayor's Office of Sustainability.

As a result of these actions, this Plan establishes a vision for the neighborhood that will set the stage for the next decade as we work together to protect and enhance our shared environment.

We envision a Battery Park City that will serve as an innovative model for urban climate action, where all of us who live, work, and spend time here mobilize to create a sustainable future.

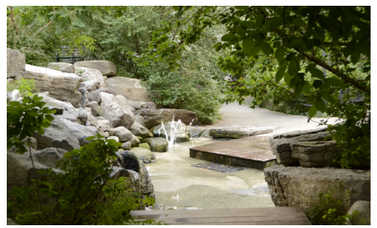


BPC Esplanade



Battery Park City will focus on urban sustainability.

Goal 2.2 of Battery Park City's 2019 Resilience Action Plan established a goal to achieve a carbon neutral Battery Park City by 2050. While this goal is a key driver for sustainability action in Battery Park City, the Sustainability Plan puts forth a holistic vision of environmental sustainability, including health and wellness, environmental quality, and education.



Battery Park City will ensure that changes are made in harmony with the environment.

As a waterfront community with public parks and green spaces that are core to its character, preserving the environment is a priority for Battery Park City. Through the Sustainability Plan Actions and a clear focus on environment quality, Battery Park City will care for and maintain a clean, thriving, and biodiverse environment for all to enjoy.



Battery Park City will collaborate with those who live, work, and spend time here.

BPCA cannot achieve a sustainable and carbon neutral Battery Park City alone. All stakeholders will need to act to achieve the Vision and Goals in this Plan and to foster a more sustainable neighborhood.



Battery Park City will continue to be an inspiration for other urban developments.

With a variety of residential rental, condo, co-op, commercial, retail, cultural, educational, and institutional stakeholders, Battery Park City will achieve a set of progressive sustainability goals that will provide guidance and case studies for other communities to replicate.

Battery Park City's Sustainability Legacy

Battery Park City stands where there once was a collection of piers in the Hudson River off Manhattan's lower west side that had fallen into disrepair. In their place, a new neighborhood was born—a "city within a city." Envisioned as an extension of Manhattan's street grid that prioritized open space, Battery Park City today has over 22 million square feet of building area interspersed with 36 acres of parks and open spaces.

The scale and success of the Battery Park City development has become a model for urban mixed-use development in New York City and beyond. Battery Park City is globally known, but not just because it is in New York, nor because of its scale or diversity of land uses or its exemplary parks. What stands out more and more each day, especially in the context of global environmental and climate challenges, is its story of environmental stewardship and leadership in urban sustainability.

Battery Park City is managed and maintained by the Battery Park City Authority (BPCA), a New York State public benefit corporation, and the landowner for the 92-acre neighborhood. BPCA is much more than just a landlord—through its open space management, active program of maintenance and improvements, and site programming, BPCA has guided Battery Park City to what we know it as today: a sustainable urban development with a high quality of life. This Plan follows a long line of achievements in sustainable practices and creative and responsible urban land development, and proactively responds to the challenge to make the state carbon neutral by 2050 (the 2019 Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act).

The timeline on the opposite page highlights some milestones from the community and BPCA's shared legacy of environmental stewardship over the past several decades. In this context it is important to highlight that the commitments in this Sustainability Plan are more than just aspirational statements; they are a roadmap for action. For example, in July 2019 BPCA issued $76.3 million in Sustainability Bonds to fund Phase 1 of its Capital Plan, which included the development of flood resiliency infrastructure and public space enhancements for accessibility and walkability.



South Cove

1950s — **20 dilapidated piers** in the Hudson River, where Battery Park City now stands, handled produce for the now-defunct Washington Market

1968 — **The Battery Park City Authority Act** creates BPCA as a New York State public benefit corporation

1970 — Demolition begins—the first pier is demolished

1976 — Landfilling is completed, allowing for development to commence

1979 — **The 1979 Master Plan** lays out a vision for Battery Park City as an extension of the existing NYC grid

1980s — Battery Park City begins its build out, with 12.9 million SF of building space coming online

1982 — **The first residents move into Battery Park City, at Gateway Plaza**

1987 — **BPCA formalizes and expands organic landscape management** practices of parks and open spaces in Battery Park City

1990s — Battery Park City's roads and infrastructure are built out to support increased development, with 2.5 million SF of new construction

1997 — Opening of the Museum of Jewish Heritage, which uses electric-only systems for heating and hot water

2000s — BPCA oversees the development of 6.2 million SF of new construction

2000 — **BPCA issues the Residential Environmental Guidelines,** setting standards for environmental design well ahead of current design practices

2002 — The Commercial/Institutional Environmental Guidelines are issued

2004 — **The Solaire becomes the first LEED Certified** high rise residential building in the United States

2005 — The Residential Environmental Guidelines are updated, with insights from the Solaire and in response to advances in the field of green development

2008 — Against a background of an additional 680,000 SF of new construction, BPCA integrates sustainability into public events, outreach, and neighborhood-wide initiatives

2010s — P.S./I.S. 276 opens as the first LEED Certified school in New York City

2012 — Storm surge and extreme rainfall from Superstorm Sandy inundates Lower Manhattan and parts of Battery Park City

2017 — Following expansive local site assessments, design begins for the South BPC Resiliency Project, the first of four projects intended to protect the neighborhood from flood events

2019 — **BPCA releases the** Resilience Action Plan, a strategic plan which outlines how Battery Park City will be an inclusive community, safe and climate resilient place, remain a vibrant public space, and how BPCA will provide leadership along the way

2020 — The BPCA Board of Directors passes the Sustainability Resolution, the impetus for this Sustainability Plan

The 10-year Sustainability Plan is released, to be followed later this year by the new Green Guidelines for building and site retrofits, and the Implementation Plan outlining the pathways toward a sustainable future

BPCA's 75 Battery Place headquarters receives Zero Waste Certification from TRUE, recognizing BPCA's efforts of minimizing and managing the materials it uses and the waste it produces

BPCA issues $76.3 million in Sustainability Bonds to fund Phase 1 of its Capital Plan, and updates its Investment Guidelines with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors

The Plan

Plan Organization

The Plan is organized into six main chapters:



Elements of the Plan

The Plan is categorized by Topic Areas that serve as the main chapters of this report. As the Plan is read, Topic Areas are further broken down into broad aspirations and discrete methods for achievement. In that spirit, the Sustainability Plan is divided into **Strategies**, **Targets**, **Actions,** and **Sub-Actions**.

- **Strategies** are primary methods for achieving Battery Park City's sustainability goals and include deep energy retrofits, organic waste collection, etc.
- **Targets** are the objectives set to achieve each Strategy within 10 year's of the Plan's release. These targets are **BPCA Targets**, those that will be achieved in BPCA spaces. BPCA spaces in this Plan can refer to all indoor and outdoor areas that are leased or operated by the Authority.
- **Actions** can be **BPCA-led Actions**, those meant to be primarily implemented and managed by BPCA; **BPC-wide Actions**, those meant to be implemented across Battery Park City and require collaboration with all buildings and major stakeholders; or be **shared by both** BPCA and the community at-large.
- **Sub-Actions** are the implementation steps to support each Action.



Note that the original Sustainability Plan included a set of supporting milestones. The milestones were informative as the Sustainability Plan was initially implemented, providing guidance and interim objectives, but now midway through plan implementation, these milestones are less necessary for achieving the Plan's targets. As such the supporting milestones have been removed in this update in preference for focusing effort on the Plan's key targets.

Neighborhood-wide Sustainability

The Actions in this Sustainability Plan reflect areas where the Battery Park City Authority can directly affect change. Still, BPCA's stewardship of the neighborhood extends to all of Battery Park City and those who live, work, and spend time there. Reaching community-wide carbon neutrality by 2050, in alignment with NYC Local Law 97, is a long-term goal requiring action across all of BPC. BPCA tracks progress towards carbon neutrality through annual greenhouse gas inventories. Additional metrics related to community-wide sustainability are measured by BPCA to assess the collective impact of more sustainable actions. By celebrating and maintaining visibility into neighborhood-scale progress, BPCA can identify opportunities to support and accelerate forward momentum where its influence and partnerships allow.

BPC Sustainability by the Numbers (2017)

2.1
million MMBtu
the amount of energy consumed by the buildings in Battery Park City in 2017

140
thousand tCO2e
in GHG emissions associated with the buildings' annual energy consumption of fuels and electricity in 2017

90%
of buildings are projected to exceed the City's 2030-2034 GHG emissions limits under Local Law 97 based on 2017 data

41.7
gallons per square foot per year of water used at residential buildings in 2017

40.8
gallons per square foot per year of water used by commercial buildings in 2017

86%
of residents commuted via public transit or active transportation in 2017

46.2
million pounds
of solid waste was generated at Battery Park City in 2017

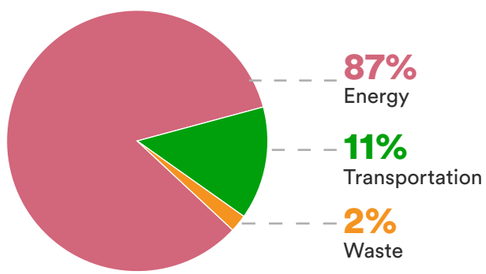
62,966
pounds
of organic waste was composted at Battery Park City in 2019

