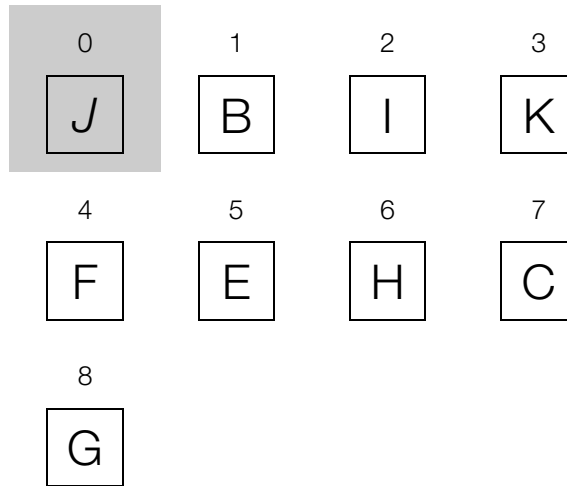


Korrekturhinweise

Dirty buildings



Begründungen

0

The speaker says: “On the steps of New York City Hall, more than a hundred people celebrated the passage of a landmark climate bill last week. [...] New York Mayor Bill DeBlasio is expected to sign the bill into law soon. He says it’s the first law in the world to require emissions cuts from existing buildings and it could serve as a model for other cities.” Due to the innovative nature of the law, it might therefore be copied by others soon.

1

Camila Domonoske says: “[...] now imagine the power it takes to heat and cool and illuminate them and maybe it’s not so surprising that buildings are responsible for two thirds of the city’s greenhouse gas emissions”. In New York, a big issue is therefore that buildings cause significant environmental damage.

2

Camila Domonoske says: “It [the law] focuses on big buildings and calls for big cuts to emissions, ultimately 80 percent. And if buildings don’t comply, they will face big fines.” Bill DeBlasio says: “In the case of the biggest buildings, if these goals are not met, the fines can be one million dollars per year or more even.” Ignoring the new regulation will therefore be expensive.

3

Camila Domonoske says: “For the last ten years, this landmark has gone through an ambitious energy-efficiency overhaul. Tourists visiting the 102-story landmark can’t see them, but retrofits are everywhere. Insulated windows, dimmable lights, upgraded air-conditioning, tools for tenants to cut consumption – even that elevator is more efficient.” Regarding one of New York City’s top attractions, many changes therefore have already been made.

4

Camila Domonoske says: “The Empire State Building has dramatically slashed both energy use and emissions, but New York City’s new legislation ultimately calls for even more cuts.” The proposed law therefore demands that renovated buildings should reduce negative effects even more.

5

Camila Domonoske says: "The new law will carry a hefty price tag. Collectively, the required retrofits will cost an estimated four billion dollars, but that's just looking at the costs. There are savings, too, from lower bills over time. The Empire State Building spent millions on those retrofits but it has already made back the investment and then some". The investment will therefore be high, but it will pay off after some time.

6

Bill DeBlasio says: "They are the kinds of mandates that some building owners will find to be, you know, stretch-goals and will find to be difficult, but that's the point." Camila Domonoske says: "That is, the law is designed to push owners to make changes they wouldn't otherwise." The aim of the new law is therefore that people who possess buildings will be forced to act.

7

Camila Domonoske says: "Large commercial landlords are frustrated that they have to make changes when other buildings don't and suggest the law could drive business away. But the mayor emphasizes that financing will be available, and the bill's supporters respond to concerns over cost by pointing out that climate change poses an existential threat to this coastal city." The mayor therefore assures worried people that they can get money for improvements.

8

Maritza Silva-Farrell says: "The lives of our kids and our grandkids are at stake and we really need to take bold actions." Camila Domonoske says: "She asks anyone running a cost analysis to remember to account for those human lives." Maritza Silva-Farrell therefore thinks that the new law is necessary for future generations.