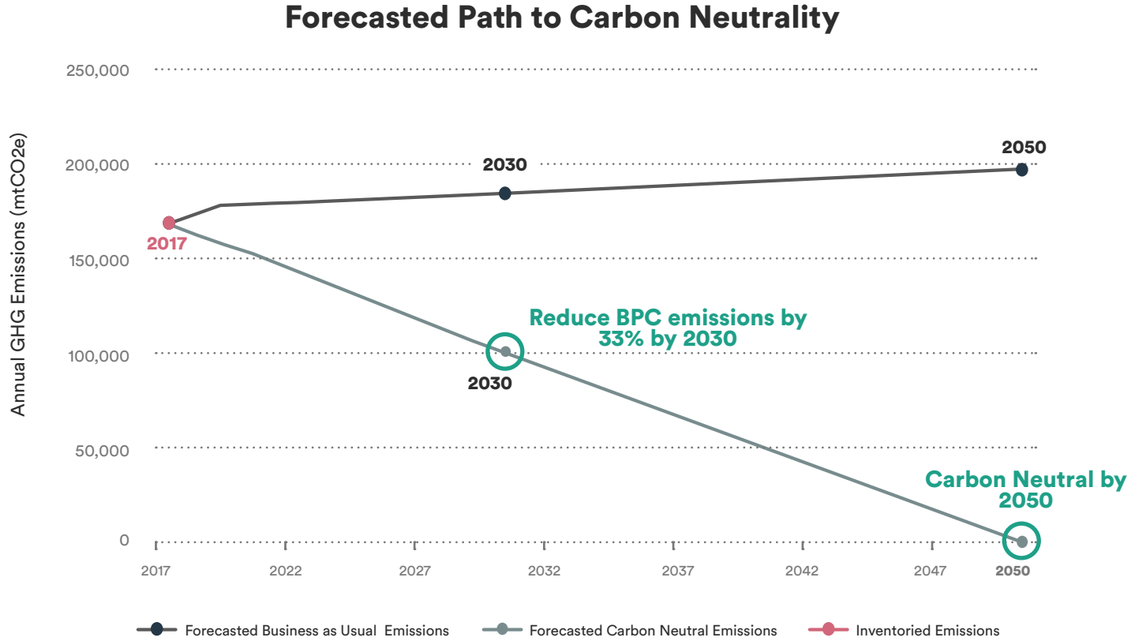
Note that metrics reported in this Plan reflect sustainability performance as of the time of publication of the original Sustainability Plan in 2020. See most recent Progress Report for updated metrics.

Carbon Neutral Neighborhood

Many targets across the Plan use the year 2017 as a baseline. In calendar year 2017, 87% of GHG emissions for Battery Park City came from the energy sector, most of which was attributed to building electricity consumption. Transportation contributed 11% of total BPC emissions and waste contributed 2% of the total. Overall, GHG emissions associated with BPCA operations made up roughly 1% of the 2017 BPC-wide total. Achieving a carbon neutral neighborhood will require concerted effort across BPC buildings to decarbonize. While not as significant, more sustainable modes of transportation and less waste generation from the community will also support efforts for a carbon neutral BPC.

Sector	BPC Emissions (tCO2e)	BPCA Emissions (tCO2e)
Energy	140,488	1,842
Transportation	16,660	26
Waste	2,619	88
Total	159,768	1,955





How to Read this Plan

Indicates responsibility for a Sub-Action sits primarily with BPCA or the BPC community at-large, or is shared

Strategy Name

Strategy Description

2030 Targets

Resiliency and stormwater management

Improve resiliency to protect against major storms, upgrade stormwater infrastructure, and increase the amount of permeable surfaces in Battery Park City

Resiliency and stormwater management at Battery Park City are growing concerns as precipitation patterns are changing and major storm events are becoming stronger and more frequent. Battery Park City is actively working to build local resilience and protect people and infrastructure from major incidents by studying, designing, and implementing projects on coastal and storm resiliency through the BPC Resiliency Projects. In addition to the threats from storm surges and sea level rise, precipitation volumes are increasing and, consequently, the amount of stormwater that must be managed at Battery Park City is increasing. Stormwater management best practices include maximizing permeable surfaces and detaining and treating stormwater with green or grey infrastructure (typical systems, usually made of concrete). Nearly 62% of Battery Park City's parks and public open spaces are impermeable, consisting of plazas, walkways, and other paved surfaces. Permeable spaces like gardens, parks, and natural areas allow rainwater to filter through the ground, rather than pooling on the surface. Increasing the amount of permeable surface area in Battery Park City will help to mitigate the amount of rainwater that must be otherwise managed. While some stormwater runoff is currently captured through on-site detention tanks or green roofs on buildings, most ends up as runoff into the Hudson River and sometimes contributes to combined sewer overflows that pollute our waterways. With increased permeability and green stormwater infrastructure, Battery Park City can improve stormwater management and reduce the potential for localized flooding.

2030 Target

Target: Complete all planned BPC Resiliency Projects and increase permeability across Battery Park City

Baseline: BPCA has planned three primary resiliency projects including the South, North/West, and Ball Fields & Community Center which are not yet implemented; 38% of Battery Park City's parks and public open spaces were permeable in 2019



South Cove Jetty

Work to make Battery Park City more resilient to major storms	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Complete existing planned BPC Resiliency Projects (North/West, South, Ball Fields & Community Center)	✓	
• Adapt BPC buildings to prepare for major storms and increased flooding		✓
Increase the permeability of Battery Park City through pavement modifications and green stormwater infrastructure	**BPCA**	**BPC-wide**
• Explore opportunities to convert hardscape to softscape	✓	
• Conduct a pilot project to test out different permeable pavement options	✓	
• Install permeable pavements in areas most impacted by rain events	✓	
• Identify locations for bioswales, green roofs, and rain gardens in Battery Park City and implement projects as upgrades are made to structures, streets, or parks	✓	

Teardrop Park Water Reuse System

Teardrop Park has two primary water features—a "water wall" feature and a bubbling water/fountain feature. The former uses recycled water as it is not intended for play, while the later uses timers for potable water use and a child-controlled start button, significantly limiting its water use.



Actions

Sub-Actions

New Items that are new as of the 2026 update to the Plan

Existing Battery Park City Authority practice highlights or BPC sustainability-related photos



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Energy at-a-glance

In Battery Park City, energy consumption within buildings is responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions produced on-site and is the primary focus of the energy strategies in this Plan. In an effort to move Battery Park City closer to net zero emissions by 2050, these strategies will be critical for success. In this Plan, the Energy topic area includes energy consumption, generation, monitoring and management, as well as strategies for GHG emissions monitoring and reporting.



The Solaire has solar panels integrated into the building facade

Energy Use

Buildings in Battery Park City consume more than 2.1 million MMBtu of energy annually. Commercial office properties are responsible for the largest share of building energy consumption within Battery Park City, consuming more than 1.3 million MMBtu of energy annually, followed closely by residential multifamily properties, which consume nearly 716 thousand MMBtu annually, with the remainder of consumption by institutional properties (schools, museums). On average, Battery Park City buildings consume approximately 30% less energy than New York City buildings on a per square foot basis.

GHG Emissions

In 2017, Battery Park City buildings were responsible for producing approximately 140,000 tons (carbon dioxide equivalent, or tCO2e) of GHG emissions annually, equivalent to the emissions of driving 372 million miles. The majority of these GHG emissions are produced by commercial office properties and multifamily residential.

In April 2019, the New York City Council adopted Local Law 97, which establishes GHG emission limits for existing buildings greater than or equal to 25,000 square feet in gross floor area. Emissions limits are assigned by building occupancy classification and are incrementally reduced over time. For buildings that are non-compliant, there is a $268/tCO2e fine, applied annually for the emissions produced over the limit. The first compliance period for Local Law 97 runs from 2024 through 2029, and the second runs from 2030 through 2034. A third compliance period, from 2035 to 2050, is identified, but specific GHG emissions limits are not yet established for building occupancy types.

A majority of Battery Park City buildings are likely to remain within the GHG emissions limits established for the 2024–2029 period if their current performance is maintained. However, nearly 90% of buildings are projected to exceed 2030–2034 GHG emissions limits once they become effective. If no action is taken, the fines for non-compliance could total approximately $7.5 million annually for Battery Park City building owners.

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in GHG emissions are associated with the buildings' 2017 energy consumption of fuels and electricity

90%
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are projected to exceed the City's 2030-2034 GHG emissions limits under Local Law 97 as of 2017 GHG emissions

Energy Supply

Electricity, natural gas, and district steam comprise the majority of energy used in Battery Park City buildings. To achieve carbon neutrality, we must replace fossil-fuel based energy sources with an energy supply that does not emit GHG. This transition in Battery Park City relies on three components: retrofitting buildings, transitioning buildings off of fossil fuel supply to all-electric systems, and transitioning to an electricity supply that comes entirely from clean sources. New York State has committed to rapidly decarbonizing the electric grid through the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), which targets 70% renewable energy for the state electricity supply by 2030. The New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) is also working to accelerate the transition through programs and incentives designed to remove barriers to clean energy development.

Deep energy retrofits

Upgrade building facades, windows, and mechanical systems to reduce building energy consumption and costs, reduce GHG emissions, and meet NYC building emission compliance targets ahead of the current deadlines

With the passage of the New York City Local Law 97, the majority of buildings in Battery Park City will need to lower their emissions by 2030 to avoid fines. Buildings will need to undergo deep energy retrofits, including measures such as building envelope (facade/window/insulation) improvements and HVAC systems upgrades. There are economies of scale that can be pursued in the procurement of equipment and services among the buildings and systems in Battery Park City, as well as opportunities for knowledge transfer. BPCA will identify "prototype" buildings and retrofit strategies that can serve as testbeds in the development of technically- and economically-viable retrofit pathways for Battery Park City. An improved understanding of the energy consumption in Battery Park City will also be required to inform retrofit strategies and to improve energy-related operation and maintenance practices. Battery Park City is currently being equipped with smart meters (through ConEd), but additional information may come from the installation of building energy information systems, and sensors and controls to further raise awareness of energy consumption and allow for more targeted control of systems and equipment.

2030 Target

Target: Reduce energy use from BPCA spaces by 40% compared to a 2019 baseline

Baseline: In 2019, BPCA indoor spaces consumed 11.9 million kBtu of energy

Conduct deep energy retrofits of buildings in Battery Park City	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Conduct a full inventory of existing buildings systems to inform opportunities to achieve economies of scale in retrofit strategies.	✓	
• Provide deep energy retrofit technical guidance and support to buildings	✓	
• Consider elements of indoor environmental quality, occupant health and comfort, waste, and water that can be improved through the process of deep energy retrofits		✓
• Facilitate access to financing, technical support programs, and incentives to achieve cost-effective retrofits	✓	
• Improve mapping and tracking of energy meters to better manage consumption and identify issues quickly New	✓	

New Items that are new as of the 2026 update

Provide information and educational materials about the fossil fuel transition and electrification opportunities	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Review and disseminate information about forthcoming legislation impacting fossil fuel transition	✓	
• Connect building owners and residents to programs and partners to facilitate electrification of systems and appliances	✓	

Educate building operators and building users about energy efficiency opportunities	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Develop educational programs about building retrofits for building owners and operators as well as for residents and tenants	✓	
• Organize energy management training for facilities staff and building operators	✓	
• Publish educational materials such as case studies and toolkits to track and promote retrofit successes in the community	✓	
• Facilitate the adoption of green leases between commercial building owners and tenants		✓
• Develop educational materials for how to use BPCA spaces more energy efficiently New	✓	

Install Building Energy Information Systems (EIS) to both track and manage energy consumption	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Work with the New York Power Authority (NYPA) to use the NY Energy Manager tool for all BPCA spaces	✓	
• Work with the New York Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) to increase BPC building participation in the Real Time Energy Management program	✓	
• Connect building owners to programs and partners to install building automation systems and sub-metering to improve consumption monitoring and control capabilities	✓	
• Work with Con Edison to increase participation in Smart Metering and Demand Response programs	✓	
• Work with NYC Accelerator to develop capital plans and educational strategies for all BPC buildings		✓

Assess potential to electrify buildings heating, domestic hot water, and cooking systems during upgrades and renovations	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Develop building electrification plans that considers available technologies, existing building typologies, business cases, and battery storage	✓	✓
• Explore opportunities to aggregate electric heating equipment procurement to reduce costs	✓	
• Study and implement building envelope improvements to reduce the heating load to improve the viability of electric heat pump heating systems		✓

Renewable energy supply and storage

Transition building heating, hot water, and cooking equipment away from fossil fuel equipment and toward electric equipment to enable GHG reductions

Buildings in Battery Park City rely on natural gas boilers and district steam (serving Brookfield Place and the Goldman Sachs building) for heating, hot water, and cooking, representing 24% of the total energy consumed by BPC buildings. Natural gas is a carbon-based fuel, and any consumption of it results in GHG emissions. Therefore, to achieve carbon neutrality, building heating systems must be converted to electric systems, and the electricity supply must come from carbon-free sources. The transition toward electrification will be considered in alignment with deep energy retrofits and capital planning, and partnerships for technical and financial support will be sought to improve the feasibility of these system replacements. The GHG emissions reduction impact of this strategy is dependent on New York City and State achieving their targets to increase the amount of renewable energy that supplies the electricity grid. As such, electrification must be considered with respect to the broader grid energy supply, emissions and community choice aggregation policies, and energy tariff landscapes. Battery Park City will lead the way in this transition, demonstrating pathways to achieving beneficial electrification in a variety of building scenarios and to increasing the supply of clean electricity on the grid.

2030 Target

Target: 100% of electricity supplied to BPCA spaces to come from renewable energy sources by 2030

Baseline: BPCA's electricity supply comes from a NYPA natural gas generation plant in Queens

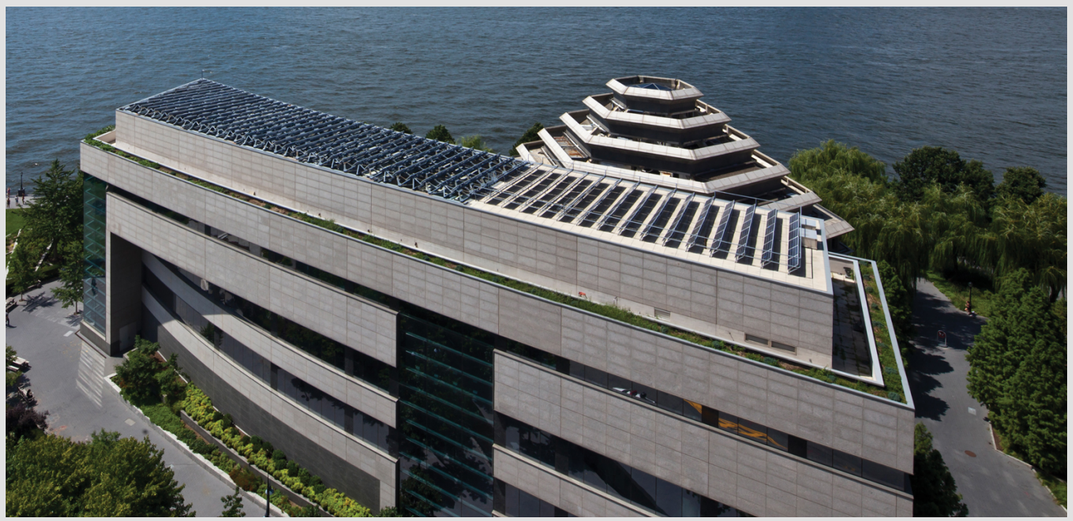
Increase renewable energy generation and storage at Battery Park City	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Study opportunities to incorporate on-site distributed energy generation such as solar PV, fuel cells, wind turbines, and battery storage	✓	
• Engage solar installers to perform assessments of rooftop generation potential for buildings with excess roof space, prioritizing buildings with impending roof upgrades		✓
• Connect renewable energy developers with Battery Park City customers to facilitate off-site community distributed generation development and off-take	✓	
• Identify additional opportunities to align resiliency actions and parks and open space projects with renewable energy generation in Battery Park City	✓	

Procure 100% renewable electricity for Battery Park City	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Explore Community Choice Aggregation and other models and partnerships to procure 100% renewable electricity for all of Battery Park City	✓	
• Conduct outreach with residents to maximize awareness of clean power purchasing options through ESCOs	✓	
• Work with developers to identify opportunities for off-site community energy for off-take by Battery Park City customers		✓

Improve the energy resilience and flexibility of Battery Park City by exploring energy storage options	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Identify critical facilities and community spaces, which necessitate special energy backup/resilience	✓	
• Explore the addition of battery storage to provide backup power, as well as revenue generating grid services such as demand response and peak shaving		✓
• Explore opportunities to add battery storage to on-site solar systems and electric vehicle charging stations		✓

The Museum of Jewish Heritage is Powered 100% by Electricity

Instead of using natural gas boilers, the Museum of Jewish Heritage has all-electric systems for its heating and hot water, with no on-site combustion of fossil fuels. These systems are powered, in part, by rooftop solar photovoltaics.



Low-carbon district energy systems

Connect building heating and/or cooling systems to a district-scale energy network to realize efficiencies from balancing loads and centralized management

District energy systems, such as the heating and cooling loop serving Brookfield Place, lend themselves to higher efficiency plant operation as compared to individual building equipment—there is an economy of scale as larger equipment tends to be more efficient than the "sum of parts" of smaller pieces of equipment. In addition to being more efficient, they also provide opportunities to introduce low-carbon technologies and fuels, such as biomass, geothermal, and waste heat recovery. District energy has played a central role in global decarbonization efforts, as cities pursue them to reduce their emissions. Provisionally, it is likely that the density of buildings, as well as the variety of building land use and occupancy types, lend themselves to a potential district energy system that could be more efficient, cheaper to operate, and result in lower emissions. While converting to a district energy network is more challenging for existing buildings than for new developments, this opportunity can be explored in line with the planning of deep energy retrofits and building electrification to optimize its impacts.

2030 Target

Target: Based on feasibility, develop a district energy system for part of BPC

Baseline: In 2019, a district energy system serves Brookfield Place

Evaluate the potential for low-carbon district energy networks across Battery Park City	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Conduct a full inventory of existing buildings heating and cooling systems (type, installation date, maintenance issues, equipment lifetime, replacement/decommissioning plans)	✓	
• Study the feasibility of establishing district energy solutions for different areas of Battery Park City and establish recommendations for low-carbon district energy systems	✓	
• Develop a model of Battery Park City building energy profiles to investigate district energy systems in collaboration with NYSERDA	✓	
• Develop a district energy system in Battery Park City based on results of feasibility study	✓	

New Items that are new as of the 2026 update

GHG emissions monitoring and reporting

Prioritize actions that can reduce GHG emissions and move Battery Park City toward its goal of being carbon neutral by 2050

New York City is targeting an 80% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050 (80×50). In its recent Resilience Action Plan, BPCA committed to the even more ambitious goal of reaching carbon neutrality by 2050 (100×50). The majority of emissions produced in New York City (and Battery Park City) come from building operations; as a result, this is the primary focus of the Energy Strategies introduced in this Plan. Great strides can be made toward carbon neutrality in the next decade, however progress must continue beyond 2030 to ultimately meet this goal. Additionally, emissions from other sectors, like transport and waste, must be considered. An even further step, looking beyond "operational emissions," is to reduce the "embodied carbon" from new construction—the emissions associated with the production, transport, and disposal of materials. Before embarking on this path, Battery Park City must understand what its current GHG emissions footprint is, have a detailed plan for how to reduce it, and continue to track and update these strategies as necessary through 2050.

2030 Target

Target: 50% reduction in BPCA GHG emissions from 2017 levels

Baseline: BPCA's 2017 GHG emissions totaled 1,955 tCO2e

Lead by example in comprehensive decarbonization and carbon sequestration	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Develop a Climate Action Plan that builds off of the Sustainability Plan and establishes GHG reduction pathways for buildings, transportation, and waste for 2020–2050	✓	
• Compile annual GHG emissions inventories for BPC and BPCA to track progress towards carbon neutrality New	✓	
• Develop a sustainability policy for the BPCA Employee Handbook	✓	
• Quantify the carbon sequestration potential of existing flora and soils	✓	

Lead by example in the construction of new zero carbon buildings and spaces	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Work with building owners, developers, and designers to identify strategies and verified offsets to reduce embodied carbon of new construction	✓	
• Disclose one-time offset of embodied carbon for all new construction	✓	
• Establish a standard for new building construction, or select from an existing one, such as the Passive House or Net Zero Carbon standards	✓	



Water

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Water at-a-glance

Battery Park City is addressing the changing climate, dealing with water-related issues like sea level rise, storm surge, and the resulting flooding risks associated with them. However, the changing climate also puts water resources at risk to pollutants, as well as puts strain on the availability of these resources due to droughts and rising temperatures. Presently, Battery Park City is provided high-quality water that is plentiful and readily accessible. To protect this resource, we must conserve water and maintain our local water sources for back-up or storage. In this Plan, Water includes indoor and outdoor water consumption, water recycling systems, and stormwater management.



Teardrop Park water play feature

Water Consumption

Potable water is supplied to Battery Park City by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Battery Park City primarily receives water from the Catskill and Delaware watersheds, but with frequent supplement from the Croton watershed. There is a DEP potable water survey sampling location at Pier A in the neighborhood's southernmost end, which provides information on water quality to DEP on a regular basis.

In 2017, buildings in Battery Park City consumed more than 419 million gallons of potable water. Residential multifamily and commercial properties are responsible for the largest share of building water consumption, consuming more than 193 million gallons and 187 million gallons annually, respectively. Data is not currently available for water consumption at civic and institutional properties (schools and museums) in Battery Park City. For parks and landscape care, BPCA uses roughly 37 million gallons of water each year.

As Battery Park City works to become more sustainable, it is critical that potable water demand decrease, reducing the reliance on off-site water resources and improving the resilience of Battery Park City.

456 million gallons of water consumed in 2017 (excluding schools and museums)

Water Recycling

A number of buildings in Battery Park City also employ water reuse systems to reduce potable water consumption and develop local water resources. These buildings use water treatment systems to reuse wastewater for non-potable applications such as toilet flushing, cooling tower makeup, and irrigation. There are currently five building water reuse systems in Battery Park City that serve six residential multifamily buildings: Millennium Tower, Riverhouse, The Solaire, The Verdesian, The Visionaire, and Tribeca Green.

The Solaire was the first building in New York City to provide on-site wastewater treatment. A precast concrete storage tank under Teardrop Park holds greywater recycled from the adjacent Solaire, providing water for irrigation and the Ice Wall water feature at the north of the park. Two storage tanks located adjacent to Teardrop Park South, in the basement of the Riverhouse parking garage, supply water for two outdoor water features within the park. When stored water levels are low, these systems are supplied by municipal potable water.

Site Permeability

Approximately 38% of parks and public open space within Battery Park City are permeable and allow for stormwater infiltration, while the remaining 62% is impermeable, consisting primarily of plazas, walkways, and other paved surfaces. The primary method to better control stormwater runoff is to capture it for other uses or detain it on-site for slow release onto grassy areas, or other permeable surfaces. Permeable surfaces allow for stormwater to infiltrate into the ground rather than collecting on the surface leading to flooding concerns.

62%

of parks and open spaces in Battery Park City are impermeable

6

buildings have water recycling systems

11

buildings have green roofs

Resiliency and Stormwater Management

The ongoing BPC Resiliency Projects (North/West, South, and Ball Fields & Community Center) will provide flood risk reduction to the neighborhood, and are primarily focused on the threats of flooding from storm surges and sea level rise. However, inland stormwater drainage measures are being incorporated into all resiliency projects to address flooding concerns.

Approximately 112 million gallons of precipitation falls each year in Battery Park City, peaking in June with six inches of rain on average (12% of the annual total). To handle the resulting stormwater runoff, Battery Park City is served by a combination of stormwater infrastructure systems. Covering the area south of Liberty Street to the northern edge of Wagner Park, Battery Park City is served by a separated stormwater system, called a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), that collects and conveys stormwater runoff through a dedicated, and separate, network of pipes and directs runoff to the Hudson River. The rest of Battery Park City is served by combined sewer systems that mix stormwater runoff with sanitary sewage collected from buildings. The inundation of a combined sewer system can lead to combined sewer overflows, or CSOs, which release this water mixture into the Hudson River and can pollute local waters.

Heavy storms can overwhelm the stormwater infrastructure and exacerbate combined sewer overflows leading to increased water quality issues and a need for better stormwater management systems. Stormwater management principles include managing and directing runoff, maintaining water quality of stormwater runoff, and expanding green infrastructure like bioswales and rain gardens. Some stormwater runoff is captured by on-site detention tanks in Battery Park City, and eleven buildings have green roofs that work to reduce flow, capture stormwater, and minimize the impact on the rest of the site.

Note that metrics reported in this Plan reflect sustainability performance as of the time of publication of the original Sustainability Plan in 2020. See most recent Progress Report for updated metrics.

Water Highlights

- Green roofs
- Water recycling systems
- 1 Recycled water used for park features



Note that maps in this Plan reflect sustainability features as of the time of publication of the original Sustainability Plan in 2020.

Water conservation

Reduce the amount of water that is consumed in Battery Park City through more efficient equipment and education aimed at behavior change.

New York City is fortunate to have high quality water that must be protected as the future of water resources is uncertain, due to a changing climate. While increased overall precipitation is expected, extreme heat and periods of drought will also increase in the near future, putting our water resources at risk. To reduce the demand for potable water and to improve the resilience of the area, measures will be enacted to significantly improve water conservation in buildings and park spaces across Battery Park City. A simple way to conserve water is to target water consumed during daily activities, through improvements like using water-efficient equipment and appliances to installing low flow fixtures on all faucets, and using drip irrigation. Other water conservation measures rely heavily on education and outreach to change behaviors, such as reducing the length of showers, minimizing the washing of sidewalks with potable water, or identifying and fixing leaks right away. Additionally, a rollout of sensors on water infrastructure can enable monitoring and control of water consumption and leaks, as well as increase awareness of water consumption in Battery Park City.

2030 Target

Target: Reduce the amount of potable water consumed by BPCA spaces by 20%

Baseline: 47 million gallons of water used by BPCA spaces in 2019

Improve the monitoring and management of water consumption	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Install smart water meters in all buildings		✓
• Install smart sub-meters for all residential units and commercial tenants, as appropriate, to improve monitoring and consumption transparency		✓
• Establish and implement a district-wide smart irrigation plan	✓	
• Explore using treated water or captured stormwater for washing site pavement / walkways and for irrigation needs at buildings and across the neighborhood		✓
• Improve mapping and tracking of water meters to better manage consumption and identify issues quickly New		✓

New Items that are new as of the 2026 update

Minimize potable water losses through sprinkler irrigation or leaks	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Install leak detection equipment for irrigation systems across Battery Park City	✓	
• Expand drip irrigation from flower beds to the majority of landscaped areas, including lawns	✓	

Encourage water conservation in buildings	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Conduct water audits of buildings to document efficiency of appliances, fixtures, and HVAC systems and provide recommendations for improvements		✓
• Install low flow fixtures and water-efficient appliances		✓
• At the time of building upgrades or renovations, install water-efficient HVAC systems		✓

Educate the community on water conservation practices through a behavior change campaign	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Educate the community on water conservation and sustainable choices through a behavior campaign with informational materials and events	✓	

Smart Drip Irrigation

Smart drip irrigation is used throughout most of Battery Park City in planting beds, allowing water to infiltrate directly to the plant roots without evaporation.



Resiliency and stormwater management

Improve resiliency to protect against major storms, upgrade stormwater infrastructure, and increase the amount of permeable surfaces in Battery Park City

Resiliency and stormwater management at Battery Park City are growing concerns as precipitation patterns are changing and major storm events are becoming stronger and more frequent. Battery Park City is actively working to build local resilience and protect people and infrastructure from major incidents by studying, designing, and implementing projects on coastal and storm resiliency through the BPC Resiliency Projects. In addition to the threats from storm surges and sea level rise, precipitation volumes are increasing and, consequently, the amount of stormwater that must be managed at Battery Park City is increasing. Stormwater management best practices include maximizing permeable surfaces and detaining and treating stormwater with green or grey infrastructure (typical systems, usually made of concrete). Nearly 62% of Battery Park City's parks and public open spaces are impermeable, consisting of plazas, walkways, and other paved surfaces. Permeable spaces like gardens, parks, and natural areas allow rainwater to filter through the ground, rather than pooling on the surface. Increasing the amount of permeable surface area in Battery Park City will help to mitigate the amount of rainwater that must be otherwise managed. While some stormwater runoff is currently captured through on-site detention tanks or green roofs on buildings, most ends up as runoff into the Hudson River and sometimes contributes to combined sewer overflows that pollute our waterways. With increased permeability and green stormwater infrastructure, Battery Park City can improve stormwater management and reduce the potential for localized flooding.

2030 Target

Target: Complete all planned BPC Resiliency Projects and increase permeability across Battery Park City

Baseline: BPCA has planned three primary resiliency projects including the South, North/West, and Ball Fields & Community Center which are not yet implemented; 38% of Battery Park City's parks and public open spaces were permeable in 2019



South Cove Jetty

Work to make Battery Park City more resilient to major storms	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Complete existing planned BPC Resiliency Projects (North/West, South, Ball Fields & Community Center)	✓	
• Adapt BPC buildings to prepare for major storms and increased flooding		✓

Increase the permeability of Battery Park City through pavement modifications and green stormwater infrastructure	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Explore opportunities to convert hardscape to softscape	✓	
• Conduct a pilot project to test out different permeable pavement options	✓	
• Install permeable pavements in areas most impacted by rain events	✓	
• Identify locations for bioswales, green roofs, and rain gardens in Battery Park City and implement projects as upgrades are made to structures, streets, or parks	✓	

Teardrop Park Water Reuse System

Teardrop Park has two primary water features—a "water wall" feature and a bubbling water/fountain feature. The former uses recycled water as it is not intended for play, while the later uses timers for potable water use and a child-controlled start button, significantly limiting its water use.





Materials and Waste

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Materials and Waste at-a-glance

Materials and waste have a significant impact on the urban environment as well as the GHG emissions of Battery Park City. The materials we bring into Battery Park City affect the amount of waste that needs to be managed and properly disposed. Wise consumption choices from the outset paired with robust reuse programs can minimize the amount of waste produced in Battery Park City while recycling and composting programs can further reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills. Organic waste that ends up in landfills breaks down and emits methane, a potent GHG, which exacerbates climate change and increases our carbon footprint. In this Plan, Materials and Waste includes materials consumption and procurement, waste disposal, organics collection, and waste management.



BPCA 75 Battery Place facility

Materials and Consumption

The purchasing and procurement of materials that come into Battery Park City is the first opportunity to be more sustainable and reduce waste. At BPCA, programming events are supplied with boxed water as opposed to bottled water and all new staff members are given a "Zero-Waste Success Kit," which includes metal silverware, a metal straw with a cleaner, a metal thermos, and a metal water bottle. Practices such as these can reduce the amount of waste generated and contribute to a more sustainable community. Promoting sustainable behaviors in the BPC community, like reducing single-use materials, and changing our behaviors around consumption will help reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. Products and materials can also impact the indoor air quality of our spaces, affecting our health and wellness, and should be carefully selected.

Waste Generation

The amount of waste any person or building generates in a certain period of time is hard to quantify with contemporary waste management systems and can be inconsistent in any case. Even harder to quantify is how much of the waste generated could have been recycled rather than sent to a landfill.

At Battery Park City, waste is not weighed or otherwise measured to determine how much each building is generating and how much of that could be properly recycled or composted. To estimate a waste generation total, assumptions are made for how much waste—of several different types—is created by office employees, residents, and retail employees on a daily or weekly basis. These "waste generation rates" are then extrapolated to the Battery Park City community at-large. From this assessment, buildings in Battery Park City produce an estimated 46.2 million pounds of solid waste each year, a majority of which is generated by commercial office and residential multifamily properties.

Waste audits are a method that can be used to better understand how much waste a building or space generates, and how much of it is disposed properly (and diverted from landfill). Waste audits require the manual weighing and sorting of waste to determine its weight and composition. BPCA's Zero Waste Advisory Committee recently began conducting waste audits of its 75 Battery Place facility in an effort to reduce waste generation and achieve a Zero Waste certification from TRUE. Based on the waste audits conducted throughout 2019, the 75 Battery Place facility diverts 90.09% of waste generated by staff from landfills.

15% of waste is estimated to be recycled or composted across Battery Park City

while **90%** is diverted from landfills at the BPCA 75 Battery Place facility

Waste Disposal

There are four primary streams for waste: reuse, compost, recycle, and landfill. Recycling, reuse, and composting programs exist in Battery Park City and aid in reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills. Of the waste generated in Battery Park City, an estimated 15% is currently diverted from landfills.

Roughly 14.8 million pounds of waste generated in Battery Park City, or 32% of the total waste generated, is estimated to be organic waste that could be composted while 22.5 million pounds of waste, or 49% of all waste, is made up of plastic, glass, metal, or paper materials that should be recycled. If all waste generated was properly disposed of, Battery Park City could divert 82% of waste from landfills with new and expanded recycling, composting, and reuse programs. With the OneNYC plan, New York City committed to sending zero waste to landfills by 2030. Working alongside the rest of NYC, Battery Park City can achieve higher diversion rates and strive for zero waste.

Note that metrics reported in this Plan reflect sustainability performance as of the time of publication of the original Sustainability Plan in 2020. See most recent Progress Report for updated metrics.

Waste Management

For a majority of residential buildings, landfill waste is carted to one of two compactor stations managed by BPCA. Separately, waste for the buildings at Gateway Plaza is sent to a centralized on-site compactor. An estimated 8.5 million pounds of waste is handled by these compactors each year. The compacted waste is picked up by the New York City Department of Sanitation (DSNY) three times per week. The compactor system reduces curbside trash and the number of DSNY pickups while helping control vermin in the area without the use of harmful chemicals. While residential landfill waste is collected at these three locations, residential recycling is picked up curbside by DSNY throughout Battery Park City. All commercial waste is handled by private haulers that operate on independent schedules with their own trucks and equipment.

BPCA operates a robust composting program that currently accepts raw fruits and vegetables, coffee grounds, tea bags, napkins, unbleached paper towels, and plant materials. However, BPCA is investigating expanding the program to include dairy, meat, fish products, and other materials. By expanding the types of organic materials that can be collected at Battery Park City, any excess organics that cannot be processed on-site could be picked up as part of larger citywide composting programs.

Organic waste is collected at drop-off locations available at 75 Battery Place and at the Esplanade, by Chambers Street and River Terrace. Gateway Plaza has building-scale compost collection where residents are encouraged to deposit organic waste in bins throughout the complex. Collected organic material from Battery Park City is then composted using a BPCA-operated composter. In 2019, 62,966 pounds of organic waste from the neighborhood was composted at Battery Park City, up from 55,462 pounds the prior year. The resulting compost is used directly in Battery Park City parks and gardens.

Additionally, a recently initiated pilot project collects dog waste for composting from the neighborhood's three dog runs. In the first ten months of the program, over 1,000 pounds of dog waste have been collected. The dog waste is composted separately from other organic waste and mixed with sawdust and coffee grounds from a BPCA in-house carpentry shop and a local coffee shop, respectively.

46.2
million pounds
of solid waste generated at Battery Park City in 2019

62,966
pounds
of organic waste was composted at Battery Park City in 2019

1,000
pounds
of dog waste collected for composting between April 2019 and April 2020

Materials and Waste Highlights

- Compost drop-off locations
- Compactor stations
- 1 Composting collection at Gateway Plaza, part of BPCA's composting operation
- 2 BPCA's 75 Battery Place facility is Zero Waste Certified



Note that maps in this Plan reflect sustainability features as of the time of publication of the original Sustainability Plan in 2020.

Sustainable consumption

Alter consumption patterns and reduce single-use materials and other wasteful items by encouraging reuse and donations

By reducing the amount of materials purchased, delivered, and consumed in Battery Park City, the amount of waste that must be managed can be significantly reduced. It is no small feat to change people's consumption habits, but behavior change can be initiated by promoting sustainable daily practices like using reusable water bottles or dish towels rather than paper towels. Relatedly, eliminating single-use plastics that dominate retail, and the cardboard boxes that pile up on streets from online deliveries, will significantly reduce the amount of waste disposed of each day. Reducing the consumption of goods and materials will require the participation of everyone who lives in, works in, and visits Battery Park City—as well as those service providers and consultants who conduct business in the area. Moving forward, these groups should be zero waste or circular economy vendors that have sustainability priorities that align with Battery Park City's goals. Battery Park City will use less and buy smart, guided by educational materials and events that showcase sustainable alternatives and best practices.

2030 Target

Target: Host at least four waste events annually to educate residents on waste reduction, proper waste sorting, and disposal methods New

Baseline: BPCA supports resident education in its programming



BPCA Zero Waste Initiative

Limit the amount of materials that enter and the amount of waste that exits Battery Park City, through procurement and permitting	BPCA-led	BPC-wide
• Ensure that BPCA Procurement Guidelines contain sustainability guidance and provide direction on the consumption and tracking of materials that enter and exit Battery Park City	✓	
• Ensure that the BPCA permitting processes set sustainability goals and ensure limits on the materials that come in and go out of Battery Park City	✓	
• Procure zero waste or circular economy vendors for catering and other services		✓
Reduce the use of single-use materials through infrastructure and programming	**BPCA-led**	**BPC-wide**
• Eliminate single-use plastics and other wasteful materials across Battery Park City restaurants and retail spaces		✓
• Expand the availability of water bottle refill stations that encourage the use of reusable water bottles	✓	
Educate the community on consumption patterns and alternatives to reduce waste generation	**BPCA-led**	**BPC-wide**
• Host educational events to showcase sustainable behaviors and products for the home and workplace	✓	
• Develop a guide for residents on sustainable materials and consumer goods to educate them while shopping including guidance on eco-labels, sustainable wood products, etc.	✓	
• Develop a program to promote Battery Park City businesses to encourage local shopping	✓	
• Expand education about BPCA compactor program where buildings can take waste and benefit from annual BPCA building walk-throughs for waste management advice and recommendations and other benefits New	✓	

New Items that are new as of the 2026 update

Sustainable building materials

Promote the reuse and recycling of building materials and the selection of materials that enhance indoor air quality

Required maintenance and upkeep projects, major retrofits, and new construction have an impact on the environment, but there is an opportunity for Battery Park City to mitigate this. Improving material selections and optimizing their use can significantly reduce a construction or renovation project's impact on the environment and people's health. Selecting materials with less carbon-intensive supply chain (including extraction and manufacturing processes), and reusing existing building components, can go a long way toward reducing GHG emissions of a project. Additionally, proper design can reduce a project's environmental impact by designing for dematerialization or for disassembly, to facilitate end-of-life recycling or reuse. Building material choices have impacts beyond GHG emissions, as people spend the vast majority of their time indoors and materials, such as carpets or paints, can have a significant influence on the quality of the indoor environment, which directly affects air quality and our overall health. Battery Park City will look to support sustainable design processes and to procure low-impact building materials that will contribute to superior indoor air quality and occupant health and wellness.

2030 Target

Target: Ensure that all major construction projects (exceeding $1M contracts) comply with the NYS Buy Clean Concrete Guidelines and evaluate embodied carbon emissions New

Baseline: Sustainable building material use not tracked

Improve indoor health and wellness through material selection	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Avoid volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and VOC-emitting materials or equipment in homes and commercial spaces	✓	✓
• Avoid selecting harmful materials during fit-outs, renovations, or construction projects	✓	✓
• Consider the installation of indoor air quality monitors throughout Battery Park City	✓	✓

Support the reduction of embodied carbon in buildings and materials	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Educate buildings on the embodied carbon associated with building materials and potential mitigation strategies that can be used during renovations	✓	
• During major renovation or construction projects, collaborate with BPCA and other partners to identify sources of reusable materials in Battery Park City or beyond	✓	✓

Construction and demolition activities

Reduce the impact of construction and demolition related activities in the neighborhood and recycle or reuse construction and demolition waste

The next ten years will be a period of major construction in Battery Park City with numerous building renovations and upgrades as well as significant ongoing resiliency projects. The increase of building renovation projects will be spurred by the need to meet city-wide emissions targets but will also enable wider sustainability improvements. With a focus on materials and waste at Battery Park City, it is critical that each of these projects consider the impact of its waste. Construction and demolition (C&D) activities can produce large amounts of waste in a short amount of time. Luckily, the majority, if not all, of the waste generated by these activities can be reused or recycled. BPCA will develop guidance to support the sustainability of these activities and require that C&D waste be reused or recycled.

2030 Target

Target: 80% of construction and demolition waste recycled or reused from projects above $1M by 2030 New

Baseline: Construction and demolition waste not tracked

Develop more sustainable construction practices at Battery Park City and increase the amount of C&D waste recycled or reused	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Establish construction guidance with requirements for C&D recycling and reporting	✓	
• At the time of major renovation or construction, develop a plan for managing C&D waste and reusing materials as applicable	✓	✓
• At the time of major renovation or construction, post signage explaining sustainability elements of the project	✓	✓
• Minimize C&D waste resulting from the construction of resiliency projects	✓	

Mitigate the impacts of construction and renovations by sequencing and coordinating activities and sharing materials	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Coordinate within BPCA in the development of construction plans and schedules to identify potential alignment with other projects	✓	
• Where possible, work alongside other ongoing local projects to identify material reuse opportunities, or other opportunities such as equipment sharing, during construction		✓

Waste diversion

Increase the amount of reused and recycled materials, and separately dispose of organic waste, to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill and the associated GHG emissions

Across Battery Park City, there are initiatives to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills. Programs include drop-off locations for organic waste, on-site composting, and reuse and recycling programs. In Battery Park City, it is estimated that 85% of all waste generated is currently sent to landfill, while—based on the composition of the neighborhood's waste—there is potential to send only 18% to landfill. Central to achieving this goal is to promote reuse with centralized locations for donations and material reuse that act as educational opportunities for people to learn how to properly dispose of items. Targeted events that promote the reuse and donation of certain items can activate Battery Park City to engage with the programs. By emulating BPCA's efforts to be a Zero Waste organization, awareness and education of waste issues and opportunities will be stimulated across the neighborhood.

2030 Target

Target: 75% reduction in waste sent to landfills from BPCA spaces

Baseline: 324,600 pounds of waste sent to landfill from BPCA spaces in 2019

Support the development of reuse centers and educational programs across Battery Park City to influence behavior change	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Host events for people to bring atypical waste and learn about options for reuse, donation, or recycling	✓	
• Host reuse events like a costume swap, a drop a bag, take a bag event, or fix it events where broken items can be brought in for repair rather than being thrown away	✓	
• Donate unused food from food retailers and restaurants		✓

Expand recycling and composting activities through additional infrastructure, education, and training	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Develop consistent signage for waste, recycling, and organics collection across Battery Park City	✓	
• Pilot recycling bins in parks to assess the impact on waste diversion	✓	
• Develop an education program to raise awareness about available recycling and composting programs and how community members can contribute	✓	
• Train at least one building management staff member for each building to achieve the NYC Zero Waste Building Maintenance Training Certificate, or similar		✓
• Enroll in optional recycling programs such as e-waste recycling and clothing donations		✓
• Identify creative ways to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill by BPCA Parks Operations and Parks Programming events	✓	

Conduct waste audits and collect waste data to better understand diversion and track progress	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Conduct regular audits of residential waste sent to compactors and public trash cans throughout the neighborhood, and report findings to residents and building owners	✓	
• Pilot weighing all building waste brought to BPCA compactors on a regular basis	✓	
• Conduct regular waste audits of commercial properties and tenant spaces		✓
• Send waste in clear bags to compactors to allow for a visual check for contamination		✓

BPCA Compactor Program

BPCA's community compacting program collects hundreds of tons of residential waste from compactors each month. Instead of traditional garbage pickup, most of the buildings across the 92-acre site that comprise Battery Park City, have participated in the community compactor program, where garbage from thousands of residential units from 20 different buildings (8 in the South and 12 in the North neighborhood) is placed in wheeled carts and brought to one of the six compactors in the neighborhood. The community compacting program run by BPCA provides a space-efficient and consolidated approach to waste management.



Organics collection and composting

Expand organic waste collection and composting programs in Battery Park City with a wider network of collection bins and composting education

BPCA currently operates a successful composting program utilizing organic waste from community drop-off bins, local coffee shops and restaurants, and plant waste. The compost produced in Battery Park City is used in neighborhood parks and gardens. As the neighborhood makes efforts to minimize the amount of waste sent to landfills, properly managing organic waste is a priority. When disposed of in landfills, organic waste decomposes and releases methane, a powerful GHG. To reduce these emissions, BPCA will expand the composting program by activating all Battery Park City buildings to create a wider organics collection network and increased education and outreach. Currently, BPCA collects only raw fruits and vegetables, plant waste, and coffee grounds for composting. BPCA will dedicate itself to grow the program to accept all organic waste materials for a clear and simple program that can connect with the broader New York City-wide composting program.

2030 Target

Target: Treat 75,000 pounds of organic waste in Battery Park City annually New

Baseline: 55,700 pounds of organic waste was treated in Battery Park City in 2017

Expand and improve the Battery Park City organic waste collection network	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Educate the community on composting practices and organic waste emissions through events and informational materials, partnering with DSNY and waste education non-profits	✓	
• Build a partnership with DSNY to better understand neighborhood composting insights and enhance residential composting New	✓	
• Collaborate with Battery Park City's Liberty Community Garden to expand composting outreach and learning opportunities for the community	✓	
• Encourage composting programs in neighborhood schools to educate Battery Park City's younger population	✓	

Increase local capacity for composting and broaden the organic waste types that can be composted at Battery Park City	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Replace composting equipment and expand capacity to accept all organic waste materials and to meet all of Battery Park City's compost needs	✓	

BPCA Compost Program

BPCA operates a composter on-site to process organic waste collected throughout the neighborhood. The current compost program accepts raw fruits and vegetables, plant waste, and coffee grounds, and the resulting compost is used in landscaped areas to return nutrients to the soil.



New Items that are new as of the 2026 update

Site



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Site at-a-glance

For many, the Battery Park City experience is defined by interactions in the public realm—in the streets and sidewalks, the parks, the Esplanade, and other open spaces. Sustainability in the neighborhood must extend to these spaces, in addition to encompassing energy, water, and materials and waste. In this Plan, Site refers to topics of broader environmental quality in Battery Park City, covering transportation/mobility, environmental health, and ecosystems and resiliency.



Flora and fauna in BPC

Habitats and Ecosystems

The quality of the parks and open spaces in Battery Park City can be greatly attributed to the detailed horticultural management and maintenance procedures conducted by the BPCA Parks Operations Department. Parks and open space are maintained organically, with careful plant selection, and regular soil testing to ensure healthy biological activity. Parks Operations uses non-toxic measures for pest and disease control for plants, such as the introduction of beneficial insects and nematodes. The parks and open spaces are biodiverse, with over 2,000 species of plantings.

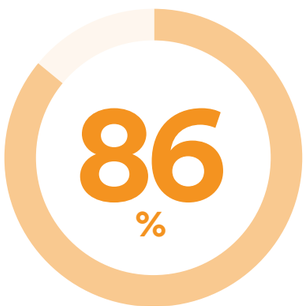
These careful management procedures allow for great biodiversity at Battery Park City, and with this, resiliency to different weather conditions, storm events, and climate change. Better ecosystem health for the flora and fauna results in better environmental health, a key component of the 2019 Resilience Action Plan—establishing Battery Park City as a biodiversity haven. Further enhancements to ecological health will serve not just the plants and animals that call Battery Park City home, but also the people living in, working in, and visiting it.

Resiliency

The ongoing BPC Resiliency Projects will incorporate both constructed systems (fixed and deployable barriers) and green stormwater infrastructure (increased softscape and other permeable natural areas, and landscape modifications). The combination of these two types of interventions will protect property and residents from damages like those seen during Superstorm Sandy, but additionally, they will also benefit landscape elements that can be damaged or poisoned from brackish water inundation.

- The South BPC Resiliency Project originates at the intersection of First Place and the Esplanade and reaches along the water side of the Museum of Jewish Heritage, through Wagner Park, across Pier A Plaza, and along the north side of The Battery to a point between Greenwich Street and State Street.
- The West BPC Resiliency Project extends roughly from the western endpoint of the North BPC Resiliency Project, approximately located at the intersection of Chambers Street and River Terrace, south along the BPC waterfront to the western endpoint of the South BPC Project, approximately located at the intersection of the Esplanade and 1st Place.
- The BPC Ball Fields & Community Center Resiliency Project provides an independent interim flood barrier system along the eastern, northern, and southern boundaries of the BPC Ball Fields to remain in place until the North and South BPC Resiliency Projects are completed.
- The preliminary alignment for the North BPC Resiliency Project begins just west of Stuyvesant High School and extends eastward along the BPC North Esplanade, turning north and crossing Route 9A at Harrison Street and ultimately extending east along North Moore Street to Greenwich Street. (2026 Note: The North and West projects are now combined efforts.)

In addition to protecting the neighborhood from flooding, there are other ways to improve Battery Park City's resiliency. A key component of urban resiliency is addressing the urban heat island (UHI) effect, which can be mitigated by site improvements such as landscaping strategies, site pavement types, and the installation of shading structures. These interventions not only enhance resiliency, but also improve Battery Park City's quality of life.



of residents commute via public transit or active transportation

5,000 miles/year logged by BPCA electric vehicles

2,000 species of plantings in Battery Park City parks and open spaces

36 acres of parks and open spaces

3 miles of streets

Note that metrics reported in this Plan reflect sustainability performance as of the time of publication of the original Sustainability Plan in 2020. See most recent Progress Report for updated metrics.

Transportation/Mobility

Of the Battery Park City residents that commute, approximately 86% use public transportation or active transportation (walking/biking/other), and 14% drive alone or carpool. Battery Park City is primarily served by the M20 bus and the Downtown Connection, a free shuttle bus operated by the Downtown Alliance and partially funded by BPCA, which runs along Lower Manhattan's perimeter.

The 2019 Resilience Action Plan calls upon BPCA to make the streetscape and public spaces accessible and enjoyable to a wide range of users. There are just under three miles of streets in Battery Park City. Generally, both one-way and two-way streets have free parking on both sides, and in some locations there are shared or dedicated bicycle lanes. According to data tracked by NYPD, motor vehicle crashes within Battery Park City resulted in one pedestrian death and one motorist death between 2012 and 2018, however over the same period there were 18 pedestrian injuries, 23 bicyclist injuries, and 53 motorist injuries.

At present, a disproportionate share of the public space in Battery Park City is dedicated to motor vehicles (travel and parking) when compared to the mode share of the community—the percentages of people walking/biking or taking public transit versus the percentage driving. This has safety implications for pedestrians and bicyclists, and discourages an even higher percentage of active or non-motorized transportation.

Air Quality

Since 9/11, air quality has been an issue of utmost importance and attention in Lower Manhattan. With this long and complicated legacy, it stands out as a key issue to address in this Sustainability Plan.

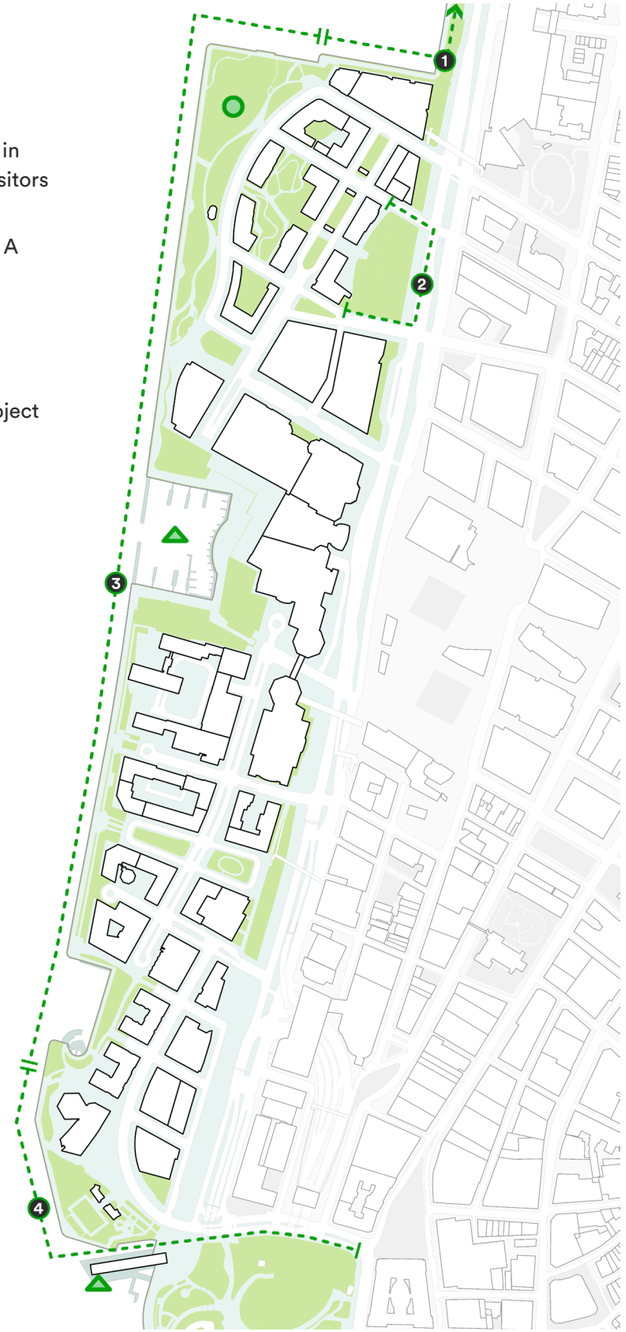
Notably, the air quality in Battery Park City is primarily governed by the air quality in New Jersey, as the prevailing winds are from the west and southwest. Despite this, localized emissions may also impact the air quality. Vehicular traffic, both on local streets and along the main thoroughfares of the West Side Highway and the Hugh L. Carey Tunnel entrance, may contribute to pollutant levels. Additionally, ferries docking at the Battery Park City/Brookfield Place Ferry Terminal affect localized air quality, although the extent of their impact is not easily quantifiable.

These air quality issues are common in urban areas, and specifically in Manhattan. To remedy this, the first approach must be to limit the sources of these pollutants. Some of this can be achieved by changing transportation patterns in the neighborhood or upgrading and improving fuel-consuming equipment (such as boilers or generators). However, some of these are outside of Battery Park City's control—resulting from citywide trends, or originating in New Jersey.

Battery Park City has 14 open spaces of varying types (plazas, walkways, parklands, gardens, ball fields) totaling over 1.1 million square feet, as well as 680 street trees, which can mitigate against air quality issues. There is potential, however, for these spaces to be improved to better mitigate against these issues. Landscape strategies can also have the co-benefits of improving comfort (apparent temperature) in the summer and mitigating cold winds in the winter. These comfort and quality of life improvements for pedestrians will in turn help promote active transportation use.

Site Highlights

- Rockefeller Park is the busiest park/open area in Battery Park City, with over 2,000 weekend visitors
- The Billion Oyster Project has outposts at Pier A and the North Cove Marina
- 1 North BPC Resiliency Project
- 2 Ball Fields & Community Center Resiliency Project
- 3 West BPC Resiliency Project
- 4 South BPC Resiliency Project



Note that maps in this Plan reflect sustainability features as of the time of publication of the original Sustainability Plan in 2020.

Biodiversity and habitats

Enhance the biodiversity of plant and animal life in Battery Park City and ensure that the landscape is resilient to the changing climate

Battery Park City is a biodiverse site, and the 2019 Resilience Action Plan affirmed its commitment to being a biodiversity haven. Plant species in Battery Park City can thrive in a wide range of temperatures and are generally well-adapted to the changing climate, but there are some exceptions, as the biodiversity—which can be partially measured by the number of species per acre—varies across the neighborhood. All parks and open spaces in Battery Park City should target higher biodiversity, which would improve their resilience to different climatic conditions, improve their ecological health, and provide and support broader ecosystem services. Moving away from land, there are also opportunities to improve marine ecosystems, such as off the edge of the Esplanade bulkhead. Expanding ecosystem projects like the Billion Oyster Project installation sites at Pier A and the North Cove Marina and improving Battery Park City's "edge" are beneficial for water ecosystem health. In turn, improved ecosystem health will passively enhance the environmental health for Battery Park City's residents, workers, and visitors. Additionally, these individuals can have an active part in realizing improved ecological health in Battery Park City. Education events, such as "BioBlitz" survey events of flora and fauna or horticultural management events overseen by BPCA, can promote community awareness of ecological health and sustainability.

2030 Targets

Target: 80% of all trees in BPC to be in "Excellent" health condition per BPC's tree mapping database by 2030 New

Baseline: 63% of tress in BPC labeled as being in "Excellent" condition per BPC's 2023 Tree Canopy Assessment

The 2023 BPC Tree Canopy Assessment evaluated the condition of each tree in BPC. The condition was based on the health and structure of the tree's roots, trunk, scaffold branches, foliage, and buds. Each element was ranked from 1 to 4 where a total score of 27-32 equated to excellent health for that tree.

Raise awareness about Battery Park City's rich biodiversity	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Host "BioBlitz" education events, where the community can participate in learning about and inventorying plant species	✓	
• Develop biodiversity signage throughout Battery Park City to highlight different species	✓	
• Facilitate walking tours of Battery Park City with biodiversity-related topics such as birds, insects, or plants	✓	
• Partner with BPC schools to establish "in-the-field" biodiversity education programs	✓	
• Increase iNaturalist participation to help track biodiversity in BPC New	✓	

New Items that are new as of the 2026 update

Maintain status as a leader in sustainable parks and open spaces	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Formalize a role to document and manage wildlife inventories	✓	
• Develop a BPCA Parks Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for sustainable landscape management	✓	

Enhance and expand existing habitats	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Conduct a simplified audit of biodiversity within park and Esplanade spaces over 0.75 acres, excluding special landscapes (such as paved plazas/memorials), to calculate a biodiversity index for each space	✓	
• Provide support for buildings that have already installed green roofs to enhance their habitat functionality	✓	✓
• Study and establish flora and fauna patches and corridors to enhance local biodiversity as well as contribute to the larger urban ecosystem	✓	
• Connect with NYC Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and the Hudson River Park Trust to coordinate broader ecosystem planning efforts and potential habitat linkages	✓	
• As feasible, develop subtidal and intertidal habitats along the Esplanade bulkhead	✓	
• Complete biodiversity assessment of Wagner Park by 2030 to supplement BPC-wide assessment and ensure holistic, ecological picture of biodiversity of plants and wildlife in BPCA New	✓	
• Create a purchasing protocol for prioritizing native plants New	✓	

Ensure that plants are resilient to the changing climate	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Consider salinity-resilience in park plantings	✓	
• Phase out plant species that are not adapted to changing climate / hardiness zone	✓	

Protect landscape environments during construction activities	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Develop a standard for tree plantings and tree bed care, as well as protection standards during construction activities	✓	
• Develop a tree replacement policy that requires that during construction, a replacement tree or trees must sequester the same amount of carbon dioxide within 5 years as the tree before	✓	

Environmental monitoring and data sharing

Measure site environmental conditions and building performance, use it to improve BPCA's operations and decision-making, and share this data with the public

As it manages the parks and public spaces of Battery Park City, BPCA has the opportunity to upgrade the public realm to provide more "active" features, such as weather and air quality monitoring, expanded free public WiFi, and display panels, which provide residents, employees, and visitors alike with real-time information. This environmental data can be used to optimize parks and open space planning and maintenance operations, as more granular weather and environmental data can aid BPCA's Park Operations Department better understand ecosystem health and work to enhance it. Similarly, the installation of specialized monitoring systems inside buildings can be used to track energy and water performance data, which could be shared with property managers and tenants to better understand their progress toward sustainability targets and enable BPCA to provide detailed guidance to them on how to improve. In 2019 BPCA commissioned a "Smart Cities Technology" study which provided an overview of the technology options which could be considered for Battery Park City. Moving forward, this report can serve as an evaluation tool for considering future smart city infrastructure projects in Battery Park City.

2030 Target

Target: Monitor and report on biodiversity and habitats in the neighborhood in addition to existing environmental reporting New

Baseline: BPCA monitors air quality, weather, and tide and reports live updates on the BPCA website



Weather Station at the North End Avenue Nursery

	BPCA	BPC-wide
Increase internet connectivity in Battery Park City		
• Where appropriate, replace existing light poles with multi-feature "smart poles" that have light sensors for auto-dimming, expanded free public WiFi, and other features	✓	
Monitor environmental quality and provide real-time data to the public		
• Study potential locations and financing mechanisms to install localized air quality, temperature and humidity, wind, and noise sensors throughout Battery Park City	✓	
• Explore the installation of public display panels which provide visitor information, real-time information (weather, mobility, etc.), and updates on sustainability initiatives at Battery Park City	✓	
Mitigate the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect		
• Measure and assess the Battery Park City tree canopy, including both streets and parks/open spaces	✓	
• Study existing microclimates and wind conditions in Battery Park City	✓	
• Increase the density of street trees and park trees in less dense areas	✓	
• Install shading structures on sidewalks and in parks/open spaces to decrease the heat index (as appropriate)	✓	
• Implement cool surfaces for sidewalks, roadbeds, and other hardscape areas in parks and open spaces (as appropriate)	✓	
Mitigate high winds, noise pollution, and air pollution		
• Consider planting strategies and wind barrier installations to mitigate winter wind effects while accentuating cooling summer breezes	✓	
• Study the planting of additional park trees and shrubs adjacent to the Battery Park City ferry terminal to determine the sound dampening and air pollution mitigation effects	✓	

Active transportation

Change commuting and transportation patterns so that more people choose non-motorized travel such as walking, biking, or scootering

The majority of people who work in Battery Park City live in another neighborhood, and commute to Battery Park City for work. For residents of Battery Park City, 86% use public transportation, walk, bike, or work from home, and 14% either drive or carpool—a mode share similar to Manhattan at-large. Although transit use is high, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) can be further reduced by disincentivizing vehicle use through street design choices. At the same time, an unknown amount of logistics trips occur every day to deliver packages to residential and commercial buildings (an ever-growing trend), as well as to deliver inventory stock to retail establishments such as restaurants and shops. Similarly, a number of private commercial waste haulers circulate through Battery Park City at night to collect waste from retail and commercial properties. These logistics trips result in sound and air pollution nuisances from idling vehicles, as well as create safety issues from blocked crosswalks and bicycle lanes, and limited visibility around trucks. Through centralized logistics and commercial waste management, these "nighttime nuisances" can be mitigated.

2030 Target

Target: Complete a neighborhood-wide assessment evaluating pedestrian and cyclist safety and pursue projects based on feasibility New

Baseline: Neighborhood-wide pedestrian and cyclist safety assessment not started



CitiBike docking station at West Thames Street

Prioritize shared streets design principles in street redesigns to encourage lower speeds and safer streets	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Evaluate opportunities and locations for the reduction of on-street parking	✓	
• Work with DOT to improve/install bike and pedestrian facilities, such as curb extensions, street narrowing, and bike lanes	✓	
• Incorporate high-contrast and/or raised pavement treatments at intersections, as well as mid-block crossings, to enhance safety for pedestrians and bicyclists	✓	
• Install road and other wayfinding signage to protect against pedestrian-bicyclist conflicts	✓	
• Develop a plan for improving ride-sharing logistics and minimizing traffic	✓	
Encourage commercial tenants to promote 100% transit/non-motorized transportation	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Educate commercial tenants on transportation demand management (TDM) strategies, such as transit pass subsidies, providing employee shower facilities, and flextime/ telecommute options		✓
Reduce heavy vehicle trips through Battery Park City	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Centralize waste collection points on-site to limit garbage truck trips through the neighborhood	✓	
• Encourage retail tenants to coordinate logistics and seek "cargo sharing" opportunities		✓
• Establish north and south logistics centers for residential packages	✓	

Electric vehicle infrastructure

Expand the availability of electric vehicle charging infrastructure to transition from gasoline-powered vehicles to electric vehicles, electric bikes, and electric scooters

BPCA has a fleet of 19 electric vehicles (EVs) and two fuel-powered vehicles for its operations and maintenance, in addition to lawn mowers and other specialized equipment that use fuel to operate. By contrast, New York City at-large has less than 1% electric vehicles. The MTA has a bus fleet of nearly 6,000 vehicles, but as of 2019 only a few dozen are all-electric and leased as part of pilot programs. Similarly, the free Downtown Connection buses that traverse Lower Manhattan are not electric, running a fleet of Ford E-450 trucks. Even with the efforts to reduce passenger and commercial/logistics VMT, motorized vehicles will continue to have access to Battery Park City. As some amount of vehicle traffic will remain, Battery Park City should be more accommodating to EVs. Switching to EVs is a key State initiative to meet carbon reduction goals. EV switching is actively funded by NYSERDA, which provides rebates to consumers for EV purchases as well as to public/private organizations that install Level 2 EV charging infrastructure. By expanding the EV charging infrastructure in Battery Park City, the community can outpace the city in EV adoption, helping to meet carbon neutrality goals in addition to reducing localized emissions.

2030 Target

Target: 100% of BPCA vehicles are EVs by 2030

Baseline: Non-electric vehicles are used by BPCA for certain maintenance and operations procedures

New York State Goal Alignment

New York State's zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) goal is to deploy 850,000 electric vehicles across the state by 2025, and for all new passenger vehicles to be zero-emission by 2035. These goals are supported by initiatives such as Charge Ready NY 2.0, EV Make-Ready Programs, and the Municipal Zero-Emission Vehicle Program, all aimed at removing barriers to deployment of electric infrastructure and charging equipment. BPCA's EV targets are aligned with this ambition at the State level.

Expand EV charging infrastructure across Battery Park City to incentivize the transition to EVs, electric bicycles, and electric scooters	BPCA	BPC-wide
• Install curbside electric bicycle/scooter charging infrastructure	✓	
• Work with partner organizations to install curbside Level 2 EV charging stations	✓	
• Connect building owners to EV charging station installation partners and financing	✓	
• Retrofit existing parking structures to have EV-installed spaces		✓
• Transition BPCA's on-road/off-road vehicle fleet to 100% electric vehicles, and explore opportunities for biofuels for other maintenance/specialized equipment	✓	

BPCA's Electric Vehicles

BPCA Parks Operations has a fleet of 19 electric vehicles, which logged approximately 5,000 miles in the 2019 fiscal year. This saved over 2,000 kgCO2e in emissions compared to gas- or diesel-fueled vehicles.





Battery Park
City Authority